

10. The following table shows the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings, and gross earnings per mile open per week, on the principal Railways for 1887 and 1888:

RAILWAYS (INCLUDING BRANCHES AND LEASED LINES.)	1887.		1888.	
	Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings (excluding Steam-boat).	Gross earnings per mile open per week (excluding Steam-boat).	Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings (excluding Steam-boat).	Gross earnings per mile open per week (excluding Steam-boat).
		Rs.		Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	41.89	508	44.11	532
Great Indian Peninsula ...	46.84	511	46.96	526
East Indian ...	32.69	529	34.16	525
Eastern Bengal (a) ...	51.61	268	45.77	283
Rajputana-Malwa (b) ...	50.84	191	48.26	215
North-Western ...	72.11	182	67.27	202
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	52.83	186	57.38	197
Madras ...	64.76	189	58.72	195
Burma ...	53.12	192	62.33	178
South Indian(c) ...	68.20	149	68.98	158
Bengal and North-Western ...	56.81	90	53.50	102

11. The average statistical cost of carrying one passenger one mile on the principal Railways during 1888 is as follows:

Cost per passenger.					Pies.
Standard gauge.	Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	0.60
	East Indian* ...	...	...	...	0.76
	Madras ...	...	...	...	1.02
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	1.13
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India* ...	...	...	...	1.17
	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	...	...	...	1.41
Metre gauge.	North-Western* ...	...	...	...	1.45
	Rajputana-Malwa ...	...	...	...	0.82
	Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	0.99
	South Indian, including Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	1.03
	Burma ...	...	...	...	1.50
	Southern Mahratta* ...	...	...	...	1.74(d)

12. The average statistical cost of hauling one ton of goods one mile during the year is —

Cost per ton.					Pies.
Standard gauge.	East Indian* ...	...	...	...	2.05
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India* ...	...	...	...	3.45
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	3.47
	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	...	...	...	3.74
	North-Western* ...	...	...	...	4.23
	Eastern Bengal* ...	...	...	...	4.70(d)
Metre gauge.	Madras ...	...	...	...	4.96
	Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	3.45
	Rajputana-Malwa ...	...	...	...	3.64
	Burma ...	...	...	...	5.49
	South Indian, including Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	6.32
	Southern Mahratta* ...	...	...	...	6.61(d)

13. On Maintenance of Way and Works the average expenditure for the year per mean mile maintained on the principal standard gauge lines is Rs. 2,502 and on the metre gauge,

- (a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.
 (b) Excluding the Virangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar State Railway.
 (c) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.
 (d) Corrected from the Analysis of Working.
 • Including Branches and leased Lines.

Rs. 1,364. Excluding the cost of permanent-way, the cost of maintenance per mile of track, including sidings, is the lowest for its gauge on the East Indian Railway, with a mean age of 23·95 years. Of the metre gauge lines, the Bengal and North-Western Railway is the lowest. The details are given in the following table:

RAILWAYS (INCLUDING BRANCHES AND LEASED LINES).	COST PER MILE OF TRACK, INCLUDING SIDINGS.			Cost per mean mile maintained.	Ton-miles per mean mile worked.	Total cost of maintenance per 1,000 gross ton-miles.
	Mean age in years.	Excluding Permanent-way.	Permanent-way.			
Standard Gauge.						
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	23·95	481	1,571	3,131	1,902,252	1·63
North-Western	10·97	823	1,022	2,152	940,071	2·28
Eastern Bengal (a)	12·54	583	845	1,795	797,588	2·12
Madras	24·96	834	567	1,652	745,911	2·21
Great Indian Peninsula	22·23	1,131	1,188	3,204	1,747,698	1·84
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	22·34	1,452	1,400	3,914	1,711,840	2·29
Oudh and Rohilkhand	13·66	611	633	1,449	890,018	1·63
Metre Gauge.						
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	9·34	406	624	1,174	704,273	1·67
Southern Mahratta	3·18	465	556	1,089	283,244	3·85
Burma	6·04	414	1,103	1,759	526,913	3·20
South Indian (c)	15·49	999	1,130	2,374	483,132	4·92
Bengal and North-Western	3·73	356	243	663	400,400	1·66

14. The differences in the average prices of coal per ton render any comparison of working on the basis of Locomotive cost misleading. A better comparison can be made if the cost of fuel be deducted from the Locomotive expenses. Excluding the cost of fuel, the Locomotive expenses per 1,000 gross ton-miles on the principal standard and metre gauge lines compare as follows:

<i>Standard Gauge.</i>				<i>Metre Gauge.</i>			
1887.		Rs.		1888.		Rs.	
East Indian*	...	1·01	East Indian*	...	...	1·04	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1·22	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1·18	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	...	1·51	Eastern Bengal*	...	...	1·36	
Eastern Bengal*	...	1·59	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	...	...	1·42	
North-Western*	...	2·01	Madras	...	...	1·69	
Great Indian Peninsula*	...	2·05	North-Western*	...	...	1·87	
Madras	...	2·07	Great Indian Peninsula*	...	...	1·90	
<i>Standard Gauge.</i>				<i>Metre Gauge.</i>			
Bengal and North-Western	...	1·46	Bengal and North-Western	...	...	1·29	
Burma	...	1·69	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	1·68	
Rajputana-Malwa	...	2·02	Burma	...	...	1·69	
Southern Mahratta*	...	2·03	Southern Mahratta*	...	...	2·02	
South Indian*	...	2·15	South Indian*	...	...	2·21	

15. Particulars of the fuel consumption and supply are given in Chapter IX. Compared with 1887, the consumption of coal on all Railways was greater by 12½ per cent. The quantity of English coal rose by 11½ per cent., while the quantity of country coal consumed rose by 12½ per cent. The total consumption of coke and wood

- (a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway, excepting in two last columns.
 (b) Excluding the Virangam-Mohasana-Vadnagar State Railway.
 (c) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.
 * Including Branches and leased Lines.

increased by 30½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, and that of patent fuel decreased by 7 per cent.

The cost of fuel per train-mile and the consumption per 1,000 gross ton-miles on the principal Railways are stated below :

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).	Standard or Metre Gauge.	Cost per train-mile.	Consumption per 1,000 gross ton-miles.	Source and description of fuel.
East Indian ...	S	Annas. 0.88	lbs. 136.17	Bengal coal.
Eastern Bengal ...	S	2.08	196.64	Bengal coal.
Bengal and North-Western	M	2.32	152.73	Bengal coal.
South Indian...	M	3.29	191.62	English and Australian coal; principally the former.
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	S	3.43	145.47	Bengal coal.
Madras ...	S	3.74	(a) 398.53	Wood and patent fuel; principally the former.
Burma ...	M	3.84	135.28	English coal, patent fuel and wood.
Southern Mahratta ...	M	3.88	(a) 612.95	English coal and wood; principally the latter.
North-Western ...	S	4.30	126.58	English, Bengal, Khost and Dandot coal, also patent fuel and wood.
Rajputana-Malwa ...	M	4.40	155.88	English and Bengal coal; principally the latter.
Great Indian Peninsula ...	S	4.41	177.59	English, Warora, Umaria, Mohpani, Singareni coal, and wood; but principally English coal.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	S	4.67	113.84	English coal and wood; a very small percentage of the latter.

16. The Carriage and Wagon expenses for the principal standard and metre gauge lines open for traffic show the following comparison of cost per 1,000 vehicle miles run by home vehicles :

Standard Gauge.			
1887.	Rs.	1888.	Rs.
East Indian*	4.84	Oudh and Rohilkhand	4.26
Oudh and Rohilkhand	5.10	East Indian*	4.47
Eastern Bengal*	7.33	Eastern Bengal*	8.46
Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	9.11	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	9.80
North-Western*	11.52	North-Western*	10.96
Great Indian Peninsula*	11.93	Great Indian Peninsula*	11.70
Madras	15.45	Madras	13.64
Metre Gauge.			
Southern Mahratta*	2.57	Bengal and North-Western	2.08
Bengal and North-Western	2.72	Southern Mahratta*	3.98
Burma	5.49	Burma	4.62
Rajputana-Malwa	5.98	Rajputana-Malwa	5.00
South Indian*	7.53	South Indian*	6.27

(a) In terms of wood.

* Including Branches and leased Lines.

17. The following table compares the cost of Train staff in annas per train-mile, the lines being arranged in order of cheapness :

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).					Cost per train-mile.
					Annas.
South Indian	...	...	...	...	0.334
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	0.498
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	0.544
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	0.562
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	0.571
Madras	...	...	...	...	0.602
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	0.775
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	0.746
Burma	...	...	...	...	0.875
North-Western	...	...	...	...	0.973
East Indian	...	...	...	...	1.001
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	1.308

18. The Traffic expenses per train-mile are given in the following table ; the cost is highest on the Burma State Railway and lowest on the South Indian Railway :

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).			Train-mileage per mean mile worked.	Average distance between stations, in miles.	Cost per train-mile.
<i>Standard Gauge.</i>					
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	6,129	7.39	4.88
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	2,972	6.86	5.05
North-Western	...	...	3,026	7.59	5.09
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	5,063	5.62	5.26
Madras	...	...	2,849	6.71	5.36
East Indian	...	...	5,055	8.66	5.61
Eastern Bengal (a)	...	...	3,786	4.88	6.92
<i>Metre Gauge.</i>					
South Indian (b)	...	...	3,096	6.49	3.48
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	...	...	3,643	7.24	3.78
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	2,001	5.88	4.15
Southern Mahratta	...	...	1,949	8.06	4.43
Burma	...	...	2,954	7.00	6.99

19. The General Charges, on the basis of percentage on Gross earnings, vary as follows on the principal standard and metre gauge lines :

<i>Standard Gauge.</i>					
Rs.†	1887.	Per cent.	Rs.†	1888.	Per cent.
(26,597) Great Indian Peninsula*	...	3.12	(27,346) Great Indian Peninsula*	...	3.11
(27,559) East Indian*	...	4.38	(27,639) Bombay, Baroda and Central India.*	...	4.13
(26,388) Bombay, Baroda and Central India.*	...	4.56	(27,333) East Indian*	...	4.22
(14,857) Eastern Bengal	...	5.01	(15,698) Eastern Bengal	...	4.26
(9,815) Madras	...	5.89	(10,531) North-Western*	...	5.30
(9,465) North-Western*	...	6.21	(10,165) Madras	...	5.83
(9,653) Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	7.10	(10,220) Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	7.55

(a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.

(b) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.

(c) Excluding the Virangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar State Railway.

* Including Branches and leased Lines.

† The figures in parentheses represent the Gross earnings (including Steam-boat), per mean mile worked.

Metre Gauge.

Rs.†	1887.	Per cent.	Rs.†	1888.	Per cent.
(10,074)	Burma ...	6.30	(11,184)	Rajputana Malwa ...	6.09
(9,930)	Rajputana-Malwa ...	6.83	(7,618)	South Indian* ...	6.88
(7,293)	South Indian* ...	7.17	(9,269)	Burma ...	7.02
(4,529)	Southern Mahratta* ...	12.44	(5,876)	Bengal and North-Western ...	11.68
(5,170)	Bengal and North-Western ...	13.19	(4,495)	Southern Mahratta* ...	12.73

20. The figures in the various tables are for the most part the bare results of the working as shown in the published Revenue Accounts of the various lines. When contrasting the results, the Government of India is fully aware how much the varying conditions under which the traffic is worked on the different lines affect these results. The amount of the earnings per mile per week; the want of balance in the up and down traffic; the fluctuations in the amount of traffic at different periods of the year; the gradients; the price of fuel—all these, together with other varying local conditions, greatly influence the results of the working and may account for the divergences shown.

21. The quantity of merchandise carried was 17,937,610 tons, or about 8 per cent. more than in 1887, and the freight received aggregated Rs. 12,24,52,343, being more by about 7 per cent. Of this increase, consignments of "Railway plant and rolling stock" contributed 30 per cent. in weight and 18 per cent. in receipts, and the grain traffic contributed 15 per cent. in weight and 40 per cent. in earnings, "Oil seeds" giving 11 per cent. in weight and 16 per cent. in receipts. There was also an increase in the coal and jute consignments both in the quantity carried and in the receipts.

A falling off occurred under "Metals" of 13 per cent. in weight and 19 per cent. in receipts, and under "Raw cotton" of 14 per cent. in weight and 17 per cent. in earnings, compared with 1887.

22. The following table shows the average distance over which a ton of goods and a passenger was carried on some of the principal Railways:

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).				Mean mileage worked during the year 1888.	Average distance over which a ton of goods was hauled.	Average distance travelled by each passenger.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian	...	...	...	1,706.05	202.62	66.51
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	795.11	105.17	27.07
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	876.00	123.94	33.60
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	692.46	117.13	44.70
North-Western	...	...	...	2,440.02	164.57	55.35
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	...	...	...	1,664.42	257.72	55.30
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	460.90	166.78	19.89
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	1,501.48	247.59	44.67
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	854.05	96.36	44.23
Madras	...	...	...	839.27	105.17	39.16
South Indian (b)	...	...	...	662.00	47.32	34.90
Burma	...	...	...	364.24	87.93	28.12

(a) Excluding the Virangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar State Railway.

(b) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.

• Including Branches and leased Lines.

† The figures in parentheses represent the Gross earnings (including Steam-boat), per mean mile worked.

23. The following table shows the Gross earnings, Working expenses, and Net earnings, and gives also figures per train-mile, excluding Steam-boat, of all Railways under the following grouping :

	Gross earnings.	Per train-mile.	Working expenses.	Per train-mile.	Net earnings.	Per train-mile.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Railway	4,53,91,210	5.45	1,53,35,210	1.84	3,00,56,000	3.61
State Railways (Commercial)	3,58,97,826	3.21	1,78,97,067	1.61	1,80,00,759	1.60
Ditto (Military)	2,55,74,038	3.46	1,72,03,129	2.33	83,70,909	1.13
State Lines leased to Companies	73,62,300	2.40	54,38,286	1.77	19,24,014	0.63
Guaranteed Railways	7,48,43,974	4.15	3,77,21,046	2.09	3,71,22,928	2.06
Assisted Companies	36,92,439	3.24	20,92,691	1.83	16,09,749	1.41
Native States	36,98,558	8.26	20,29,954	1.83	16,68,604	1.43

In 1887 the results per train-mile were—

	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Railway	5.36	1.72	3.64
State Railways (Commercial)	3.36	1.77	1.59
Ditto (Military)	3.39	2.44	0.95
State Lines leased to Companies	2.69	1.87	0.82
Guaranteed Railways	4.15	2.08	2.07
Assisted Companies	3.09	1.82	1.27
Native States	3.18	1.92	1.26

24. The number of persons of all races employed on open lines during 1888 was 243,585, against 225,047 in 1887. The distribution is shown in the following table :

YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.				Number of miles open.	Number of stations.
	Euro-peans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.		
31st December 1887 ...	4,684	5,077	215,286	225,047	14,065	1,988
31st December 1888 ...	4,674	5,604	233,307	243,585	14,463	2,096

The Native Staff represented 95.78 per cent. of the entire body of Railway employés. The percentage of increase in the total number employed was 8.24. The length of additional open mileage gives a percentage of 2.82, and the additional stations open a percentage of 5.43. Under the head of Europeans,

there was a decrease of 0·21 per cent.; under East Indians an increase of 10·38 per cent.; and under Natives an increase of 8·37 per cent.

25. The total number of persons killed and injured during the year 1888 was 1,334, as compared with 1,121 during 1887:

Number of accidents.

The number killed was 482, as against 429. Of these, 41 were killed from causes beyond their own control, 193 from their own want of caution, 12 at level crossings, 219 while trespassing and by suicide, and 17 from miscellaneous causes.

The number of accidents to trains increased from 2,844 in 1887 to 3,252 in 1888, or by about $14\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The number of train accidents per 1,000 train-miles was 0·06, which is the same number as in 1887. There were two passengers killed from causes beyond their own control, being an average of one per $51\frac{1}{2}$ millions of passengers travelling; and 26 passengers injured, being an average of one per four millions, or an average of one casualty for $155\frac{1}{2}$ millions of miles travelled.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of the Government of India are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Conway-Gordon, R.E., C.I.E., Director General of Railways, for the zeal and ability with which he conducted the duties of his office throughout the year under review.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

B. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 13TH JULY, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 14TH JULY, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 13TH JULY, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th July, 1889	State Lines worked by Companies.												
27th ditto	East Indian	1,514	6,63,062	438	1,514	7,87,543	520	1,32,40,541	583	1,34,98,774	595	2,58,233	...
27th ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	6,111	107	57	8,278	145	1,20,025	147	1,28,555	150	2,530	...
27th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	635	53	12	756	63	17,160	95	14,904	83	...	2,256
20th ditto	Sindia	75	7,232	96	...	(a)	...	1,21,573	108	(a)	...	...	1,21,573
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,83,349	170	1,664	3,30,000	198	58,72,791	235	66,19,221	268	7,46,430	...
20th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	20,004	111	305	(c) 20,909	69	5,53,801	198	(c) 6,46,440	146	98,639	...
20th ditto	Southern Maratha (d)	850	72,217	85	857	68,774	80	12,01,189	94	13,24,489	103	1,23,300	...
20th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,196	65	219	12,164	56	1,56,379	75	2,14,057	65	57,078	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland	136	11,124	82	608	(e) 42,553	64	2,40,436	121	(e) 8,87,041	97	6,40,605	...
	Villupuram-Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,549	43	83	4,594	55	76,361	61	74,316	60	...	2,045
13th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,268	35	36	1,544	43	23,995	48	31,384	62	7,389	...
	TOTAL	4,753	10,77,347	227	5,415	12,77,115	236	2,16,36,251	303	2,34,39,181	295	18,02,930	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
20th July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	4,07,290	169	2,386	4,61,953	194	72,10,104	199	80,27,529	226	8,17,425	...
20th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,03,902	150	692	1,20,729	174	23,13,068	223	25,30,197	244	2,17,129	...
13th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,260	82	125	12,611	101	1,83,471	98	2,07,711	111	24,240	...
20th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,887	264	45	13,058	290	2,20,036	327	2,56,486	384	35,850	...
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal Rail- ways	673	1,35,409	201	747	1,52,099	204	22,15,136	219	24,01,287	234	1,86,151	...
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,640	61	27	1,806	67	29,611	78	28,019	73	...	1,592
27th ditto	Tirhoot	259	27,800	107	273	37,405	137	5,52,710	152	5,84,059	153	31,349	...
20th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	3,679	35	105	6,327	60	82,228	52	1,07,213	68	24,985	...
13th ditto	Sihramau	25	945	37	25	1,422	56	15,745	36	16,917	38	1,172	...
13th ditto	Jorhat	...	(g)	7	...	16	2	1,140	10	1,442	13	302	...
13th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj.	392	46,866	120	553	76,504	138	9,26,999	164	14,34,151	173	5,07,152	...
	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,754	7,49,678	158	4,985	8,83,930	177	1,37,50,848	193	1,55,95,011	213	18,44,163	...
	Lines worked by Guar- anteed Companies.												
20th July, 1889	Madras	840	1,62,001	193	840	1,87,546	223	24,75,077	196	27,62,380	221	2,87,303	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,170	155	654	1,09,895	168	16,56,229	169	17,57,597	181	1,01,368	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 4,75,255	318	4,440	(i) 4,52,779	315	1,47,01,112	653	1,14,81,858	535	...	32,19,254
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,48,857	323	461	1,61,000	349	42,39,999	613	43,78,649	639	1,38,650	...
	TOTAL	3,452	8,87,283	257	3,395	9,11,220	268	2,30,72,417	446	2,08,80,484	404	...	26,91,933
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,959	27,14,308	209	13,795	30,72,265	223	5,84,59,516	391	5,94,14,676	292	9,55,160	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,99,321	148	2,92,09,179	144	4,09,858	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,96,60,195	153	3,02,05,497	148	5,45,302	...
	Assisted Companies.												
27th July, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	5,172	235	22	5,340	243	93,252	279	93,631	281	379	...
First 6 days of July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,17,800	108	(m) 1,34,919	124	17,059	...
27th July, 1889	Bengal and North- Western	376	42,040	112	376	45,829	122	8,45,673	150	8,78,831	157	33,158	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,705	100	67	7,075	106	1,14,290	122	1,23,769	132	9,479	...
	TOTAL	465	53,917	116	465	58,244	125	11,71,075	144	12,31,150	153	60,075	...
	Native States.												
20th July, 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed Company	277	24,124	87	354	41,660	118	4,49,732	108	6,19,505	118	1,69,773	...
20th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,526	26	59	1,810	31	47,398	54	43,621	50	...	3,777
20th ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Veramgam- Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	656	31	27	800	29	15,679	50	18,486	46	2,807	...
20th ditto	Bhavnagar-Goindal- Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,447	70	260	12,338	47	3,44,866	119	4,77,984	124	1,33,178	...
20th ditto	Morvi	68	2,820	41	68	2,270	33	5,5412	64	72,381	71	6,969	...
20th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,012	57	124	5,900	48	1,22,050	66	1,11,075	60	...	10,975
	TOTAL	742	49,585	67	892	64,778	73	10,45,077	94	13,43,052	102	2,97,975	...

- (a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.

- (h) Includes the Dhond-Mannmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Mannmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th July, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, 8th August, 1889.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 33.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI. of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI. of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, August 12th, 1889.**

The weather during the past week has been of the same general character as that which has prevailed since the setting in of the rains, *viz.*; a moderately strong monsoon over the Western and Central districts, a somewhat feeble monsoon over the Bay and Northern India, and a general absence of important cyclonic storms. The net result of these conditions has been a somewhat deficient rainfall throughout the district affected by the Bay monsoon and a slightly excessive rainfall elsewhere.

The chart of the 6th showed a large elongated, but shallow, depression stretching from the north-west of the Bay westward across Orissa and the Circars as far as the east of the Central Provinces, a large low pressure area over the Western desert, and a high pressure area over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay. The winds over the greater part of the Bay, Bengal, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and the head of the Peninsula were influenced by the elongated depression noticed above and executed a feeble cyclonic circulation around it, but in all other parts of India the winds blew from the ordinary monsoon directions. The Arabian Sea monsoon current was blowing freshly, but the winds in Northern India were feeble. Between the morning of the 6th and of the 7th the depression had moved westward, and the centre at 8 A.M. on the 7th lay between Seoni and Raipur. Owing to this westerly movement of the storm centre and the consequent change in the centre of circulation of the cyclonic winds, southerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over the Bay; but this was the only important change in the wind directions. The monsoon was blowing more freshly over the Bay, and strongish squally winds were reported from the neighbourhood of the depression. By the morning of

the 8th the depression had largely filled up, but the centre had again moved somewhat to the westward and apparently lay between Seoni and Saugor. A new but very slight disturbance had appeared near Kurrachee, and a small high pressure area had been formed over the west of the North-Western Provinces and the east of the Punjab. The chart of the 9th showed that the depression over the Central Provinces had changed very little as regards position, but that it had developed somewhat in intensity, the lowest reading at the centre being $29.548''$ as compared with $29.566''$ on the preceding day. The local depression near Kurrachee and the local high pressure area near Roorkee had alike broken up. The wind circulation was generally similar to that of the previous day, except at the head of the Bay, where variable winds had reappeared, with indications of the formation of a new disturbance off the Orissa Coast. On the 10th the distribution of pressure was such as is characteristic of general monsoon conditions. Readings were highest in Malabar and Ceylon, and relatively high in Burma and Assam; lowest in the Western desert, and relatively low within a belt or trough of low pressure running from the Punjab and Rajputana south-eastward across the Central and North-Western Provinces as far as the Circars and the north-west of the Bay. Within this trough variable winds prevailed—to the north of it, the Bay monsoon; and to the south of it, the Arabian Sea monsoon. The only important change shown on the chart of the 11th was the slight northerly movement of the trough of low pressure. On the 12th this movement was continued, so that the trough lay further to the north than usual in August, and the monsoon current from the Bay into Northern India was a good deal interrupted.

Temperature has been on the whole high for the time of year, except in Madras and the Central Provinces, where heavy rain and much cloud has reduced the heat. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where the rainfall on the contrary was light, the mean temperature exceeded the normal on every day of the week. The warmest days occurred in the early part of the week. On the 6th the mean temperature of the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana was 3° above the normal; and on the 7th it was $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-Western Provinces, 4° in the Punjab, and $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Sind and Rajputana above the normal. Maxima considerably exceeding 100° were reported from nearly all stations in the Punjab and Sind in the early part of the week; but on the 9th and 10th a considerable fall occurred, and on the 12th the highest reading was 96.3° at Ludhiana and Multan.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1.5°	+ 0.6°
Bengal	+ 0.9°	+ 1.2°
North-Western Provinces	— 1.2°	+ 2.2°
Punjab	+ 0.4°	+ 1.1°
Bombay	+ 1.8°	+ 0.7°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1.8°	— 0.6°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1.7°	+ 0.5°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 2.9°	+ 1.2°
Madras	— 0.2°	— 0.1°

This table shows that, relatively to the average, the present week has been slightly in Bengal and the Punjab and considerably in the North-Western Provinces warmer than the preceding week, but that elsewhere the weather has been cooler.

Rain.—As mentioned in preceding sections, strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed over India during the past week, and rain has fallen in all divisions of India. The rainfall has generally occurred in steady moderate falls on each day of the week and, with few exceptions, there have been no very heavy downpours. In Northern India—more particularly in Behar and the North-Western Provinces—the rainfall has been slighter than elsewhere, and the weather there has been showery with fair intervals.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall :

On the 6th the Punjab, Sind, and the greater part of Rajputana were without rain, and Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces had only scattered showers. Elsewhere rain was general. On the 7th the only change was that a little more rain was reported from Rajputana. On the 8th there was a very heavy fall of rain at Mussoorie and Roorkee, and slight rain along the foot of the hills in the Punjab, as well as at Kurrachee and Hyderabad in Lower Sind. In the Central parts of the country some heavyish falls were experienced. In Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the weather remained fair, with a few showers, and elsewhere there was no change. On the 9th the only change was the more general rain over the Punjab and Sind. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th rain practically fell in all parts of India,—heavily at the hill stations, and moderately elsewhere.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that at twenty-nine divisions the rainfall of the week was deficient ; that at twenty-one it was excessive ; and that at two no comparison is possible. Roughly divided, those divisions which receive their rainfall from the Bay of Bengal current have received short rains, and those which receive their rainfall from the Arabian Sea monsoon have received excessive rain. The whole of Burma, the whole of Bengal except Orissa, and the whole of the North-Western Provinces have had deficient rainfall. The Punjab, which has been more or less influenced by both branches of the monsoon, has received more favourable rains than other parts of Northern India, four of the divisions reporting an excess and only two a deficiency. In the Hill districts the rainfall is about half the normal average amount. The Western districts of the Peninsula had more than the average rainfall ; but Mysore and the Bombay Deccan had rather less than usual. The Central divisions of the country, including Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, all received considerably more than the normal fall during the week. Guzerat and Kattiawar participated in this excess ; but in Sind the rainfall was slightly short. In the Madras divisions the East Coast North and Hyderabad South received somewhat heavier rains than usual ; but all the other divisions report a deficiency.

The maximum falls all over Northern India are quite unimportant. Cherrapunji received only 5·7 inches of rain during the week—a striking example of the weakness of the Bay current. In the west of the Peninsula the maximum falls were larger, one or two places recording total falls of from 10 to 15 inches ; but even here they are the exception. In the Central parts of the country the average of the maxima is higher, but the falls are in no way remarkable.

The final column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. In Burma and East Bengal there is a deficiency ; in Assam an excess ; and in the other divisions in Bengal about an average fall. The east of the North-Western Provinces and the submontane district show an excess ; but the Western districts and also the whole of the Punjab report deficient rains. In the Peninsula, the Konkan and Madras (South Central) districts are in excess of the average ; but the other districts in the west and centre exhibit a deficiency, while on the East Coast again there is an excess. In the Central parts of India, including Kattiawar and Guzerat, the seasonal rainfall is above the average ; but in Sind there is a considerable deficiency.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO AUGUST 12TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to August 12th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	8'91	9'30	— 0'39	112'69	115'86	— 3
	Lower Burmah	3'70	4'87	— 1'17	42'73	58'12	— 26
	Central Burmah	3'47	4'32	— 0'85	31'97	46'60	— 31
	Upper Burmah	2'73	?	?	27'66	?	?
	Arakan	3'85	9'27	— 5'42	103'57	129'06	— 20
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	3'31	4'79	— 1'48	43'28	52'47	— 18
	Assam (Surma)	4'25	5'11	— 0'86	79'00	61'40	+ 29
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'15	3'07	— 0'92	51'14	44'38	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	1'62	2'86	— 1'24	28'38	31'45	— 8
	Central Bengal	1'40	2'53	— 1'13	29'16	30'09	— 3
	North Bengal	2'88	5'05	— 2'17	69'01	59'82	+ 15
	Orissa	2'91	2'50	+ 0'41	27'99	28'27	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	1'19	2'73	— 1'54	28'92	28'15	+ 3
	Behar (South)	0'99	2'86	— 1'87	24'42	23'88	+ 2
	Do. (North)	0'51	3'13	— 2'62	30'96	27'26	+ 13
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	0'61	2'49	— 1'88	23'35	28'15	+ 16
	Oudh (South)	1'08	2'31	— 1'23	24'40	20'50	+ 19
	Do. (North)	0'75	2'23	— 1'48	26'60	22'59	+ 18
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	1'21	2'05	— 0'84	15'41	17'92	— 14
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'77	1'77	— 1'00	12'47	16'40	— 24
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1'34	2'66	— 1'32	32'05	25'24	+ 27
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1'25	0'88	+ 0'37	7'39	8'44	— 12
	Do. (Central)	0'49	1'22	— 0'73	8'72	13'86	— 37
	Do. (Submontane)	2'45	2'23	+ 0'22	15'02	17'08	— 12
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3'55	6'80	— 3'25	46'69	52'45	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	2'05	1'82	+ 0'23	11'13	12'74	— 13
	Do. (West)	1'29	0'66	+ 0'63	4'82	4'88	— 1
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	5'81	3'76	+ 2'05	73'84	78'83	— 6
	Madras (South Central)	1'41	1'03	+ 0'38	18'58	9'05	+ 105
	Coorg	9'71	5'88	+ 3'83	64'30	66'39	— 3
	Mysore	0'27	0'92	— 0'65	8'35	11'18	— 25
	Konkan	6'89	4'54	+ 2'35	93'76	70'50	+ 33
	Bombay Deccan	1'17	1'61	— 0'44	15'12	18'89	— 20
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1'30	0'90	+ 0'40	10'39	12'83	— 19
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	4'66	1'42	+ 3'24	22'85	19'47	+ 17
	Central Provinces (West)	5'70	2'15	+ 3'55	25'84	24'45	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	6'63	2'89	+ 3'74	34'71	32'57	+ 7
	Ditto (East)	5'57	3'42	+ 2'15	34'09	31'64	+ 8
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	3'74	2'26	+ 1'48	25'78	23'78	+ 8
	Kattiawar	1'78	1'62	+ 0'16	22'07	18'40	+ 20
	Sind	0'42	0'55	— 0'13	1'14	3'18	— 64
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	6'08	2'22	+ 3'86	24'25	22'20	+ 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3'56	1'53	+ 2'03	18'27	15'15	+ 21
	Rajputana (West)	2'30	1'34	+ 0'96	6'56	7'90	— 17
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1'80	1'01	+ 0'79	18'99	14'39	+ 32
	East Coast (North) (a)	3'36	4'66	— 1'30	18'60	18'83	— 12
	Hyderabad (South)	2'37	1'26	+ 1'11	11'73	11'90	— 1
	Madras (Central)	0'60	1'39	— 0'79	10'29	9'10	+ 13
	East Coast (Central)	1'07	1'65	— 0'58	10'21	10'00	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0'31	1'04	— 0'73	10'60	7'45	+ 42
	Madras (South)	0'13	0'26	— 0'13	4'00	4'00	0

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 15th August, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rainfall general; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. Crops generally good; but damaged by excessive rain in Vizagapatam and Godavari; affected by insects in parts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, and South Canara, and withering in parts of Tinnevely. Prices falling in many districts. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,747; Gopalpore Canal, 1,183; Ghat Roads, 1,837; drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,905; minor irrigation and other works, 1,089. Returns incomplete. Number on village relief on 3rd August, 93,561; fed in kitchens, 10,163; total, 1,03,724—of whom, 56,358 were children and 32,477 were women. Imports during week by sea and land, 834 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rain during week general; more wanted in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Shikarpur, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum; damaged by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation progressing in several districts, but retarded in some for want of sufficient rain. Preparations for late crops progressing in Sholapur. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th August.*—The week has been marked by deficient rainfall, and more rain is wanted in many places and specially in Burdwan and Gya. Transplanting of winter rice is proceeding vigorously where there is sufficient water and has not yet suffered for want of rain anywhere. Early rice, jute, sugarcane, and *bhadoi* crops are generally doing well. Jute is being cut and steeped. In the affected tracts of Behar, *bhaddi* crops in the low lands of Durbhanga have been injured by floods, but the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained; in Muzaffarpur the damage done by inundation is more extensive in the Sadr Station, but the outturn of *bhadoi* is expected at over ten annas there. Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is increasing. In Chumparun the floods are subsiding rapidly and the surviving crops doing well. Persons receiving gratuitous relief number over 1,000. In Bhagulpore prospects improving, but prices still high, being 12 seers 10 chittacks of rice per rupee. 343 persons employed on two relief works here. In Maldah much damage has been done by inundations; but the price of common rice has fallen. Food stock is sufficient everywhere in the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions. Indigo is doing well. At Contai in Midnapore rice sells at Rs. 2-9-3 per maund. Prices of foodgrains are high at Puri and Khurdah; but measures are being taken to provide labour in Chilka tracts and Khurdah. Floods are also reported from Purneah, Bogra, Dacca, and Backergunge.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th August.*—The weather generally has been favourable for agricultural operations, and the *kharif* is thriving, though more rain is wanted in rice-producing districts. Fodder is abundant. Markets fully supplied, and prices show no great variations.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th August.*—General rain throughout the Province. Prices rising in Rawalpindi and Shahpur and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for *rabi* commenced in Jullundur and Sialkot. *Kharif* sowings nearly over. Crops are flourishing. Standing crops are said to be in good condition. More rain wanted in Umballa, Lahore, and Shahpur. Stock cattle

are reported healthy, but suffering from insufficiency of fodder in Hissar. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall sufficient, except in parts of Jubbulpore. Good rain in Nimar, where there has hitherto been a deficiency. *Kharif* crops thriving and prospects favourable. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Heavy and seasonable rain fell throughout Lower Burma, except in Prome. More rain is still much wanted in Prome, North Tharrawaddy, and Toungoo. In the other districts agricultural operations progress favourably and standing crops are in good condition. In Upper Burma the rainfall was fair in Mandalay, Sagaing, Minbu, Yamethin, and Pyinmana districts, and light in Myingyan; elsewhere heavy rain fell. More rain is wanted in Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Pyinmana. Agricultural operations in Upper Burma progress favourably and the crops promise well, except in districts where the want of rain is felt, and in Bhamo and Shwebo, where damage has been done by insects. The price of paddy has again risen in Rangoon, where Rs. 125 was paid for 100 baskets. There was also a rise of 4 per cent. in Prome; 10 per cent. in Henzada; 3 per cent. in Moulmein; 4 per cent. in Minbu; and 17 per cent. in Meiktila. In Sandoway prices fell 20 per cent. and elsewhere were stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall varies from 0·25 in Khasi Hills to 7·31 in Sylhet. Reaping of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Prospects of crops generally good, except in Goalpara, Nowgong, and Garo Hills districts, where some injury has been done by floods. Weather rather wet for tea in the Surma valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall good in parts of the Shimoga and Hassan districts of Mysore and fair elsewhere. Crops good, except in parts of Kolar and Mysore districts, where more rain is wanted. Sowing and harvesting operations still continue in parts. Prices slightly fallen in Bangalore and risen in the Mysore districts.

Heavy rain in Coorg. Season continues favourable for transplanting paddy.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall average in Berar. Cotton and *jowari* crops are in good condition. Weeding operations continue. Prices of foodgrains unchanged. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Good rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *abi* and weeding of *kharif* crops still in progress. Water in tanks insufficient for *abi* and *tabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Prospects in Central India, especially in the Bhopawar Agency, are good. Prices of foodgrains in Bundelkhand are falling and prospects of outturn improved. Agricultural operations completed in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall good throughout the Province; heavy in Jhallawar and Abu. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th August.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Winter rice progressing. Prospect of Indian corn generally good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS.

No. 1142—43.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1750, dated the 2nd November 1876, on the subject of the execution of minor contracts and deeds on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. P^C6, dated 11th July 1889.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in extension of the orders contained in the Resolution of the 2nd November 1876, that the undermentioned class of contracts referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, &c.	} By the local Medical Officers in charge of such hospitals, asylums, &c.
--	---

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN INDIA.

No. ⁶
371—383.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 17th August, 1889.

Read again—

Home Department letter Nos. 10-382-391, dated 31st December 1887, to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Read replies—

From the Government of Madras, No. 421, dated the 16th July 1889.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 985, dated the 2nd October 1888.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 183, dated the 26th February 1889.
From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ^{900E.}
III-203-6, dated the 18th July 1888.
From the Government of the Punjab, No. 146, dated the 25th July 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. ²⁰⁴⁶
110, dated the 10th May 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 659-11E., dated the 26th March 1889.
From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4815, dated the 31st August 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 931-685, dated the 28th May 1888.
From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 259G., dated the 30th June 1888.

RESOLUTION.

In the letter addressed by the Home Department to Local Governments and Administrations on 31st December 1887, their attention was drawn to the

growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and favourable to irreverence, in the rising generation in India; and, the Governor General in Council formulated for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations certain suggestions with the object of counteracting these tendencies. The recommendations related both to schools and colleges. For the former it was suggested—

- (1) that gymnastics and field exercises should be recognized as part of a regular course of school training, and that a system of marks and prizes for efficiency in gymnastics should be introduced;
- (2) that punishments for breaches of discipline should be arranged so as to fall on the offender, and that with this aim the imposition of tasks, deprivation of privileges, a judicious use of the rod in the case of young pupils; and finally expulsion in cases of aggravated and persistent misconduct, are more suitable forms of punishment than fines;
- (3) that good conduct registers should be prescribed, extracts from which should be sent to the parents and guardians of the boy at stated intervals with the definite opinion of the head master on his character and behaviour, and that prizes for good conduct should be awarded at the end of each year;
- (4) that hostels and boarding houses should be established at the larger schools and colleges in large towns and cities for the accommodation of students whose families are not resident in the place where they are being educated;
- (5) that selected boys from the higher classes of schools should be appointed monitors for the purpose of maintaining discipline during, and as far as possible out of, school hours;
- (6) that any boy who through want of diligence and attention to study fails to rise to a certain class by the time he has reached a certain age should be required to leave the school;
- (7) that inter-school rules, defining the conditions under which pupils should be allowed to pass from one school to another, should be extended to all schools aided or supported by public funds, as a condition of the continuance of such aid; and that the Senates of the Universities should be invited to use their influence to procure the adoption of this system in schools and colleges which do not receive aid from Government;
- (8) that the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers should be made a first charge against the educational grant; that the employment of teachers in all schools should be gradually restricted to those who have given satisfaction during a course of training; and that trained head-masters should be introduced from England for definite periods of five to seven years for selected schools; and
- (9) that teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct should be more generally resorted to. The Government of India, while admitting that this is provided for in some aided schools by religious instruction, and that even in some State schools religious instruction can under well-recognized restrictions be granted out of school hours, considered that this was not sufficient; and it therefore, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, desired that consideration should be given to the proposal of the Education Commission that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral text-book based on the fundamental principles of natural religion.

In regard to methods for encouraging respect for authority in colleges, it was pointed out by the Government of India that an improvement in this matter in schools would naturally reproduce itself in colleges, which students would enter with habits formed and characters developed by the wholesome discipline of the schools. The Governor General in Council, however, pressed that an effort should be made to impart moral instruction in colleges, and with a view to

improving the supervision of Principals and Professors over students in colleges, suggested the adoption of the following regulations :

- (a) that weekly meetings should be held by the Principal and the Professors to consider questions of discipline ;
- (b) that the Principal should have the power of ordering the expulsion or rustication of a student, and of fining him for disorderly conduct ; and
- (c) that every Professor should have the power of suspending a student for a limited period of time, and of fining him without reference to the Principal.

2. The Government of India has now been placed in possession of the views of Local Governments and Administrations on the foregoing suggestions. There is substantial agreement both among officials and the representatives of the native community as to the existence of the evils which have been indicated. The tendency towards irreverence and disregard of authority has no doubt gone further in some parts of India than it has in others. But most of the conditions which have favoured its growth in the parts of India where it is most prevalent are in a greater or less degree noticeable in other less forward portions of the country ; and the Governor General in Council entertains no doubt that remedies are necessary in those places in which the work is at present one of prevention, as well as in those in which it is one of cure. His Excellency in Council thinks that no profit will result from any further discussion as to how far the present state of things is due to defects in the system of education, and how far to forces either independent of, or antagonistic to, that system. The evil is admitted on all hands ; and the problem is to find means by which the method of public instruction may be strengthened and improved so as to combat and overcome it. Holding these views, the Governor General in Council considers it matter for congratulation that Local Governments and Administrations and the representatives of the different native communities in India have generally accepted his suggestions with cordiality, and shown, by the earnest attention which they have devoted to the subject, their determination to remove the defects which have been brought to notice

3. In proposing remedies for the evils admitted to exist, many Local Govern-

The Government of India recognizes its responsibility to provide, so far as its finances permit, facilities for the education of the people. But in educational as in all other matters it is the policy of the Government of India to avoid entering into competition with private enterprise ; it pioneers the way ; but having shown the way, it recognizes no responsibility to do for the people what the people can, and ought to, do for themselves. When therefore local effort or private enterprise shows itself able and willing to supply the educational wants of the people in any locality, it is the policy of Government to retire from the field of direct instruction, and to help by reasonable subventions of money the operations of independent institutions. Under this policy, it is the aim of the Government also, wherever there is vitality of private effort, to restrict official action to the maintenance of a few schools in which the system of instruction and discipline shall afford a standard for the emulation of private or aided institutions in the neighbourhood. In pursuance of this policy, the expenditure from Provincial revenues on Government educational institutions should not ordinarily increase in proportion to the total expenditure, but should rather be a constantly diminishing quantity ; provided that there is the assurance that the ground abandoned by the Government is occupied by local effort.

ments and Administrations have felt themselves fettered by the want of funds, and their recommendations are consequently in some cases not so far-reaching as they doubtless would have been if financial difficulties had not interfered. In the matter of expenditure on public instruction in India the Governor General in Council desires to reaffirm the policy laid down in paragraph 17 of the Home Department Resolution No. 199 of 18th June 1888, reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's Report on Education in India, and in accordance with that policy to state that the recommendations which follow, so far as they involve expenditure, should be carried into effect without imposing any additional burden on Provincial finances. Where the funds necessary for the improvements suggested

cannot be provided from local sources or private benevolence, they should be obtained by an enhancement of fees or by curtailing and readjusting existing expenditure.

4. Proceeding to deal with the suggestions enumerated in paragraph 1, the Governor General in Council observes that in Madras much has been done under the auspices of the Physical Training Association, and measures are under consideration in that Presidency with a view to making it a condition of aid or recognition that the organization of a school satisfies certain prescribed requirements in

regard to a gymnastic course, school drill, and the maintenance of play-grounds. In Bombay a liberal grant-in-aid is to be given to the Bombay Gymnastic Society, which will provide for High schools in that city, while the question of providing for High schools elsewhere in the Presidency is being considered. The Bengal Government engages to provide play-grounds and gymnasia so far as funds admit; and the proposals of the Indian Association that Government should supply gymnastic apparatus to all Government schools, that teachers of athletic sports should be appointed, and that a general competition in athletic sports should be arranged every year in district head-quarters are receiving con-

registers in the manner proposed in the Home Department circular letter. In Bombay the experiment is to be tried under selected head-masters. In Burma registers are to be opened in all Government schools; in time they may be prescribed in aided schools, but in this Province it seems premature to insist on this at present. In Assam a start has already been made in keeping good conduct registers, in giving prizes for good conduct, and in making every boy appear periodically before the head-master; and the system is to be further extended. In the Punjab the authorities are opposed to opening good conduct registers, and to giving prizes for good conduct; but they propose to attain the objects in view by directing that certificates are to be given for good conduct, and that serious cases of bad conduct are to be reported to the parent or guardian of the offender. The Government of Madras is adverse to the system on the ground that the moral defects of students and of schoolboys are not such as can be marked by registers of conduct, and deprecates the suggestion that attention should be given to good conduct registers in selecting candidates for the public service on the ground that it would be cruel and unjust to place on permanent record the faults committed in early youth. While admitting that there is force in the last objection, the Governor General in Council considers that it may be met by head-masters refusing extracts of the earlier entries in the registers which would produce an unfair impression of the pupil's real character, or adding such remarks as would prevent their having this effect. Generally speaking, extracts from these registers of conduct, although not conclusive as to a boy's conduct except during school hours, will obviously afford more useful information to employers to whom he offers his services than the certificates of character now generally given; and from this point of view they will probably not be without their use to Government officers in selecting candidates for the public service. His Excellency in Council therefore trusts that the Governments of Madras and the Punjab will follow the example of other Provinces by introducing a system of good conduct registers.

7. The advantages of well-conducted boarding houses attached to the higher schools and colleges for students who do not live with relations or friends, at which the example and personal influence of their teachers can be brought to bear upon the students out of school hours, are generally recognized. The obstacle which has generally prevented the extension of the system is the expense which it involves. The Madras Government would be glad to see the experiment tried by private agency, but considers its success too doubtful to justify the expenditure on it of public funds. In Bombay provision will be made at the few Government colleges that exist for the enforcement of stricter discipline and for the residence at or near the college of the Principal or a Professor. The further extension of the residential system will be left to private liberality. The establishment of hostels is an essential part of the educational policy of the Governments of Bengal and Assam, where funds are available; and the public has occasionally contributed towards such foundations. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh every district school and college has a boarding house attached to it, and they are all full. Sir Auckland Colvin is not in favour of the extension of the system to schools at the head-quarters of tahsils, because he is not satisfied that they would be properly supervised. In the Punjab the boarding house system is very widely extended; and the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates authorizing local bodies to require that out-students attending a school to which a boarding house is attached should live in it provided there is accommodation, unless they are living with relatives or friends of their parents or guardians and are considered by the head-master to be under healthy influences. In the Central Provinces local bodies will be requested to improve or enlarge existing boarding houses where the accommodation is bad or insufficient. In Berar several boarding houses with accommodation for resident masters have been established, and it is proposed to increase their number. The Governor General in Council recognizes the willingness of Local Governments and Administrations to do what is required in the provision of boarding houses. The State already bears a disproportionate share of the expenditure on high education; and the obligation of providing boarding houses where they do not exist is one which Local Governments and Administrations

are naturally loth to accept. It is an appropriate object for private liberality, which should be encouraged to regard it as worthy of its benefactions.

8. It was admitted in the Home Department letter of 31st December 1887 that the monitorial system cannot be as effectual an aid to discipline in India, where schools are mostly day schools, as it is in England. At the same time His Excellency in Council believes that the adoption of rules, such as the Elphinstone High School Rules referred to in paragraph 17 of the letter, will be found productive of advantage. The essence of these rules is the independent power of punishment given to Prefects, which is thus referred to by Mr. Jacob, who introduced the system into the Elphinstone High School:

"It is the delegation of this disciplinary power to the Prefects that emphatically marks the trust reposed in them, and brings them, to look upon the reputation and prosperity of the school as partly committed to their keeping. If you withhold this power, and require the Prefects not to preserve discipline but merely to report breaches of it to the masters, you reduce the Prefects to the position of mere tale-bearers. Self-government becomes government by espionage, and with a decided tendency to develop nothing but ignoble traits of character in those who are allowed to play no higher part in it than that of menials."

In Bombay the Elphinstone Rules are to be circulated, and an attempt made to introduce the system in High schools generally. In Bengal the monitorial system will be tried in hostels and subsequently extended, if successful. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Assam it will be tried in selected schools. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Berar the system is recognized already, especially in the Punjab: it is to be extended in the Central Provinces and Berar. On the whole, the Government of India is satisfied with the manner in which Local Governments and Administrations have accepted its suggestion on this matter. Time will show whether the system is well-suited to Indian boys, and with the improvement of the quality of teachers it will be possible to extend it generally, if it is found to succeed in the better schools.

9. On the proposal to enforce the exclusion from school of boys who do not reach a certain class by a certain age the general opinion is, that a rigid application of a rule of this nature would involve the risk of injury to classes of society whose backwardness requires encouragement. The Governor General in Council recognizes the force of this argument; and as he thinks that there is not the same objection to big and small boys being associated together at day schools as there is at boarding schools, His Excellency in Council is content to leave the matter to Local Governments and Administrations, on the understanding that the recommendation in paragraph 18 of the letter of 31st December 1887 will not be lost sight of.

10. The question of inter-school rules is one of great importance in the interests of discipline, and rules on the subject are already in force in nearly every Province. The points which it is essential to secure are, that, without the consent of the Educational authorities, a boy shall not be taken into a school who has been dismissed from another school for misconduct; that failure to pay his school fees in his former school shall debar a boy from admission to another school, except under similar consent of the Educational authorities; and that, if received into another school, a boy shall not be placed in a higher class than the class he was in before leaving the other school, except at the beginning of a new term. The rules on the last point should only be applicable to schools of the same grade: those on the first and second points would be generally applicable to schools of all grades.

The rules in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are too exclusively directed towards the second of these objects. Those in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh seem to give more or less effect to the three essentials; but the point of dismissal for misconduct might be brought into greater prominence even in these Provinces. In the Punjab rules have been prepared which apply to all Government and aided schools; but it is not proposed to ask the University to co-operate on the ground that the number of 'unaided' schools and colleges in the Province is very small. In the Central Provinces there are no inter-school rules at present, and it is proposed to introduce simple rules

to apply to schools in the same town. This limitation, however, seems calculated to diminish the effect of the rules, and should be reconsidered by the Chief Commissioner. The rules in Burma apply to all Government schools and aided schools of the advanced kind. They are defective in that they contain no reference to conduct. Revised rules are being issued in Assam, which, if acted upon by the managers of unaided schools, will go far to meet the objects which the Government of India has in view.

The Governor General in Council considers that it is desirable to remodel the rules of other Provinces on the basis of the rules in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (which are printed as an Appendix to this Resolution). The Education Department can enforce such rules in all Government colleges and schools, and their adoption can be made a condition of a grant-in-aid from Government; but it is equally essential that they should be adopted in unaided institutions. The only effectual way of securing this is to invite the co-operation of the University; as has been done in the North-Western Provinces. When the Provincial rules have been revised and determined, the Universities should be invited to assist towards securing their adoption in unaided institutions by denying affiliation to such as do not adopt them; and the Governor General in Council earnestly trusts that, when invited, the Universities will throw the weight of their great influence into the scale of order and discipline.

11. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers is one of the most effective means available to Government for improving discipline and counteracting the tendency to irreverence and contempt of authority; and he has accordingly considered with special attention the opinions which the various local authorities have expressed upon this important subject.

In Madras there are at present arrangements for training in the Government and public normal schools about one-third of the teachers required for colleges and secondary schools and three-quarters of those required for primary education. The quality of the training, however, needs improvement; and this question, as well as that of extending the training system so as to provide teachers for all schools, is engaging the attention of the Madras Government. The University also holds an examination for the degree of Licentiate in teaching. The Bombay Government is ready to provide an adequate supply of training schools for primary institutions, but considers that the cost of training colleges for preparing masters for high and secondary schools would be prohibitive, and that the need for such institutions is not great. It admits, however, that teachers are now appointed to schools without any real knowledge of the art of teaching, and proposes to establish normal classes at the large high schools and to compel candidates for service in the Department to attend them. The Bengal Government, on the ground that the education of teachers is costly and that the educational grant is insufficient to adequately provide for elementary and technical education, states that there is no present prospect of funds being available for the general introduction of a system of training teachers for their profession in special institutions. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor believes that training in the art of teaching should be given in addition to, and not as a substitute for, the education of the University; and urges that there is no want of masters trained in the usual English method at the University, and that it is on this ground and on the ground of expense undesirable to import English masters for definite periods. His Honour is prepared, should the Government of India wish it, to start one training school at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 a year for English teachers at high and middle schools, Government or aided. Sir Stewart Bayley also expresses himself in favour of a system of granting certificates in the art of teaching in preference to an extension of normal schools; the possession of such certificates to be made a condition of employment in Government and aided schools. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh considerable attention has been devoted to the training of masters, and a normal school for teachers in primary and middle institutions is located at the head-quarters of each division. It is found, however, that present arrangements do not adequately provide for the training of masters for the higher

class of schools, and it is proposed to establish a central institution for this purpose. In the Punjab there is a central training college at Lahore for masters in secondary schools. No one can be employed in any board school, whether secondary or primary, who does not hold a teacher's certificate. The amount of grants to aided schools is to a certain extent dependent on their having certificated teachers. In the Central Provinces sufficient provision for training vernacular teachers is said to exist. The Anglo-Vernacular teachers are supplied by the colleges. The Chief Commissioner is in favour of establishing normal classes for Anglo-Vernacular masters and arranging for examination for certificates in teaching, and he has under consideration suggestions for the improvement of the normal schools at Jabalpur and Nagpur. In Burma, where education has a strong religious character, adequate arrangements for training masters for primary schools exist; and the Chief Commissioner is working out a scheme for attaching to existing schools departments for the training of middle class teachers. The supply of trained teachers for secondary schools in Assam must be procured by indenting on normal schools in Bengal when established, or by sending teachers from Assam for training in those schools. In Berar arrangements have been made for training teachers for primary schools; but the secondary schools are not numerous enough to justify a special training institution, and masters for these schools are procured from Bombay colleges and high schools.

12. The Governor General in Council desires to give emphatic expression to his view, that it is of little use to spend money on schools if the teachers are either inefficient or unable to maintain discipline or a healthy moral tone in their schools. The chief qualifications required in a schoolmaster are capacity to maintain discipline, and capacity to convey instruction. The first of these qualifications implies firmness and ability to govern, the capacity of inspiring enthusiasm in his pupils and securing their co-operation, and earnestness, sympathy, and insight into character. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the possession of these qualities cannot be tested merely by an examination such as is suggested by the Government of Bengal. The capacity to convey instruction comes more within the range of an examiner's power to test. But this is the lower of the two sets of qualifications which go to make up the model schoolmaster; and an examination is an admittedly inferior way of ascertaining a teacher's ability to convey instruction, his ability to simplify a subject, or his skill to fix the attention and draw out the intelligence of his class. For these reasons the Governor General in Council considers it impossible to secure good instructors without such a process of selection and preparation as normal school training gives, and is unable to regard the adoption of examination in the art of teaching as an adequate substitute for good normal schools. His Excellency in Council therefore deems it essential that each Local Government should accept the responsibility of providing means for training teachers for each grade of schools—primary, middle, and high—as a first charge on the Educational grant. Should any Local Government find itself unable to provide the requisite system of training from the funds already available, it should arrange either to increase its funds from local sources or, following the recommendation of the Education Commission in paragraph 543 of its Report, to throw more largely on private enterprise the duty of providing higher education, and thereby set free the money required for training institutions. The proposal to attach normal classes to the larger High schools, though not as satisfactory as the establishment of training schools themselves, is nevertheless worthy of consideration, if it be arranged that such classes shall be attached to those High schools only which are under the care of specially selected and competent masters. As the number of good teachers educated at training institutions increases, it should gradually be made a condition that no uncertificated teacher should be appointed to a Government aided school or college; and the Universities should be invited to make the employment of certificated teachers in unaided schools and colleges a condition of affiliation. Until the supply of training institutions is fully developed, local arrangements should be made whereby provisional certificates of competency to teachers possessing certain educational qualifications may be granted after a sufficient period of probation has been passed, subject to confirmation by the Government Inspector.

13. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the suggestion (which chiefly affects the larger Provinces) contained in paragraph 11 of the letter of 31st December 1887, that trained head-masters should be engaged from England for a definite period of five to seven years in order to introduce and establish a standard of discipline for the emulation of other schools, is deserving of careful attention. The Madras Government thinks that the teaching staff at colleges should be leavened by a larger proportion of English teachers, who have paid special attention to the art of teaching; and, at its request, the Secretary of State will be invited in selecting graduates for educational appointments in India to insist on their possessing experience in teaching. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the question of employing European masters for a few of the leading schools for limited periods is, the Government of India is pleased to learn, under consideration. The Governor General in Council is convinced of the valuable stimulus that the example of good teachers from England would give to schools; and he would be glad if the Bombay, Bengal, and Punjab Governments could see their way to giving the proposal their further consideration.

14. There remains the question of the extension of a system of teaching which has a direct bearing upon personal conduct, and whether an attempt to effect this extension should be made by prescribing moral text-books for schools and colleges.

Having given this important question its fullest consideration, the Government of India is satisfied that the end in view would not be attained by prescribing for use in colleges and schools a treatise on ethics or a book of didactic instruction in the rules and principles of conduct. It believes that the careful selection and training of teachers provide the most effectual method of establishing a good moral tone in a school; but it also considers that the influence of the teacher may be greatly strengthened and the interests of morality promoted by the use in schools of text-books having a direct bearing on conduct, either by means of precept or example. The Government of India understands that this view has commended itself to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, under whose auspices Mr. Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College, has been engaged to prepare a book of selections for the use of candidates for matriculation. The instructions laid down for Mr. Tawney's guidance in preparing this book are, first, that at least three-fourths of the book shall consist of prose taken from authors of the present century; second, that at least one-half of the prose portion shall consist of extracts having a direct bearing on conduct, either by way of precept or example; and third, that a similar principle shall be as far as possible kept in view in the poetical selections. Thus, the Calcutta University has already taken steps to give effect to what, in the opinion of the Government of India, is the most practical way of introducing moral training into the highest class of Indian schools, and furnishing teachers with the opportunity of imparting instruction in morality and in the principles of natural religion to their pupils. All that remains now to be done, in Bengal at all events, is to supplement this action of the University by providing for the lower grades of schools, and for each class in those grades suitable text-books compiled on similar lines. Similar action in other Provinces is equally called for; and accordingly the Governor General in Council desires that each Local Government and Administration should take this matter at once in hand; and either by the appointment of a Committee or by employing selected individuals, who need not necessarily be officials, or by the offer of suitable prizes, effect a revision of the existing Readers in the direction indicated above, or where necessary procure for use in schools an entirely new set of books compiled on these principles. His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn from time to time the progress made in each Province in this undertaking.

15. The suggestions enumerated in paragraph 1 of this Resolution, for the improvement of discipline in colleges, have received favourable consideration by Local Governments and Administrations. In Bombay and the Central Provinces the rule as to weekly meetings of college councils will be adopted. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rule is considered unnecessary; and in the Punjab fortnightly meetings have been prescribed. The rule empowering a Principal to expel, rusticate, or fine a scholar is accepted everywhere. The rule giving power to a Professor to suspend a student for a limited time, or to fine him without reference to the Principal, is accepted by Bombay, Bengal, and the Central Provinces.

In the Punjab it is definitely restricted to students of the Professor's own class; and it is understood that this limitation is also contemplated in the three Provinces just mentioned. The Governments of Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh favour the autocracy of the Principal in matters of discipline. The Government of India is content with the measure of acceptance which its suggestions as to colleges have met, and does not wish to press them further on the Governments which have not found themselves able to adopt them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and to the Foreign and Public Works Departments for information and such action as may be considered necessary in regard to Educational institutions under the control of those Departments.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Inter-School Rules in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Bengal.—I.—A boy, before he is admitted to a high school, shall be required to produce a certificate from the head-master of the last school in which he was reading. Whenever possible, a parent or guardian should accompany the boy; in other cases he should provide the boy with a letter of application.

II.—The certificate shall run as follows:

"CERTIFIED that _____ was in the _____ class of the _____ school and leaves with a _____ character. All sums due by him to this school have been paid."

III.—The certificate is to be given upon the day in which it is asked for, and it is not the business of the head-master to inquire why the boy wishes to leave his school.

IV.—A boy coming for admission shall not be placed in a higher class than that in which he was in the school he has left (no class lower than the fifth being considered): thus, a boy of the fifth class of one school may not be admitted into the fourth class of another school, but a boy of the sixth class may be admitted into the fifth class without an infringement of this rule.

N.B.—To promote a newly-admitted boy, except it be after the regular annual examination of the school, is a breach of this rule. By the "regular annual examination" is to be understood the examination held towards the close of the school-year, when the Entrance test-examination is generally held.

V.—The fact of a boy appearing for admission without having undergone the annual examination of his old school must be regarded, unless the reverse is certified to by his former head-master, as sufficient evidence of his not having been fit for promotion; he should therefore be admitted into the class in which he had been reading in the other school.

VI.—Every case in which a boy is dismissed or expelled should be notified at once to the Inspector of Schools.

VII.—If a boy's name be struck off for non-payment of dues, he shall not receive a certificate until all sums due to the school have been paid.

VIII.—If a boy leaves the school after having failed at the examination of his class, a note to that effect shall be entered in the certificate granted to him by the head-master.

IX.—All questions arising between one head-master and another respecting the enforcement of these rules shall be referred to the Inspector of Schools with all convenient speed.

X.—If a boy be found producing a false certificate, or making a false statement as to his attendance at any school, he shall be expelled or, at the discretion of the Inspector, be publicly degraded for that year to the class below that in which he is.

XI.—Wilful transgression of any of the foregoing rules will render a school liable to forfeit the right to send up candidates for junior scholarships.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The rules in force are to the following effect:

That a boy on admission to a secondary English School, Government or aided, shall, except for some sufficient reason to the contrary, remain at the same school till the end of the school year, and that, if obliged to leave within that time, he shall receive a certificate showing what stage of education he has attained, and what character he bore; that if he leaves at the end of the school year, the master shall give him a written certificate showing whether he has passed or failed at the final examination; that the grant of any certificate shall be made conditional on his having paid all sums due by him to the school he is leaving, and that he shall not be admitted to another school except on the production of one of the above certificates. He will not be placed in a higher class in his new, unless he has passed the final examination at his previous school, and will not receive promotion within three months of his admission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI. of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 21ST JULY, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 20TH JULY, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST JULY, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH JULY, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
3rd August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	7,51,688	497	1,514	7,57,255	500	1,39,92,229	578	1,42,56,029	589	2,63,800	...
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,125	125	57	7,790	136	1,33,150	145	1,39,345	149	3,195	...
3rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	644	54	12	764	64	17,804	93	15,608	82	...	2,136
27th July, 1889	Sindia	75	7,718	103	...	(a) ...	...	1,29,291	108	(a) ...	...	...	1,29,291
27th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,26,509	136	1,664	2,62,000	157	60,99,300	229	68,73,197	260	7,73,897	...
27th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	17,348	93	305	(c) 21,526	71	5,71,149	192	(c) 6,07,966	141	96,817	...
27th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	71,483	84	857	70,164	82	12,72,672	94	13,98,831	102	1,26,159	...
27th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,795	69	219	12,105	55	1,66,083	74	2,24,113	64	58,030	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland	136	9,213	68	668	(e) 47,454	71	2,55,649	117	(e) 9,29,769	95	6,74,120	...
20th ditto	Vilupuram-Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,483	42	83	4,624	56	79,844	60	78,668	60	...	1,176
20th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,526	42	36	1,633	45	25,521	47	33,015	61	7,494	...
	TOTAL	4,753	11,06,442	233	5,415	11,85,315	219	2,27,42,692	299	2,46,13,601	290	18,70,909	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
27th July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,82,663	159	2,386	4,76,455	200	75,92,767	197	85,03,984	225	9,11,217	...
27th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	96,807	140	692	1,35,591	196	24,09,874	217	26,69,707	241	2,59,833	...
20th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,970	80	125	12,420	99	9,93,441	97	2,20,596	110	27,155	...
27th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,564	301	45	13,934	310	2,34,200	325	2,70,767	379	36,597	...
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal Rail- ways	673	1,28,711	191	747	1,53,280	205	23,43,847	218	25,52,433	232	2,08,586	...
3rd August, 1889	Nalhati	27	1,465	54	27	1,471	54	31,076	76	30,404	74	...	672
3rd ditto	Tirhoot	259	24,928	96	273	37,437	137	5,77,658	149	6,21,135	152	43,477	...
27th July, 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur- Sihramau	105	3,440	33	105	6,217	59	85,668	51	1,12,989	67	27,321	...
20th ditto	Jorhat	25	1,594	64	25	1,207	48	17,339	38	18,124	38	785	...
20th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(g) ...	...	7	118	16	1,140	10	1,560	13	420	...
20th ditto	Burma	392	43,126	110	553	66,887	121	9,70,125	161	15,01,038	171	5,30,913	...
	TOTAL	4,754	7,06,268	149	4,985	9,05,017	182	1,44,57,135	190	1,65,02,737	211	20,45,602	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guar- anteed Companies.</i>												
27th July, 1889	Madras	840	1,54,898	184	840	1,68,350	200	26,29,975	196	29,16,379	219	2,86,404	...
20th ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,360	155	654	1,06,793	103	17,57,589	168	18,64,545	180	1,06,956	...
27th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,09,945	341	1,440	(i) 4,06,235	282	1,52,11,057	633	1,18,88,023	519	...	33,22,964
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,34,890	293	461	1,43,000	210	43,74,889	593	45,34,639	620	1,59,750	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,01,093	261	3,395	8,24,378	243	2,39,73,510	434	2,12,93,656	394	...	27,69,854
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,959	27,13,803	209	13,795	29,14,710	211	6,11,73,337	295	6,23,19,994	287	11,46,657	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,06,88,956	148	3,11,55,742	143	4,66,786	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,04,84,381	147	3,11,64,252	144	6,79,871	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
3rd August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	6,397	291	22	4,802	218	99,649	280	98,433	276	...	1,216
13th July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k) ...	...	(l) 1,26,977	109	(m) 1,44,822	124	17,845	...
3rd August, 1889	Bengal and North- Western	376	33,130	88	376	42,520	113	8,78,803	146	9,21,351	155	42,548	...
20th July, 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,646	99	67	7,623	114	1,20,936	120	1,31,462	131	10,520	...
	TOTAL	465	46,173	99	465	54,945	118	12,26,365	141	12,96,668	151	69,703	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
27th July, 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed Company	277	25,616	92	354	38,536	109	4,75,348	107	6,58,041	117	1,82,693	...
27th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,602	27	59	2,210	38	49,000	52	45,969	49	...	3,931
27th ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Veranganj- Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	663	32	27	1,100	40	16,342	49	19,915	47	3,573	...
27th ditto	Bhavnagar-Godavari- Junagarh-Portbandar	193	11,376	59	260	13,170	51	3,56,822	115	4,89,260	119	1,33,078	...
27th ditto	Morvi	68	2,368	35	68	2,227	33	67,780	62	74,665	69	6,885	...
27th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,651	46	124	5,800	47	1,27,701	64	1,16,022	59	...	11,609
	TOTAL	742	47,276	64	892	63,043	71	10,92,353	92	14,93,942	99	3,11,589	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.

(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.

(j) Includes the Patri Branch.

(k) Return not received.

(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888.

(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under Secretary.

E

SINLA, 15th August, 1889.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 34. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. 181, dated Calcutta, the 9th August 1889.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1888-89.

Arrangements of Subjects.

PARAS.

2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
13. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
14. THE RESERVE—
16. The Investment.
18. Profits of Circulation.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—

19. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
22. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
26. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
27. State of the Coinage.
31. Exchange of small Coin.
32. Receipts and Coinage of Bullion.
35. Transactions at Agencies.
37. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
38. FRAUD AND FORGERY.

PARAS.

44. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.
45. TREASURY STATISTICS.
50. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

- No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1888-89.
- " II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1888-89.
- " III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
- " IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
- " V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on December 31st, 1888.

Other Statements.

- No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
- " VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
- " VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1862.
- " IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1877.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. E. Gay was Head Commissioner up to 10th October and again from 29th October to 31st March 1889. Mr. C. R. Kiernander was in charge

from 11th to 21st October 1888, and Mr. E. T. Atkinson acted from 22nd to 29th October 1888. The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below :—

Madras . . .	{	Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, from 1st to 10th April 1888.
		„ W. Donald, from 11th to 13th April 1888.
		„ E. W. Kellner „ 14th April to 3rd December 1888.
		„ T. W. Rawlins „ 4th December 1888 to 31st March 1889.
Bombay . . .	{	Mr. A. C. Tupp, from 1st April to 14th May 1888.
		„ S. Jacob „ 15th May to 31st March 1889.
Rangoon . . .	{	Mr. T. H. Biggs, from 1st April 1888 to 18th January 1889, and again from 31st January to 31st March 1889.
		„ F. J. Atkinson, from 19th to 30th January 1889.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of Rangoon and Allahabad for the year 1888 by the Deputy Auditors General, and Madras for 1886-87 and 1887-88; also Calicut for October 1887 to September 1888 by an Assistant Accountant General.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the state of the net circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other Offices.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1888 . . .	16,78,60,015	36,16,220	16,42,43,795
31st March 1889 . . .	15,99,96,270	26,18,135	15,73,78,135

As explained in previous reports, a note is in "Gross Circulation," when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "Net Circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross Circulation."

5. The details of the net circulation of March 1889 are as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES.								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	99,403	1,844,837	68,853	51,831	133,661	15,800	17,547	498	2,232,430	6,67,07,095
Allahabad . . .	11,898	29,277	16,632	11,696	14,667	2,040	2,731	10	88,861	65,86,950
Lahore . . .	12,566	41,902	25,174	17,102	20,236	3,541	2,270	61	122,852	85,14,530
Bombay . . .	242,375	694,483	99,235	65,126	79,243	5,950	14,859	1,117	1,202,588	5,03,27,005
Kurrachee . . .	3,416	35,849	12,943	5,308	7,118	681	1,030		66,445	41,18,130
Madras . . .	39,315	111,131	31,310	25,526	98,566	4,132	1,416	114	311,457	1,71,58,985
Calicut . . .	9,009	9,037	3,740	2,714	4,396	122	53	24	29,095	11,39,515
Rangoon . . .	11,571	16,147	6,755	4,308	6,431	716	615	64	46,607	28,25,925
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1889	420,663	2,782,663	264,042	183,611	364,318	32,963	40,527	1,949	4,100,335	15,73,78,135
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1888	450,727	2,671,031	275,045	194,803	372,938	35,915	41,818	2,297	4,044,569	16,42,43,795
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1887	464,635	2,385,881	262,169	175,084	327,418	31,386	36,054	1,410	3,684,037	13,87,68,365

6. It will be observed that there is a decrease in the net circulation during the year of more than 68 lakhs, as explained hereafter in paragraph 11, but it was still higher than in March 1887.

7. The average value of each note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Calcutta Circle . . .	29	30	30	Kurrachee Circle . . .	87	88	62
Allahabad „ . . .	68	93	74	Madras „ . . .	68	61	55
Lahore „ . . .	65	62	69	Calicut „ . . .	35	27	39
Bombay „ . . .	36	44	42	Rangoon „ . . .	74	86	61

8. The chief variations are in the Allahabad, Kurrachee and Calicut Sub-Circles, and arise mainly from the Banks holding more or less ten thousand-rupee notes, probably for reserve or remittance.

9. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000—

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allaha- bad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurra- chee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1888	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	87,26	16,42,44
April "	6,40,53	68,33	87,90	5,50,87	49,89	2,18,21	9,03	28,28	16,54,03
May "	6,39,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	49,64	1,98,42	9,66	30,03	17,02,54
June "	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	36,15	17,68,91
July "	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,46,88	69,07	1,70,68	15,45	32,24	18,05,53
August "	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	36,55	1,72,62	15,75	44,20	17,60,17
September "	6,14,68	88,47	82,96	6,57,76	39,23	1,68,39	12,21	35,90	16,94,09
October "	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	38,67	1,67,89	10,17	41,66	16,73,63
November "	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	51,71	15,50,44
December "	6,54,09	95,40	81,24	4,01,70	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	44,10	15,15,23
January 1889	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	41,24	15,27,62
February "	6,60,47	69,69	74,39	4,15,95	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	27,55	14,82,98
March "	6,67,07	65,87	85,16	5,03,27	41,18	1,71,59	11,30	28,28	15,73,78
Average of last 12 figures	6,60,78	84,06	85,39	5,41,98	40,16	1,82,83	11,23	36,73	16,43,16
" of 1887-88	6,21,18	88,36	91,59	5,17,61	47,59	1,80,21	11,46	58,23	16,16,23
" of 1886-87	5,72,39	77,81	83,10	4,29,10	49,99	1,60,49	13,28	33,93	14,20,11

10. The figures in the above table include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government which, so far as they are in notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded from the following table, which gives the monthly circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other Circles for each of the past three years:—

LAST DAY OF	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			OTHER CIRCLES.			TOTAL.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
April	556	584	636	394	406	474	141	148	191	242	223	244	1,323	1,361	1,545
May	540	558	638	360	408	406	138	151	185	242	234	272	1,289	1,351	1,636
June	507	555	694	360	396	549	128	158	171	266	257	272	1,261	1,366	1,686
July	508	567	616	349	463	445	181	166	169	260	318	286	1,248	1,514	1,516
August	500	567	606	369	445	495	139	161	170	255	318	281	1,323	1,491	1,552
September	540	589	604	308	491	469	140	165	162	263	336	253	1,311	1,591	1,488
October	558	600	605	415	606	439	138	164	166	278	360	264	1,360	1,739	1,534
November	502	641	650	447	593	415	139	173	174	351	375	256	1,429	1,782	1,504
December	597	654	640	364	527	396	154	185	181	287	333	265	1,402	1,690	1,472
January	587	648	635	355	496	414	152	187	186	256	291	241	1,350	1,622	1,476
February	584	665	637	361	437	390	156	178	181	240	253	225	1,341	1,533	1,442
March	589	644	646	370	502	431	154	192	169	227	266	232	1,340	1,604	1,478
AVERAGE	557	607	643	376	481	451	142	169	175	259	297	257	1,333	1,554	1,597

11. This table shows a small decrease in the circulation of all circles taken together, a fluctuation not remarkable when it is considered that a very much larger expansion occurred in the previous year, and that in March 1889 there was a great scarcity of money, the Bank rate of interest being 11 per cent. as against 7 per cent. the previous year, and this drain of the commercial centres to supply the trade demand up country where silver is more used than notes, naturally diminished the circulation of notes. The figures for the past four years have been 1,395, 1,333, 1,554, 1,527. In particular circles there is an increase of 36 in Calcutta and a decrease of 30 in Bombay. Among the smaller circles the only noticeable difference is a decrease of 21 at Rangoon, probably caused by the facilities given by Government bills at low rates for the removal of surplus funds to India in the intervals of trade in Burma. The continued decrease in the circulation of R5 notes in the Calcutta Circle calls for notice. As in the case of R20 notes a few years ago, the cause seems to be the alarm

excited by some forgeries which were sufficiently well executed to deceive careless or illiterate persons, or to pass in the hurry of business if carelessly examined.

12. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the gross circulation in the Presidency Circles of notes not exceeding R100 each :—

LAST DAY OF	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
April	3,18,21	2,02,69	1,12,89	3,38,85	2,25,20	1,36,17
May	3,09,48	2,08,56	1,12,46	3,28,10	2,26,22	1,28,47
June	3,03,64	2,05,41	1,10,05	3,18,09	2,16,88	1,23,63
July	3,05,65	2,05,40	1,08,52	3,18,40	2,20,66	1,21,85
August	3,08,04	2,04,84	1,10,40	3,23,78	2,17,44	1,19,60
September	3,30,96	2,12,26	1,10,98	3,37,66	2,20,22	1,19,13
October	3,21,92	2,19,27	1,17,91	3,51,14	2,22,70	1,23,67
November	3,32,53	2,19,82	1,24,81	3,53,54	2,17,83	1,28,90
December	3,43,43	2,23,37	1,38,39	3,56,69	2,21,44	1,38,92
January	3,53,46	2,20,08	1,41,61	3,63,26	2,08,14	1,36,91
February	3,52,45	2,18,99	1,38,97	3,65,15	2,08,78	1,36,76
March	3,52,57	2,27,38	1,38,75	3,64,93	2,14,36	1,32,48

These figures show that the notes of lower denominations maintain on the whole great steadiness in their circulation.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

13. The process of verifying the outstanding balance of the circulation with that obtained from the Issue Registers has been carried on satisfactorily. In Madras and in all the smaller and newer circles, the work is practically completed; in Bombay Mr. Groves, Assistant Accountant General, has, with great industry and care, completed the examination of all but the R10 notes; in Calcutta the system of arranging the cancelled notes pursued for many years makes the examination now attempted peculiarly laborious, and this added to the enormous number of entries involved (nearly 47 millions) makes the correction of every clerical error a hopeless task; accordingly, while the accuracy of every posting during the later years has been rigidly tested, it has not been thought worth while to go over the work of the earlier years, as the question is not one of money or account, but merely of accuracy in recording the history of individual notes.

RESERVE.

14. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1889 was as follows :—

SILVER COIN—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
At Calcutta	1,46,98,211	7	8			
„ Allahabad	80,06,660	0	0			
„ Lahore	84,52,055	0	0			
„ Bombay	2,77,17,380	1	3			
„ Kurrachee	29,11,150	0	0			
„ Madras	1,61,25,785	0	0			
„ Calicut	6,01,405	0	0			
„ Rangoon	45,69,625	0	0			
				8,30,82,271	8	11

SMALL SILVER COIN—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
At Bombay	2,50,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	44,800	0	0			
„ Madras	6,30,000	0	0			
				9,24,800	0	0

SILVER BULLION—

At Calcutta	33,59,804	6	9			
„ Bombay	1,01,91,230	0	0			
				1,35,51,034	6	9
Invested in Government Securities				5,98,20,029	0	4

TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION 15,73,78,135 0 0

15. The half-yearly verifications of the currency balances were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles on the 30th September 1888 and on 31st March 1889, and the balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject.

Investments.

16. During the year Government ordered that any stock notes which the holders might tender for payment in cash, should be converted into 4 per cent. loan and be taken over by this Department; to meet this purchase securities to the extent of R5,00,000 were sold, but the stock notes paid off were R3,30,000 only, the difference of R1,70,000 will therefore be re-invested by purchase in the open market in 1889, and the opportunity taken to bring up the amount invested, as closely as possible, to six crores, the limit fixed by law. The balance is now held as follows:—

	R
In the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43	5,88,07,300
„ „ „ „ 1865	30,44,400
„ 4½ „ „ 1879	5,00,000
	6,23,51,700

Taking the whole investment, the average rate is equal to 95-90 for 4 per cents., and par for 4½ per cents.

17. Its book-value, i.e., the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced, until the re-investment just mentioned is made, from R5,99,92,500, at which it was taken last year, to R5,98,20,029-0-4, thus—

	4%		4½%
	R	a. p.	R
Nominal Value, 31st March 1889	6,18,51,700	0 0	5,00,000
Book Value „ „ „	5,98,20,029	0 4	5,00,000

Profits of Circulation.

18. The interest realised on the above-stated nominal value for the year was—

	R	a.	p.
On 4% paper	24,35,849	6	0
„ 4½% „	22,500	0	0
TOTAL	24,58,349	6	0

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

19. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circles being shown in Statement VI:—

	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Gross circulation, 1st April 1888		16,78,60,015
ISSUES—		
a. Over the counter	77,09,71,680	
b. At Agencies	86,08,400	
c. In remittance transactions	12,43,22,205	
		90,39,02,285
		1,07,17,62,300
RECEIPTS—		
d. Over the counter	66,43,07,460	
e. At Agencies	21,55,600	
f. From currency circles	6,44,58,610	
g. In remittance transactions	18,08,44,360	
		91,17,66,030
 Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1889 (vide para. 4)		
		15,99,96,270

EXPLANATIONS.

a and d.—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and e.—These are exchange transactions with Treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal directly with the public, but only enable the Treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1888, to March 15th, 1889, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and g.—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

COMPARISON.	Issues.	Receipts.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1888-89	90,39,02,285	91,17,66,030
1887-88	83,20,40,665	80,55,80,115
1886-87	74,12,56,165	74,47,96,640
1885-86	76,10,25,730	76,55,44,465

20. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues	803,238	4,185,486	533,778	447,260	973,242	144,049	292,124	36,352	7,415,524	90,39,02,285
Receipts	824,816	4,075,727	545,043	458,930	962,447	147,453	294,276	36,679	7,305,395	91,17,66,030
More issues	...	109,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,759	10,97,590
More receipts	21,607	...	11,265	11,670	9,205	3,404	2,152	327	59,630	80,61,335
						Net Decrease of gross Circulation				78,63,745

21. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus :—

	NOTES CASHED.			NOTES ISSUED.			NOTES CANCELLED.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
At Calcutta . . .	11,993	12,247	12,434	12,434	13,208	13,319	9,495	9,517	9,272
„ Bombay . . .	6,261	6,498	7,355	6,829	7,405	7,712	3,595	3,654	4,003
„ Madras . . .	2,307	2,352	2,469	2,378	2,530	2,431	2,030	2,126	2,208
„ Rangoon . . .	263	346	359	366	402	433	142	227	223

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

22. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st . . . . .	...	36,16,220
Received over the counter	6,08,00,525	
From other circles	51,85,380	
		6,59,85,905
TOTAL		6,96,02,125
Remitted to circles concerned . . . . .	...	6,69,83,990
Balance on March 31st . . . . .	...	26,18,135
TOTAL		6,96,02,125

23. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total as just mentioned of Rs. 6,08,00,525.

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1888-89.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coimbatore.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
Calcutta . . . . .	...	91,40,115(c)	50,85,045(c)	1,37,84,570	50	235	1,56,505	15,22,490	19,070	10	6,64,985	3,03,23,075
Allahabad	40,90,070	...	5,30,295	5,14,685	50	90	26,595	3,36,160	2,900	50	5,690	55,06,585
Lahore	21,46,360	5,06,385	...	7,02,930	100	5	3,13,570	4,86,755	2,930	...	18,680	41,77,715
Bombay	38,61,370	13,36,870	26,22,535	...	...	...	14,76,845(c)	36,09,225	3,63,615	130	1,71,295	1,33,81,885
Kurrachee	2,10,360	37,080	5,93,435	6,36,185	...	100	...	76,190	595	...	1,850	15,56,695
Madras	2,58,105	24,910	85,940	24,32,305	...	20	34,675	...	13,23,795(c)	...	49,170	41,58,920
Calicut	5,405	9,315	360	6,34,895	...	...	...	10,32,535	...	...	4,150	16,86,720
Rangoon	6,775	20	1,760	20	...	...	20	320	15	...	...	8,930
TOTAL	1,05,18,505	1,10,55,595	89,69,370	1,86,55,590	200	450	20,08,210	70,63,675	17,12,920	190	9,15,820	6,08,00,525

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the foreign notes are legally encashable, i.e., shows the amounts of Sub-Circle notes encashed by their respective Head Circles, aggregating Rs. 1,70,25,800.

24. The comparison for three years is as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R	R
Notes cashed at—			
Calcutta	4,08,08,545	3,16,13,695	3,03,23,075
Allahabad	35,55,385	51,97,540	55,06,585
Lahore	31,13,485	31,53,610	41,77,715
Bombay	1,76,45,030	1,27,52,985	1,33,81,885
Kurrachee	26,515	4,92,275	15,56,695
Madras	52,46,620	51,24,625	41,58,920
Calicut	21,55,805	15,69,735	16,86,720
Rangoon	16,080	3,855	8,930
	7,25,62,465	5,99,08,320	6,08,00,525

25. Of this, the amount of notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed under the requirements of the law at its Head Circle Office was in—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta	1,90,79,500	1,77,61,635	1,42,25,160
Bombay	50,54,895	26,93,140	14,76,845
Madras	28,56,850	16,75,255	13,23,795
	<u>2,69,91,245</u>	<u>2,21,30,030</u>	<u>1,70,25,800</u>

Issue and Receipt of Coin.

26. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin.			Small Coin,		
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance, April 1st, 1888	9,44,84,226	15	5	5,95,400	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter	18,41,46,105	0	0			
From small coin account	24,91,174	0	0			
At Agencies	88,28,400	0	0			
In remittance transactions	11,66,25,856	12	0			
From treasury on account of						
Mint certificates	22,55,973	11	9			
From coin account . . . . .	.....			28,20,574	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	31,43,47,509	7	9	28,20,574	0	0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	40,88,31,736	7	2	34,15,974	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter	20,47,79,820	0	0			
At Agencies	23,75,600	0	0			
In remittance transactions	11,56,76,201	12	0			
For Bullion delivered and pre-melting fees	97,269	2	3			
To small coin account	28,20,574	0	0			
To coin account . . . . .	.....			24,91,174	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES	32,57,49,464	14	3	24,91,174	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31st (see paragraph 14)	8,30,82,271	8	11	9,24,800	0	0

	Receipts.	Issues.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Comparison, 1888-89	31,43,47,509	32,57,49,464
1887-88	29,07,75,377	26,80,13,604
1886-87	24,77,61,747	24,84,90,924

State of the Coinage.

27. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the Mints for re-coinage :—

	Balance, April 1st.	Receipts from the public.	Remitted to Mints.	Balance.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
India Treasuries	14,54	2,26	15,98	82
Central Provinces	12	14	13	13
Burma	8	3	2	4
Assam	1	1	0	2
Bengal	12	12	12	12
North-Western Provinces	4,20	7,91	6,29	5,82
Punjab	3,96	35,05	26,48	12,53
Madras	51	93	66	78
Bombay	18	73	83	8
Hyderabad	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	23,68	47,18	50,51	20,35

28. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1888 :—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the Calendar year 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause.			
		<i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$ <i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$ <i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$ <i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>R</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$ <i>R</i>
Government of India	7	4,022	3,672	...	...	967	11	9	5	8,599	4,929	1,737	853	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	12	4,287	22	...	...	40	8	16	82	82	54	40	96	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	34	1	1	...	2,424	48	64	40	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	8	15	1	...	...	188	...	5	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	41	1,874	223	785	1,100	1,098	94	6	...	1,385	137	32	224	...	...	...	...
N. W. P. and Oudh	46	12,152	636	37	446	859	15	39	72	10,066	56	70	26	...	...	...	...
Punjab	21	6,059	...	...	...	396	15	...	...	5,566	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	25	20,313	22,071	...	...	610	50	66	11	191	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	24	81,534	1	...	...	380	16	14	8	1,933	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1,31,125	20,627	823	1,546	6,982	257	219	171	27,982	5,266	1,890	1,200	...	...	...	...

29. The usual statements are attached of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1888, and the proportions of each of those annual issues found on examination in every District Treasury of a bag of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in the districts. The difficulty in drawing any detailed conclusions from these statements has been pointed out in previous reports, but they show the very gradual disappearance of old coin from circulation and the equally gradual spread of new coin to take its place.

30. The circumstances of the India Treasuries are exceptional as explained in former reports; but leaving these Treasuries out of consideration, the

figures continue to show that, as might be expected, the percentage of the coin of the later years held in Madras, the Punjab, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is largely below the percentage of the same coin held in Bengal and Bombay, which are nearer to the Mints; while the percentage held in Bengal is largely below that in Bombay, into which Presidency the great bulk of the silver is imported. No new rupees were sent by Government to Burma last year.

Statement of Whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints, from 1835 to 1888.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
William IV	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,87,12,502	16,89,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840—2nd issue . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
" 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
" 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
" 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
" 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881	24,35,719	...	81,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
" 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
" 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
" 1885	3,41,52,208	...	6,48,76,000	9,90,30,208
" 1886	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
" 1887	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
" 1888	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
TOTAL	1,22,89,77,983	10,76,07,305	1,57,94,46,881	2,91,60,34,168

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the years 1875 to 1889, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing 2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year exam- ined.	William IV.	VICTORIA.																		Portuguese.	Total.
		1840. 1st issue.	1840. 2nd issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887. .	1888.			1889.
1875 .	117	227	635	962	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1876 .	103	251	629	944	36	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877 .	103	219	594	892	40	65	59	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1878 .	106	180	509	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1879 .	78	172	480	783	32	51	61	229	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	203	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1881 .	65	149	430	635	29	44	53	199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1882 .	62	143	414	678	28	44	52	189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1883 .	61	156	388	662	26	40	48	182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1884 .	55	141	375	610	23	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	44	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	53	136	372	588	23	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	163	39	78	29	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	88	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	43	107	306	534	18	29	39	124	85	75	79	8	109	31	81	171	120	39	...	...	2,000
1888 .	39	103	302	510	16	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	23	79	157	98	102	45	...	2,000
1889 .	36	101	269	473	17	27	34	111	74	67	70	7	87	26	68	132	90	129	139	42	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, as ascertained by the examination each year of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	Before 1835.	William IV.	VICTORIA.																		Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot, and Portu- guese.	TOTAL.	
			1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1852.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.				1889.
INDIA.																								
1875	...	106	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	70	161	489	831	23	51	58	125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	60	198	342	513	19	25	34	122	88	92	106	18	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	36	96	264	465	18	28	33	118	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	40	96	251	410	12	20	36	89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	364	136	76	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	43	109	271	416	11	26	31	88	72	60	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	...	...	2,000
1889	...	24	51	230	418	15	28	28	91	54	76	78	8	89	35	100	160	196	151	134	18	...	2,000	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																								
1875	...	56	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	23	97	412	862	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	16	62	303	709	26	45	72	142	99	70	114	6	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	24	91	332	669	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	15	56	272	605	19	36	54	110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	167	105	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	272	684	17	33	50	101	68	57	89	14	86	21	57	116	146	404	95	...	...	2,000
1889	...	10	67	193	514	18	32	44	95	59	53	84	7	78	22	59	112	117	126	256	54	...	2,000	
BURMA.																								
1875	...	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	89	88	317	656	62	108	39	353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	29	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	25	68	230	365	20	34	26	133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	24	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	110	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	138	214	22	...	...	2,000
1889	...	20	76	238	386	24	36	28	116	72	40	68	16	182	42	100	208	104	206	38	...	...	2,000
ASSAM.																								
1875	...	164	254	646	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	108	223	431	743	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	80	164	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	75	137	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	76	128	386	568	22	26	32	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	134	312	518	20	24	30	174	100	58	44	10	102	38	52	84	36	138	58	6	...	2,000	
BENGAL.																								
1875	...	133	223	655	954	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	87	146	435	637	41	54	56	302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	204	121	70	63	12	...	53	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	67	133	358	540	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	55	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	64	52	8	...	44	55	140	38	4	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	58	132	316	510	20	30	32	168	94	58	58	8	...	34	54	128	62	126	16	...	...	2,000
1889	...	53	128	272	454	21	29	29	144	88	53	49	8	76	31	44	110	73	224	103	11	...	2,000	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																								
1875	...	184	332	761	1,116	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	101	222	558	828	29	37	42	172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	94	204	455	666	20	28	41	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	80	198	421	582	18	29	42	143	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	82	188	404	576	18	28	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	80	166	450	554	18	28	40	140	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	52	18	2	...	...	2,000
1889	...	80	182	397	532	17	27	35	142	104	85	56	4	60	21	41	88	50	35	38	11	...	2,000	
PUNJAB.																								
1875	...	201	410	872	516	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	86	219	554	435	12	12	31	189	146	204	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	74	176	472	468	14	18	34	166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	73	152	406	404	11	17	28	142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	62	188	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	208	66	8	2	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	194	350	428	14	20	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	202	64	18	22	2	...	2,000	
MADRAS.																								
1875	...	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	53	144	537	827	18	46	71	87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	37	118	471	810	20	40	53	104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	45	131	410	782	19	41	55	105	74	42	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	37	123	411	783	17	39	54	95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	60	1	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	29	103	385	712	20	34	44	96	70	45	83	5	68	34	109	68	31	46	14	...	...	2,000
1889	...	29	97	369	669	18	33	45	89	69	44	73	6	73	33	87	74	29	97	63	7	...	2,000	
BOMBAY.																								
1875	...	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	21	60	306	763	38	62	81	152	168	104	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	17	50	259	600	23	39	54	107	88	116	161	11	019	45	170	94	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	11	91	199	579	19	36	47	93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	13	60	203	515	16	31	43	93	62	81	126	7	117	22	169	211	185	110	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	13	39	172	432	16	28	37	69	58	70	113	7	107	22	105	267	154	170	11	...	...	2,000
1889	...	11	43	187	437	14	25	39	68	53	60	99	10	80	17	83	169	118	139	244	90	...	2,000	
HYDERABAD (BERAR).																								
1886	...	4	42	182	614	21	43	51	98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	7	32	151	496	15	32	39	83	59	58	106	7	98	24	66	209	433	133	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	6	29	180	500	16	32	39	80	61	55	102	18	93	17	69	254	204	227	101	...	...	2,000
1889	...	6	35	145	381	10	20	28	53	39	38	73	4	71	13	55	93	109	157	443	219	...	2,000	

Exchange of Small Coin.

31. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Half Rupees	4,53,397 0 0	10,34,643 0 0	5,81,246 0 0
Quarter Rupees	3,37,074 0 0	16,83,498 0 0	13,46,424 0 0
One-eighth Rupees	2,64,536 0 0	10,98,775 0 0	8,34,239 0 0
Copper	78,665 0 0	4,68,893 0 0	3,30,228 0 0
TOTAL	11,33,672 0 0	42,25,809 0 0	30,92,137 0 0
TOTAL, 1887-88	9,04,855 0 0	40,02,913 0 0	30,98,058 0 0

Bullion.

32. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay,—for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance of Bullion on April 1st, 1888	4,86,457 14 6	86,87,681 1 9
Receipt of Bullion at 979 per mille—		
April 1888	149 8 0	85,41,115 14 7
May "	10,674 11 0	52,31,301 5 11
June "	1,68,842 0 0	34,57,695 1 3
July "	6,72,707 11 0	52,33,516 0 0
August "	6,01,249 12 0	35,60,977 0 0
September "	1,93,901 8 0	43,69,423 0 0
October "	1,47,877 11 0	33,80,794 0 0
November "	124 6 0	30,44,738 0 0
December "	1,51,208 13 0	13,05,743 0 0
January 1889	4,26,577 11 0	65,77,290 0 0
February "	5,49,135 2 0	71,66,586 0 0
March "	28,03,727 0 0	91,66,671 0 0
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	57,25,675 13 0	6,10,35,850 5 9
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees. (Paid out of Currency Reserve at a later date than when the bullion is tendered for coinage.)	3,127 9 8	61,825 5 10
TOTAL RECEIPTS	57,28,803 6 8	6,10,97,675 11 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	62,15,261 5 2	6,97,85,366 13 4
Mint Certificates realized from Treasury	28,55,456 14 5	5,95,94,126 13 4
Balance of Bullion on 31st March 1889 (see paragraph 14).	33,59,804 6 9	1,01,91,230 0 0

33. The receipts for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta. ₹	Bombay. ₹	TOTAL. ₹
1884-85	1,77,88,617	4,53,44,578	6,30,83,195
1885-86	1,94,06,198	6,75,75,104	8,69,81,302
1886-87	1,15,76,364	3,60,97,380	4,76,73,744
1887-88	94,57,469	6,42,88,585	7,37,46,054
1888-89	57,28,803	6,10,97,675	6,68,26,478

34. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is also shown in further detail of the transactions between Mint and Currency in the following figures :—

Thousands of Rupees

	Transfers to the Mint of bullion from the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new gold failed to meet the Mint certificates payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April 1888 . . . . .	...	87,70	87,70	3,14	1,11,86	1,15,00	8,70	-7,37	1,33
May "	11	48,71	48,82	3,01	82,50	85,51	4,15	-6,02	-1,87
June "	1,73	38,23	39,96	4,69	44,06	48,75	5,77	-11,48	-5,71
July "	8,41	51,96	60,37	11,42	33,75	45,17	8,72	-14,60	-5,88
August "	5,60	37,56	43,16	15,52	21,50	37,02	10,70	6,16	16,86
September "	97	44,85	45,82	14,32	50,30	64,62	9,77	-7,13	2,64
October "	1,51	34,66	36,17	6,78	38,72	45,50	15,62	-9,45	6,17
November " . . . . .	...	29,11	29,11	6,17	30,61	36,78	9,72	-3,16	6,56
December "	1,55	12,35	13,90	5,45	13,24	18,29	6,79	4,96	11,75
January 1889	4,38	67,17	71,53	8,95	57,83	66,78	9,61	-11,62	-1,61
February "	5,61	73,21	78,82	10,88	76,81	87,69	20,57	-13,34	7,23
March "	28,73	96,55	1,25,28	33,60	1,01,91	1,35,51	4,79	-17,91	-13,12
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS	58,58	6,22,06	6,80,64	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agencies.

35. The following are the transactions at the Agencies :—

	Number of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	17	17,500	2,95,590*
" Lahore "	5	68,23,000	5,31,000
" Bombay "	2	6,67,000	7,13,100
" Madras "	2	6,73,000	5,96,000
" Rangoon "	1	4,27,900	20,000
	27	86,08,400	21,55,600

* In addition to this Backergunge received ₹20,000 worth notes from the Treasury for an opposite payment from Reserve Treasury to Currency at Calcutta.

36. The Agencies enumerated in the above figures are the following :—

Calcutta Circle.		Lahore Circle.		Madras Circle.		Rangoon Circle.	
1. Backergunge.	10. Monghyr.	1. Rawal-Pindi.		1. Cocanada.		1. Mandalay.	
2. Cachar.	11. Patna.	2. Amballa.		2. Vizagapatam.			
3. Chumparun.	12. Purneah.	3. Peshawar.					
4. Chittagong.	13. Rungpore.	4. Simla.					
5. Dacca.	14. Rajshahye.	5. Multan.					
6. Gya.	15. Shahabad.			Bombay Circle.			
7. Moorsshedabad.	16. Shillong.			1. Nagpore.			
8. Mymensingh.	17. Sylhet.			2. Akola.*			
9. Mozafferpore.							

* The Akola Agency has been closed since the end of 1889.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

37. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity:—

NATURE OF LOSS.		NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.		
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.	
HALF NOTES	{	Lost by Post	27	200	73	90	187	7	2	...	566	30,295
		Lost accidentally	17	124	94	53	132	10	8	...	438	32,055
		Mutilated	4	42	4	5	12	...	...	...	67	1,970
			48	366	171	148	311	17	10	...	1,071	64,320
WHOLE NOTES.	{	Lost by Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lost accidentally	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	120
		Mutilated	9	15	2	1	9	...	...	...	36	1,185
		Mismatched	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
		9	18	2	1	10	...	...	...	40	1,315	
		1888-89	57	384	173	149	321	17	10	...	1,111	65,635
		1887-88	63	327	80	111	236	29	11	...	859	60,035
		1886-87	56	275	64	116	277	31	27	...	846	80,310

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

38. It is seldom that a year passes without fraudulent claims to payment of notes, of which the whole or part is alleged to be lost by the claimant. During the past year a case occurred in Calcutta, which is noticeable both from the position of the claimant and from the numerous points decided by the High Court in its judgment on the case. A man forwarded two half-notes for R20 each, with a circumstantial story that he had recently lost the corresponding halves, and he furnished written declarations from two of his friends that they had seen the whole notes in his possession and confirming his claim in detail. On enquiry it appeared that these halves alleged to have been recently lost had really been deposited in the Currency Office for the last seventeen years, their value having been paid to the real owner who had lost the halves now produced.

39. The intention was so evidently fraudulent that I directed the prosecution of the persons concerned. All were defended by Counsel and every point urged in their favour, but two of the accused were convicted. The judgment dealt fully with the legal points raised, and has been very useful in suggesting some additional precautions in dealing with these cases. I have circulated copies of the judgment to all Currency Circles.

40. The following forgeries of notes came to light in the year under review, and they were all of the Calcutta Circle except one of the Bombay Circle:—

Of 5-rupee notes, fifty-five pieces.
 „ 10 „ „ fifty-nine pieces.
 „ 20 „ „ three pieces.

41. The note of the Bombay Circle was for R10 of the series $\frac{V}{25}$. It was received at the railway station and no trace of the utterer was obtainable. The forgeries of notes of the Calcutta Circle consisted entirely of the denominations of R5 and 10, owing, no doubt, to the practice of not keeping any record of the numbers of notes of these denominations making it difficult to trace out the history of such notes, the result being that only one conviction was obtained.

42. The five-rupee notes belong to the same set as those which have been uttered since 1883-84, of the $\frac{R}{25}$ series. Of such notes, fifty-five were pre-

sented: twenty-five at Benares, two at Lahore, and four at Bombay; and the total presented from 1883-84 now amounts to one hundred and fifty-one. The only conviction was of two men in January 1888 as mentioned in the last report.

43. The ten-rupee notes were of the series $\frac{R}{77}$ and $\frac{R}{85}$, and belonged to a new set of forgeries, of which fifty-nine notes were presented, *viz.*, eleven at Calcutta, five at Bombay, three at Kurrachee, and forty at various places in the Punjab. A man named Tania Hajam was sentenced, in November 1888, to six years' imprisonment for the issue of the former, and another man named Mohindro-nath Chatterjee was convicted of issuing the latter, and was sentenced, in July 1888, to six years' imprisonment.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

44. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

	R	
Allahabad to Calcutta	28,29,210	(Rs.29,210 of this was shroff-marked coin.)
Lahore to Calcutta	26,71,100	(Whole of this amount was shroff-marked and uncurrent coin.)
Bombay to Calcutta	2,02,00,000	
Bombay to Allahabad	25,00,000	
Bombay to Madras	1,10,00,000	
Bombay to Kurrachee	31,18,000	
Kurrachee to Bombay	8,000	

TREASURY STATISTICS.

45. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1888-89 have been as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R	R
Receipts from the public in payment of Govern- ment dues	9,03,04,820	9,87,00,135	10,84,77,135
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver	3,05,22,080	3,04,07,155	2,77,18,515
Receipts from the public for other notes	25,05,895	26,43,280	27,75,875
TOTAL RECEIPTS	12,33,32,795	13,17,50,570	13,89,71,525
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	3,81,90,630	3,94,35,720	4,60,75,250
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	3,08,04,965	3,22,23,720	3,31,94,190
Issues to the public for other notes	25,05,895	26,43,280	27,75,875
TOTAL ISSUES	7,15,01,540	7,43,02,720	8,20,45,315

46. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of Rupees):—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R	R
Government of India	319	278	369
Central Provinces	34	40	43
Burma	29	24	21
Assam	59	60	53
Bengal	540	563	539
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	172	181	212
Punjab	247	279	333
Madras	258	291	325
Bombay	279	333	299
Hyderabad	11	11	11
	1,948	2,060	2,210

47. Statement IV classifies the treasuries of the Government of India as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	163	148	150
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	28	43	40
Where notes were not usually cashable	39	46	46
TOTAL	230	237	236

48. Statement V shows the proportion of treasury and bank balances which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes, and, as stated before, the holdings of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affect the comparisons in this statement.

49. Including Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was:—

	1887.	1888.
Calcutta Circle	39	33
Bombay „	40	29
Madras „	18	25

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

	1887. BALANCE IN		1888. BALANCE IN		PERCENTAGE OF NOTES.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1887.	1888.
Calcutta Circle	36,26	104,11	30,52	82,56	29	25
Bombay „	15,87	62,59	12,91	65,60	16	20
Madras „	15,23	92,06	14,98	73,99	17	14

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

50. The receipts and expenditure of the department are shown in detail in Statement No. III. The final disbursements of 1887-88 were less by Rs. 225-5-9 as compared with the approximate figures given in last year's report as per details given at foot of the above statement. The expenditure in 1888-89 was less than in the former year by Rs. 5,469, owing, mainly, to a smaller quantity of note forms having been received from England.

General Remarks.

51. Several changes in the method of procedure in the Currency Offices have been introduced during the course of the year, and under the able superintendence of Mr. Kiernander, whose wide experience of the offices in all parts of India was most useful, a Currency Office Code, with a set of standard forms, has been issued and brought into operation with a view to ensure uniformity of practice in all the offices, and to prevent frauds of the kind mentioned in paragraph 39 of the last report in connection with lost and imperfect notes and other valuables. Mr. Groves has also done good service in examining the Issue Registers at Bombay as mentioned in paragraph 13.

STATEMENTS.

No.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	CALCUTTA.		ALLAHABAD.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1888	6,44,77,440		90,46,885	
April "	6,40,53,430	— 4,24,010	68,32,695	—22,13,690
May "	6,99,58,995	+ 59,05,565	89,96,010	+ 21,63,315
June "	7,21,89,180*	+ 22,30,185	99,14,300	+ 9,18,290
July "	6,62,07,450	—59,81,730	1,11,24,30*	+12,10,080
August "	6,09,19,105†	—52,88,345	88,97,730	—22,26,630
September "	6,14,68,455	+ 5,49,350	83,46,980	— 5,50,750
October "	6,81,67,630	+ 66,99,175	82,17,600	— 1,29,380
November "	6,59,54,375	—22,13,255	79,44,555	— 2,73,045
December "	6,54,69,040	— 4,85,335	96,49,075	+16,04,520
January 1889	6,57,89,210	+ 3,20,170	74,95,895	—20,53,180
February "	6,60,44,660	+ 2,57,450	69,68,550	— 5,27,345
March "	6,67,07,095	+ 6,60,435	65,86,950†	— 3,81,600
TOTAL	79,29,30,625		10,08,74,700	
				Average for each
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,56,141	.....	11,39,468	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,97,957	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....
1881-82	6,48,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.....
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....
1888-89	6,60,77,552	.....	84,06,225	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88	+ 39,59,571	.....	— 4,30,099	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1887-88.	+ 6.374	.....	— 4.867	.....
	MADRAS.		CALCUT.	
March 1888	1,97,98,825		7,84,755	
April "	2,18,21,110*	+ 20,22,285	9,93,130	+ 2,08,375
May "	1,93,41,820	—24,79,290	9,65,560	— 27,570
June "	1,76,84,420	—16,57,400	11,25,015	+ 1,59,455
July "	1,70,67,915	— 6,16,505	16,45,260	+ 4,20,235
August "	1,72,61,550	+ 1,93,635	15,75,150*	+ 29,900
September "	1,68,38,610†	— 4,22,940	12,21,145	—3,54,005
October "	1,67,89,420	— 49,190	10,17,195	—2,03,950
November "	1,91,01,465	+ 23,12,045	9,77,095	— 40,100
December "	1,94,01,660	+ 3,00,185	10,12,320	+ 35,225
January 1889	1,87,60,595	— 6,41,065	9,25,745†	— 86,575
February "	1,81,67,470	— 5,93,125	9,84,985	+ 59,240
March "	1,71,58,985	—10,08,485	11,39,515	+ 1,54,530
TOTAL	21,93,95,010		1,34,82,105	
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	61,91,761	.....	61,755	.....
1865-66	63,07,003	.....	4,21,180	.....
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....
1867-68	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,16,186	.....
1869-70	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....
1870-71	67,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....
1871-72	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	.....
1872-73	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....
1873-74	1,22,14,343	.....	22,08,618	.....
1874-75	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....
1875-76	1,28,83,331	.....	25,38,768	.....
1876-77	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....
1877-78	1,67,54,482	.....	21,89,267	.....
1878-79	1,52,45,985	.....	17,65,917	.....
1879-80	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	.....
1880-81	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....
1881-82	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,506	.....
1883-84	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....
1884-85	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....
1885-86	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....
1886-87	1,60,49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....
1887-88	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....
1888-89	1,82,82,918	.....	11,23,509	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88	+ 2,62,427	.....	— 22,646	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1887-88.	+ 1.456	.....	— 1.975	.....

I.

circulation throughout India during 1888-89 and previous years.

LAWORE.		BOMBAY.		KURNAKUR.	
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
R	R	R	R	R	R
82,20,245		5,38,36,860		48,53,785	
87,99,185	+ 5,78,940	5,50,86,035	+ 17,49,775	49,88,660*	+ 1,34,925
92,36,665	+ 4,37,480	5,37,87,245	- 12,99,390	49,69,820	- 24,840
82,33,025	- 10,03,640	5,98,31,725	+ 60,44,480	42,98,390	- 6,65,430
87,95,260	+ 5,62,235	5,86,82,730	+ 88,51,005	39,06,640	- 3,91,750
95,79,770*	+ 7,84,510	7,05,98,395*	+ 19,15,665	36,65,200	- 2,41,380
82,95,665	- 12,84,115	6,57,75,970	- 48,22,425	39,22,895	+ 2,57,635
91,04,820	+ 8,09,165	5,60,33,555	- 97,42,415	38,67,275	- 55,620
80,37,815	- 10,67,005	4,43,91,570	- 1,16,41,985	34,65,925	- 4,01,350
81,24,150	+ 86,335	4,01,69,745†	- 42,21,825	33,86,810†	- 79,115
70,11,335	- 2,12,815	4,40,92,125	+ 39,22,380	36,63,140	+ 2,76,330
78,38,865†	- 72,470	4,15,95,255	- 24,96,870	39,41,195	+ 2,78,055
95,14,530	+ 6,75,665	5,03,27,005	+ 87,31,760	41,18,130	+ 1,76,935
10,24,71,075		65,03,71,955		4,81,88,140	
year from 1862-63.					
.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....
7,81,038	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	.....
29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	.....
25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	.....
24,05,652	.....	4,05,18,959	.....	15,90,835	.....
25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,870	.....	19,67,010	.....
22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	.....
26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	.....
52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	.....
47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,36,310	.....
47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	.....
53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	.....
66,21,276	.....	3,38,00,881	.....	17,87,612	.....
62,10,332	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	.....
54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	.....
48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	.....
65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	.....
92,64,536	.....	3,31,54,498	.....	24,61,504	.....
81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	.....
78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	.....
76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,08,733	.....
78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	.....
77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	48,00,707	.....
63,09,017	.....	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,548	.....
91,59,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	.....
85,89,256	.....	5,41,97,663	.....	40,15,679	.....
- 8,20,098	.....	+ 24,36,538	.....	- 7,43,325	.....
- 6,770	.....	+ 4,707	.....	- 15,619	.....
RANGOON.		TOTAL.			
37,25,550		16,42,43,795			
28,28,340	- 8,97,210	16,54,03,185	+ 11,59,390		
30,03,505	+ 1,75,165	17,02,53,620	+ 48,50,435		
36,14,950	+ 6,11,445	17,68,91,005	+ 66,37,385		
32,23,530	- 3,91,420	18,05,53,135*	+ 36,62,130		
44,20,325	+ 11,96,795	17,69,17,285	- 36,35,850		
35,98,800	- 8,81,525	16,94,08,510	- 75,08,775		
41,65,935	+ 6,27,135	16,73,63,430	- 20,45,080		
51,70,710*	+ 10,04,775	16,50,43,510	- 1,23,19,920		
41,10,340	- 7,60,370	15,15,23,130	- 35,20,380		
41,24,410	- 2,85,930	15,27,62,455	+ 12,39,325		
27,55,075†	- 13,69,335	14,82,98,055†	- 44,64,400		
28,25,925	+ 70,850	15,73,78,135	+ 90,80,080		
4,40,81,845		1,07,17,95,455			
.....	.....	4,41,94,335			
.....	.....	5,23,25,000			
.....	.....	6,98,20,116			
.....	.....	7,72,57,983			
.....	.....	8,98,93,179			
.....	.....	9,28,50,848			
.....	.....	10,14,55,327			
.....	.....	10,66,90,777			
.....	.....	9,81,32,240			
.....	.....	11,41,57,442			
.....	.....	12,86,40,267			
.....	.....	11,14,52,907			
.....	.....	10,67,04,071			
.....	.....	11,35,26,621			
.....	.....	11,64,16,538			
.....	.....	13,25,02,472			
.....	.....	13,19,05,084			
.....	.....	12,79,83,033			
.....	.....	13,66,29,354			
.....	.....	13,50,46,242			
.....	.....	15,18,07,113			
.....	.....	13,38,69,257			
10,03,296	.....	14,54,07,275			
20,55,743	.....	14,71,02,032			
29,31,184	.....	14,20,10,950			
33,93,174	.....	16,16,23,200			
58,22,866	.....	16,43,16,268			
36,73,487	.....			
- 21,49,879	.....	+ 26,32,998			
- 36,912	.....	+ 1,666			

† Lowest.

No.

Statement of Notes issued,

CIRCLE.	NATURE OF WORK.	5 RUPEES.		10 RUPEES.		20 RUPEES.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Calcutta	Notes issued.	160,692	8,03,460	2,661,715	2,66,17,150	173,449	34,68,980	177,905
Allahabad	"	9,579	47,895	38,921	3,89,210	23,524	4,90,480	15,418
Lahore	"	11,253	56,265	63,568	6,35,680	45,528	9,10,560	31,565
Bombay	"	475,729	23,78,645	1,178,798	1,17,87,980	163,032	32,60,640	124,691
Kurrachee	"	2,634	13,170	33,796	3,37,960	12,964	2,59,280	7,302
Madras	"	89,650	4,48,250	147,320	14,73,200	85,716	17,14,320	72,346
Calicut	"	12,662	63,310	10,659	1,06,590	5,822	1,16,440	4,560
Rangoon	"	41,034	2,05,170	50,709	5,07,090	22,743	4,54,860	13,443
TOTAL		808,238	40,16,165	4,185,486	4,18,54,860	538,778	1,06,75,560	447,260
Percentage on Total Issues		10·88	...	56·44	...	7·20	...	6·03
		...	·44	...	4·63	...	1·18	...
Calcutta	Notes received.	192,959	9,64,795	2,545,096	2,54,50,960	173,033	34,60,660	180,104
Allahabad	"	11,543	57,715	40,267	4,02,670	25,825	5,16,500	17,567
Lahore	"	13,547	67,735	69,315	6,93,150	49,568	9,91,360	30,396
Bombay	"	462,710	23,13,550	1,185,284	1,18,52,840	172,470	34,49,400	130,805
Kurrachee	"	2,886	14,430	26,564	2,65,640	9,447	1,88,940	5,791
Madras	"	86,799	4,43,995	148,361	14,83,610	87,102	17,42,040	76,360
Calicut	"	13,026	65,130	9,969	99,690	5,843	1,16,860	4,570
Rangoon	"	39,370	1,96,850	50,871	5,08,710	21,755	4,35,100	13,337
TOTAL		824,840	41,24,200	4,075,727	4,07,57,270	545,043	1,09,00,860	458,930
Percentage on Total Receipts		11·20	...	55·34	...	7·40	...	6·23
		...	·45	...	4·47	...	1·20	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	159,008	7,95,040	1,771,145	1,77,11,450	110,744	22,14,880	122,611
Allahabad	"	9,995	49,975	33,136	3,31,360	21,248	4,24,960	14,586
Lahore	"	14,020	70,100	63,610	6,36,100	42,980	8,59,600	21,319
Bombay	"	256,476	12,82,380	631,750	63,17,500	102,305	20,46,100	90,848
Kurrachee	"	2,815	14,075	23,973	2,39,730	8,847	1,76,940	4,937
Madras	"	87,493	4,37,465	146,801	14,68,010	83,008	16,60,160	71,436
Calicut	"	12,914	64,570	9,846	98,460	5,760	1,15,200	4,372
Rangoon	"	29,018	1,45,090	33,730	3,37,300	15,023	3,00,460	10,053
TOTAL		571,739	28,58,695	2,718,991	2,71,39,910	389,915	77,98,300	348,162
Percentage on Total Cancellations		11·16	...	53·00	...	7·61	...	6·80
		...	·59	...	5·60	...	1·61	...
Percentage on Total Cancellations on Receipts		69·31	...	66·59	...	71·54	...	75·98

Abstract of all Circles

YEAR.	Notes issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	387,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	38,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,896,828	49,34,48,180
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,675
1874-75	5,145,682	64,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,163	85,23,91,490
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,735
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920
1884-85	6,014,915	73,09,22,015
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,26,730
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,165
1887-88	7,234,682	83,20,40,065
1888-89	7,415,524	90,39,02,285

II.

received, and cancelled during 1888-89.

RUPEES.		100 RUPEES.		500 RUPEES.		1,000 RUPEES.		10,000 RUPEES.		TOTAL.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
88,95,250	409,370	4,09,37,000	77,944	3,89,72,000	139,484	13,94,84,000	8,774	8,77,40,000	3,899,333	34,60,17,840	
7,72,400	22,824	22,82,400	3,874	19,37,000	8,985	89,87,000	1,187	1,08,70,000	125,242	2,57,74,385	
15,78,250	44,567	44,56,700	9,774	48,87,000	7,766	77,66,000	1,551	1,55,10,000	215,572	3,58,00,455	
62,34,550	209,242	2,09,24,200	12,481	62,40,500	97,293	9,72,93,000	17,362	17,36,20,000	2,278,628	32,17,39,515	
3,65,100	10,655	10,65,500	1,060	5,30,000	4,046	40,46,000	144	14,40,000	72,601	80,57,010	
36,17,300	246,162	2,46,16,200	36,178	1,80,80,000	80,488	3,04,88,000	4,844	4,84,40,000	712,204	12,38,86,270	
2,28,000	10,126	10,12,600	501	2,50,500	418	4,18,000	195	19,50,000	44,943	41,45,440	
6,72,150	20,296	20,29,600	2,237	11,18,500	3,644	36,44,000	2,895	2,89,50,000	157,001	3,75,81,370	
2,28,63,000	973,242	9,73,24,200	144,049	7,20,24,500	292,124	29,21,24,000	36,352	36,35,20,000	7,415,524	90,39,02,285	
...	13'13	...	1'94	...	3'94	...	49	...	100	...	
2'47	...	10'77	...	7'97	...	32'32	...	40'22	...	100	
90,05,200	406,043	4,06,04,300	79,535	3,97,87,500	140,691	14,06,91,000	8,599	8,59,90,000	3,726,060	34,59,34,415	
8,78,350	25,290	25,29,000	4,137	20,68,500	8,551	85,51,000	1,348	1,34,80,000	134,528	2,84,83,735	
15,19,800	44,119	44,11,900	9,512	47,56,000	7,737	77,37,000	1,546	1,54,50,000	225,739	3,56,26,945	
65,40,250	217,337	3,17,33,700	14,010	70,05,000	97,794	9,77,94,000	17,341	17,34,10,000	2,297,751	32,40,98,740	
2,80,550	10,619	10,61,900	890	4,45,000	4,185	41,85,000	233	23,30,000	60,615	87,80,460	
38,18,000	250,092	2,50,09,200	36,791	1,88,96,500	81,455	3,14,55,000	4,420	4,42,00,000	723,380	12,65,47,345	
2,28,500	9,003	9,00,300	446	2,23,000	401	4,01,000	178	17,80,000	43,436	38,14,480	
6,66,850	19,944	19,94,400	2,132	10,66,000	3,462	34,62,000	3,015	3,01,50,000	153,886	3,84,79,910	
2,29,46,500	982,447	9,82,44,700	147,453	7,37,26,500	294,276	29,42,76,000	36,679	36,67,90,000	7,365,395	91,17,66,030	
...	13'34	...	2'00	...	3'99	...	50	...	100	...	
2'52	...	10'77	...	8'09	...	32'27	...	40'23	...	100	
61,80,550	311,002	3,11,00,200	70,731	3,53,65,500	105,097	10,50,97,000	1,728	1,72,60,000	2,652,064	21,56,74,620	
7,29,300	20,471	20,47,100	3,426	17,13,000	6,463	64,63,000	865	86,50,000	110,190	2,04,07,695	
14,05,950	42,992	42,99,200	9,395	46,97,500	6,971	69,71,000	480	48,00,000	209,767	2,37,99,450	
45,42,400	151,341	1,51,34,100	13,076	65,38,000	51,823	5,18,23,000	4,012	4,01,20,000	1,301,631	12,78,03,480	
2,46,850	9,444	9,44,400	828	4,14,000	2,528	25,28,000	179	17,90,000	53,551	63,53,995	
35,71,800	208,038	2,08,03,800	30,935	1,54,67,500	17,622	1,76,22,000	1,503	1,50,30,000	646,836	7,60,60,735	
2,18,600	8,695	8,69,500	408	2,04,000	356	3,56,000	146	14,60,000	42,497	33,86,330	
5,02,650	13,677	13,67,700	1,260	6,30,000	1,369	13,69,000	557	55,70,000	104,687	1,02,22,200	
1,74,08,100	765,660	7,65,66,000	130,059	6,50,29,500	192,229	19,22,29,000	9,468	9,46,80,000	5,121,223	48,37,09,505	
...	14'95	...	2'54	...	3'75	...	18	...	100	...	
3'60	...	15'83	...	13'45	...	39'74	...	19'58	...	100	
...	77'93	...	86'20	...	65'32	...	25'81	...	69'58	53'05	

from 1861-62 to 1888-89.

NOTES RECEIVED.		NOTES CANCELLED.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,900	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	886,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,936,353	44,60,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,104,119	58,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,91,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,300,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,81,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,690
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,104,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,01,58,825
9,092,318	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,531,341	76,55,41,465	4,736,480	42,79,23,405
6,057,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,127	42,89,60,590
6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,630
7,365,395	91,17,66,030	5,121,223	48,37,09,505

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1888-89. Interest realized on Government Securities	10,74,161 6 0	1,16,145 0 0	1,38,219 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Miscellaneous	248 15 3	107 12 0	93 4 0
Premium realized on bills . . . . .	.....	2,255 0 0	1,920 0 0
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,232 4 0
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	20,261 5 1	.....	3,278 9 0
Establishment	74,681 4 11	10,553 0 0	9,304 12 3
Temporary Establishment	8,085 10 8	619 14 1	.....
Charges for Remittances	217 12 0	.....	.....
Stationery	1,968 5 3	6 13 8	.....
Printing Charges	2,782 12 0	527 0 0	595 8 4
Service Telegrams	348 7 0	199 11 0	290 12 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	788 13 6	310 0 0	333 1 6
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rate	5,550 0 0	.....	127 4 6
Cost of Note Forms	59,916 14 0	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	4,452 13 0	1,548 0 0	1,189 7 1
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	773 0 0	.....	4,427 0 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	33 10 0	1,866 15 0	190 4 5
Contingencies	4,795 9 6	1,131 5 3	1,428 11 0
Travelling Allowances	177 12 9	.....	.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	237 10 9	358 9 6	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17,121 4 1	21,174 6 1
PROFIT	8,89,498 8 8	1,01,386 7 11	1,19,057 13 11

ABS

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1861-62 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....
1865-66	6,06,285 1 3	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	40,784 0 0	31,517 0 0
1867-68	5,32,893 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9
1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5
1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11
1870-71	5,34,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1
1871-72	5,38,373 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,987 5 3
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,379 10 9	88,368 10 6
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,086 0 0	1,10,533 7 3
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,231 10 9
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,731 10 0
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,343 0 0
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0
1885-86	11,13,913 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
1886-87	10,77,399 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 8 6	1,51,760 15 0
1888-89	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,232 4 0
TOTAL	2,51,48,035 11 0	21,68,693 13 1	25,18,688 6 8
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,834 12 9	21,540 13 3
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,959 6 3
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 18 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6
1870-71	1,30,479 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8
1875-76	1,20,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8
1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9
1877-78	1,92,693 11 4	13,546 14 3	18,445 5 1
1878-79	2,38,041 19 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8
1883-84	2,28,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1
1886-87	1,86,023 15 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1
1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17,121 4 1	21,174 6 1
TOTAL	54,39,780 6 4	4,99,943 8 2	4,18,087 7 9
PROFIT	1,97,08,255 4 8	16,68,720 4 11	21,05,600 14 11

The following are the Circles in which the Final Disbursements

Calcutta Approximate	2,34,563 9 3
" Final	2,34,876 13 3
Lahore Approximate	13,811 14 1
" Final	18,068 8 7
Bombay Approximate	79,863 1 7
" Final	90,589 12 8
Kurrachee Approximate	6,215 0 3
" Final	7,300 12 3
Madras Approximate	87,161 13 10
" Final	39,004 14 0

Final Increase as compared

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1888-89.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
7,08,296 0 0	59,718 0 0	2,96,908 0 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,58,349 6 0
556 5 6	264 10 11	106 4 0	.....	.....	1,467 3 8
1,187 8 0	.....	1,085 0 0	.....	.....	1,187 8 0
850 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,110 0 0
7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
12,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	37,839 14 1
53,716 3 6	4,439 0 0	17,505 1 9	3,278 4 2	16,518 3 2	1,89,945 13 9
3,257 13 5	.....	15 10 9	.....	559 2 3	13,138 3 2
359 5 0	67 8 0	149 10 0	.....	.....	793 3 0
647 0 0	28 4 10	402 1 4	23 6 0	.....	2,475 14 8
1,382 3 5	48 14 6	821 6 3	.....	.....	6,057 12 8
238 2 0	63 5 0	101 2 0	39 11 0	193 5 0	1,483 7 0
530 6 0	180 1 0	206 5 0	105 0 0	35 1 0	2,548 12 0
944 3 9	.....	18,492 3 4	1,066 0 8	.....	6,821 8 3
22 6 2	.....	15 1 7	498 0 0	.....	79,475 2 0
1,150 0 0	.....	2,516 18 8	.....	.....	37 7 9
345 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,355 1 9
2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,545 3 5
3,359 6 11	145 7 9	869 13 4	62 2 6	848 5 3	4,090 13 5
203 1 0	10 10 0	436 14 4	.....	.....	12,580 13 6
493 0 6	30 0 0	205 9 11	76 4 2	109 0 0	888 6 1
80,658 7 1	6,218 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
6,30,231 6 5	53,769 7 10	2,56,307 6 9	9,974 3 6	30,315 15 4	20,90,541 6 4

TRACTS.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
5,11,746 13 6	4,637 7 9	1,73,913 14 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,78,391 10 6
8,19,518 4 3	23,870 0 0	1,67,917 2 10	4,400 0 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
7,43,596 2 1	20,677 12 5	1,18,395 11 4	4,137 1 3	.....	13,45,815 4 8
5,92,489 15 5	28,822 15 1	1,21,084 15 9	11,963 12 11	.....	14,86,972 11 8
6,73,293 8 10	38,566 11 1	1,04,357 0 5	12,011 10 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
7,02,001 5 11	34,317 10 3	1,14,559 2 3	13,113 9 5	.....	14,93,867 10 9
6,73,769 3 4	27,765 4 9	1,32,986 14 7	14,877 11 0	.....	14,25,965 7 11
5,93,668 4 7	37,693 12 6	1,40,676 4 1	33,612 4 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
10,45,520 1 7	46,985 0 3	1,98,729 6 9	46,806 10 3	.....	23,71,584 0 6
7,50,230 12 9	35,660 12 0	2,59,187 1 3	49,770 0 0	.....	23,69,994 8 1
6,77,990 6 4	36,340 0 0	2,19,693 8 0	55,570 0 0	.....	28,67,517 14 5
6,87,503 6 6	40,050 1 6	2,59,396 8 8	30,443 0 0	.....	23,69,799 4 8
7,01,084 13 8	35,533 13 0	2,60,536 3 6	37,865 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
6,50,869 12 10	47,607 0 0	3,10,976 0 0	27,938 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
6,52,360 0 4	54,105 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	35,592 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
7,72,780 3 3	62,088 0 0	3,09,426 0 8	22,785 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
6,96,539 0 0	60,126 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
6,64,791 11 11	54,736 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	14,854 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
6,82,831 3 0	50,446 12 0	2,14,922 14 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
6,98,775 7 1	55,927 9 6	2,69,524 7 10	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
7,65,661 1 9	83,813 13 4	2,43,696 15 0	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
7,88,374 2 7	76,816 0 0	2,35,030 5 9	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,437 13 0
2,65,888 0 0	71,000 7 0	2,65,096 2 3	14,028 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
7,57,626 6 0	59,982 10 11	3,02,655 0 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
7,10,889 13 6	.....	2,98,189 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1,78,56,818 1 0	10,87,575 9 4	54,12,256 3 0	5,53,165 7 9	1,87,297 0 0	549,32,500 3 10
2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
1,73,996 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1,66,720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,408 10 4
2,61,355 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,90,594 6 11
3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,032 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 9 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	83,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 8 4
1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,36,231 1 7
1,02,736 7 5	6,098 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,86,394 9 5
99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	89,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1,64,282 3 4	9,137 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84,992 15 5
1,92,575 6 9	8,594 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	30,214 6 8	5,021 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
83,441 8 11	7,553 8 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
98,003 12 7	6,935 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 3	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
83,213 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
80,658 7 1	6,213 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
37,29,593 10 0	1,82,383 12 0	11,57,190 15 1	1,54,536 9 9	88,255 0 9	1,16,65,371 5 10
1,41,27,221 7 0	9,05,191 13 4	42,55,065 3 11	3,98,618 14 0	99,041 15 3	4,32,67,128 14 0

differed from approximate figures reported in 1887-88:—

313 4 0

4,256 10 6

726 11 1

1,085 12 0

with Approximate.

4,509 14 6

1,812 7 1

1,843 2 0

8,225 5 9

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A			B			C			A	B	C		
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.			Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.			Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.							
			India.										
Ajmeer.	Bhopal.	Sambhar.				Coorg.	Indore.	Nowgong (Bd.)	4	0	3		
Beluchistan.													
			Central Provinces.										
Balaghat.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Bilaspur.	Jabalpur.	Sambalpur.								
Betul.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Chhindwara.	Raipur.	Seoni.				12	6	0		
Bhandara.	Mandla.	Saugor.											
Chanda.	Nagpur.	Wardha.											
			Burma.										
Bassein.	Mergui.	Shwegin.	Mandalay.	Pokkoku.	Thayetmyo.	Bernardmyo.	Kyaukse.	Shwebo.					
Benazirabad.	Pegu.	Tavoy.	Minbu.	Pyinmana.	Toungthoo.	Bhamo.	Magwe.	Yemethin.					
Kyaukse.	Prome.	Tharrawaddy.	Myingyan.	Sagan.		Katha.	Meiktila.	Yeu.	11	8	11		
Maubin.	Sandoway.					Kindat.	Monywa.						
			Assam.										
						Cachar.	Kamrup.	Naga Hills.					
						Darrang.	Khasi Hills.	Nowgong.					
						Garo Hills.	Lakhimpur.	Sibangar.	0	0	12		
						Goalparah.	Manipur.	Sylhet.					
			Bengal.										
Hackergungo.	Gya.	Noakhally.	Moorshedabad.	Chumpran.	Manbhoom.	Darjeeling.							
Dularo.	Hazaribagh.	Nuddea.		Jalpaiguri.	Singbhoom.								
Bankoora.	Hooghly.	Pubna.											
Beerbhoom.	Howrah.	Puri.											
Bhagulpore.	Jessore.	Purneah.											
Bogra.	Khoolna.	Rajshahye.											
Burdwan.	Lohardugga.	Rangpur.											
Chittagong.	Maldah.	Saron.											
Cuttack.	Midnapore.	Shahabad.											
Dinagapore.	Monghyr.	Tipperah.											
Doomka.	Mozufferpore.	24 Pergunnahs.											
Darbhanga.	Mymensing.												
Furroedpore.									36	5	1		
			N.-W. P. & Oudh.										
Aligarh.	Farukhabad.	Mainpuri.	Allahabad.	Jalaun.	Rurki.	Agra.	Benares.	Nainital.					
Azamgarh.	Fatehpur.	Meerut.	Bahraich.	Mathura.	Saharanpur.	Almora.	Dehra-Dun.	Pilibhit.					
Badaun.	Ghaziपुर.	Mirzapore.	Etawah.	Moradabad.	Sitapur.								
Balia.	Gorakhpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Faizabad.										
Banda.	Gonda.	Partabgarh.											
Bara Banki.	Hamirpur.	Rae Bareilly.											
Bareilly.	Hardoi.	Shahjahanpur.											
Basti.	Jaunpur.	Sultanpur.											
Bijnor.	Jhansi.	Unao.											
Bulandshahr.	Kheri.												
Cawnpore.	Lalitpur.												
Etah.	Lucknow.								88	10	6		
			Punjab.										
Amritsar.	Hissar.	Montgomery.	Bannu.	Kangra.	Umballa.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Muzaffargarh.						
Dera Ismail Khan.	Hoshiarpur.	Multan.	Gurdaspur.	Rohtack.									
Ferozepur.	Jhang.	Peshawar.											
Gujranwala.	Jhelum.	Rawal Pindi.											
Gujrat.	Jullundur.	Shahpur.											
Gurgaon.	Karnal.	Siakot.							22	5	2		
Hazara.	Kohat.	Simla.											
			Madras.										
Anantapur.	Nellore.	Tinnevely.	Bellary.	Ganjam.	Malabar.	Bangalore.	Kistna.	Nilgris.					
Chingleput.	North Arcot.	Travancore.	Coimbatore.	Godavari.	South Canara.								
Cuddapah.	Salem.	Trichinopoly.											
Kurnool.	South Arcot.	Vizagapatnam.											
Madura.	Tanjore.								14	6	3		
			Bombay.										
Aden.	Hyderabad (Sind).	Nasik.				Cutch (Bhuj).	Shikarpur.						
Ahmednagar.	Kaira.	Ratanagiri.											
Baroda.	Kanara (Karnar).	Sutara.											
Belgaum.	Kathiawar.	Sholapur.											
Bljapur.	Khandesh.	Surat.							18	0	2		
Colaba.		Thana.											
Dharwar.													
			Hyderabad.										
						Akola.	Basim.	Ellichpur.					
						Amraoti.	Uldana.	Wun.	0	0	6		

No. V.
Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1888.

	DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.										TOTAL.		Total.	PERCENTAGE OF NOTES.	
	Rs.	Rs.10.	Rs.20.	Rs.50.	Rs.100.	Rs.500.	Rs.1,000.	Rs.10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.	Dec. 1888.		Dec. 1887.	
Treasuries and Branch Banks.															
Calcutta Circle	33,435	4,47,040	1,50,140	3,42,900	10,15,200	4,90,000	8,43,000	11,90,000	9,630	45,21,345	88,13,989	1,33,35,334	33	39	
Allahabad	17,500	49,710	66,080	90,750	1,55,800	1,54,000	3,26,000	...	7,11,675	15,71,515	1,26,03,467	1,41,74,982	11	9	
Lahore	18,250	67,800	97,300	1,50,100	3,12,100	3,17,500	3,80,000	2,70,000	2,09,930	18,22,970	77,35,608	95,58,578	19	15	
Bombay	29,760	1,83,060	63,260	1,47,500	4,39,100	1,39,000	2,13,000	15,18,210	75,655	28,06,545	65,64,224	93,72,769	29	40	
Nagpore	3,010	85,710	8,720	34,350	1,56,700	77,000	18,000	...	68,530	4,02,020	36,17,551	40,19,581	10	8	
Kurrachee	3,675	28,960	26,940	42,800	1,29,000	59,000	2,70,000	...	13,735	5,68,110	8,99,347	14,67,457	38	48	
Madras	19,575	86,580	63,760	1,67,550	9,00,300	1,61,500	1,59,000	12,70,000	1,03,600	28,31,865	80,65,649	1,08,97,514	25	18	
Calicut	5,860	10,100	12,020	18,450	55,500	9,500	6,000	50,000	1,65,235	3,32,265	15,96,496	19,28,761	17	23	
Central India	3,255	26,580	6,580	25,750	69,200	53,500	78,000	...	15,910	2,58,775	17,08,677	19,87,453	14	7	
Burma	6,255	13,510	23,780	35,900	82,100	22,500	1,29,000	7,10,000	21,790	10,44,835	51,78,787	62,23,622	16	59	
	1,40,075	9,49,060	5,18,580	10,56,050	32,09,000	14,63,500	24,22,000	50,08,210	13,95,780	1,81,82,245	5,67,83,805	7,29,66,050	22	27	
Presidency Banks Head Office.															
Bank of Bengal	13,465	1,82,200	37,340	45,550	1,92,100	6,81,000	24,13,000	44,70,000	...	80,34,655	7,35,897	87,70,553	91	93	
Do. of Bombay	15,130	2,01,910	1,39,220	1,43,850	2,32,300	2,77,000	22,26,000	12,10,000	11,300	44,56,710	7,48,423	52,05,133	85	99	
Do. of Madras	7,725	24,550	22,100	25,900	2,46,600	1,35,500	2,55,000	4,60,000	25,110	12,02,435	11,25,899	23,28,384	51	75	
	36,320	4,08,660	1,98,660	2,15,300	6,71,000	10,93,500	48,94,000	61,40,000	36,410	1,86,93,850	26,10,219	1,63,04,069	83	94	

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcutt.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1888	6,61,64,000	95,10,315	89,06,615	5,37,17,740	49,02,650	2,00,45,200	8,70,445	37,42,850	16,78,60,015
ISSUES.									
Over the Counter	30,07,73,340	2,14,50,385	2,00,00,455	29,89,34,715	76,27,010	10,06,26,865	41,45,440	1,74,14,470	77,09,71,680
At Agencies	17,500	...	68,23,000	6,67,000	...	6,73,000	...	4,27,900	86,08,400
In Remittance Transactions	4,61,28,000	43,24,000	89,77,000	2,21,37,800	4,30,000	2,25,86,405	...	1,97,39,000	12,43,22,205
Total Issues	34,69,17,840	2,57,74,385	3,58,00,455	32,17,39,515	80,57,010	12,38,86,270	41,45,440	3,75,81,370	90,39,02,285
Total of Balance and Issues	41,30,81,840	3,52,84,700	4,47,07,070	37,54,57,255	1,29,59,860	14,39,31,470	50,15,885	4,13,24,220	1,07,17,62,300
RECEIPTS.									
Over the Counter	30,33,67,795	1,51,03,565	1,45,29,550	19,47,24,555	51,82,060	10,66,70,450	10,17,760	2,37,11,725	66,43,07,460
At Agencies	2,95,500	...	5,31,000	7,13,100	...	5,96,000	...	20,000	21,55,600
From other Currency Circles	1,17,66,120	1,13,05,670	89,90,545	1,81,30,475	35,98,400	69,55,895	27,96,720	9,14,785	6,41,58,610
In Remittance Transactions	3,05,05,000	20,74,500	1,15,75,850	11,05,30,610	...	1,23,25,000	...	1,38,33,400	18,08,44,360
Total Receipts	34,59,34,415	2,84,83,735	3,56,26,945	32,40,98,740	87,80,460	12,65,17,345	38,14,480	3,84,79,910	91,17,66,080
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1889	6,71,47,425	68,00,965	90,80,125	5,13,58,515	41,79,400	1,73,84,125	12,01,405	28,44,310	15,99,96,270

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

Circles.										
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcutt.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1888	2,06,97,777 15 11	83,46,135 0 0	97,86,815 0 0	3,12,92,563 15 6	48,01,295 0 0	1,52,60,885 0 0	2,20,145 0 0	40,71,310 0 0	9,44,81,226 15	
Receipts—Over the Counter	3,84,65,470 0 0	1,18,12,055 0 0	67,05,720 0 0	9,71,51,845 0 0	24,00,873 0 0	1,46,24,905 0 0	24,21,960 0 0	1,05,09,275 0 0	18,41,43,105 0 0	
From Small Coin Account	.....	.....	.....	21,85,774 0 0	85,400 0 0	2,20,000 0 0	.....	.....	24,91,171 0 0	
At Agencies	3,00,000 0 0	.....	68,23,000 0 0	6,59,000 0 0	.....	6,18,500 0 0	.....	4,27,900 0 0	88,28,400 0 0	
In Remittance Transactions	6,20,59,546 12 0	1,14,25,500 0 0	1,10,85,000 0 0	47,07,000 0 0	31,18,000 0 0	1,23,50,810 0 0	3,25,000 0 0	1,15,55,000 0 0	11,66,25,856 12 0	
For Mint Certificates	22,55,456 14 5	.....	.....	516 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,55,973 11 9	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	10,30,80,473 10 5	2,32,37,555 0 0	2,46,13,720 0 0	10,47,04,135 13 4	56,04,275 0 0	2,78,14,215 0 0	37,46,960 0 0	2,25,46,175 0 0	31,43,47,569 7 9	
TOTAL OF BALANCES AND RECEIPTS	12,37,78,251 10 4	3,15,83,680 0 0	3,44,00,535 0 0	13,60,03,639 12 10	1,04,05,570 0 0	4,30,75,100 0 0	29,67,405 0 0	2,66,17,465 0 0	40,88,31,736 7 2	
Issues—Over the Counter	7,68,39,515 0 0	1,09,71,820 0 0	54,12,530 0 0	6,72,65,465 0 0	15,12,620 0 0	2,48,27,410 0 0	9,81,000 0 0	1,08,09,460 0 0	20,47,79,250 0 0	
At Agencies	5,78,000 0 0	.....	5,31,000 0 0	7,05,100 0 0	.....	5,41,500 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	23,75,600 0 0	
In Remittance Transactions	3,15,59,236 12 0	1,26,05,210 0 0	2,00,04,950 0 0	3,83,68,000 0 0	58,05,000 0 0	7,30,405 0 0	13,85,000 0 0	51,58,400 0 0	11,56,76,201 12 0	
For Bullion delivered and for Promelting Fees	3,238 6 8	.....	.....	93,960 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,263 2 3	
To Small Coin Accounts	.....	.....	.....	18,53,774 0 0	1,16,800 0 0	8,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	23,20,574 0 0	
TOTAL ISSUES	10,90,80,040 2 8	2,35,77,030 0 0	2,59,48,480 0 0	10,82,86,319 11 7	74,94,420 0 0	2,69,49,315 0 0	29,66,000 0 0	2,20,47,860 0 0	32,37,49,454 14 3	
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1889	1,46,98,211 7 8	80,06,660 0 0	84,52,035 0 0	2,77,17,580 1 3	29,11,150 0 0	1,61,25,785 0 0	6,01,405 0 0	45,69,625 0 0	8,30,52,271 8 11	

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month. (In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
April.	4.10	5.13	5.68	7.48	7.02	7.84	8.92
May.	4.13	5.01	6.04	7.46	7.87	8.19	10.04
June.	4.21	5.09	5.99	8.64	8.60	8.83	10.04
July.	4.26	5.11	6.31	8.58	8.67	8.72	10.06
August.	4.28	5.16	6.37	8.69	8.48	9.39	10.13
September.	4.29	5.36	6.43	8.87	9.28	9.53	10.41
October.	4.58	5.63	7.09	7.84	10.16	9.96	10.61
November.	4.49	5.16	7.13	7.83	10.10	10.21	10.41
December.	4.52	5.11	7.48	7.40	9.96	10.32	10.30
January.	4.56	5.15	7.39	6.91	8.68	10.11	10.20
February.	4.71	5.08	7.40	6.87	8.87	9.56	10.63
March.	4.93	5.35	7.43	6.90	8.09	9.07	9.96
Average.	4.42	5.19	6.73	7.76	8.82	9.28	10.15
Net Imports of Silver.	12.35	12.80	10.08	18.67	6.96	5.59	8.60
Net Amount borrowed in India.	...	-34	-2	-99	60	79	-35
Currency Investment on 31st March.	67	2.49	3.57	3.96	3.25	3.25	3.91
Profits of Paper Currency Department.	-4	...	13	8	7	10	7
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
April.	4.10	5.13	5.68	7.48	7.02	7.84	8.92
May.	4.13	5.01	6.04	7.46	7.87	8.19	10.04
June.	4.21	5.09	5.99	8.64	8.60	8.83	10.04
July.	4.26	5.11	6.31	8.58	8.67	8.72	10.06
August.	4.28	5.16	6.37	8.69	8.48	9.39	10.13
September.	4.29	5.36	6.43	8.87	9.28	9.53	10.41
October.	4.58	5.63	7.09	7.84	10.16	9.96	10.61
November.	4.49	5.16	7.13	7.83	10.10	10.21	10.41
December.	4.52	5.11	7.48	7.40	9.96	10.32	10.30
January.	4.56	5.15	7.39	6.91	8.68	10.11	10.20
February.	4.71	5.08	7.40	6.87	8.87	9.56	10.63
March.	4.93	5.35	7.43	6.90	8.09	9.07	9.96
Average.	4.42	5.19	6.73	7.76	8.82	9.28	10.15
Net Imports of Silver.	12.35	12.80	10.08	18.67	6.96	5.59	8.60
Net Amount borrowed in India.	...	-34	-2	-99	60	79	-35
Currency Investment on 31st March.	67	2.49	3.57	3.96	3.25	3.25	3.91
Profits of Paper Currency Department.	-4	...	13	8	7	10	7

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coonnada.		TOTAL.
1877.												
January . . .	5,66.48	70.48	55.24	3,74.25	5.24	9.00	20.24	1,14.65	16.12	11.88	...	12,43.58
February . . .	5,40.01	58.18	63.99	3,56.84	5.26	13.94	20.32	1,16.56	17.02	14.91	...	12,07.03
March . . .	5,45.36	44.66	55.05	3,23.06	5.55	9.80	17.9	1,19.80	16.11	25.25	...	11,61.73
April . . .	4,78.19	49.57	57.43	3,28.54	5.17	8.00	14.30	1,34.44	18.79	23.48	...	11,13.00
May . . .	5,25.68	45.67	63.74	3,23.91	4.92	8.53	17.64	1,18.03	23.21	23.23	...	11,54.46
June . . .	5,76.24	47.88	57.41	3,61.03	16.08	10.86	19.33	1,38.65	21.12	18.79	...	12,67.39
July . . .	5,37.81	49.49	62.11	3,94.50	13.44	12.47	22.13	1,60.56	24.68	7.96	...	12,86.15
August . . .	5,31.68	60.06	60.67	3,25.97	7.90	10.34	24.93	1,54.87	29.90	8.70	...	12,14.92
September . . .	6,27.76	45.74	58.93	2,56.74	12.12	10.47	26.05	1,67.87	24.76	8.68	...	12,39.12
October . . .	5,84.24	63.43	58.48	3,44.46	14.11	10.27	24.73	1,81.54	25.16	9.36	...	13,18.78
November . . .	7,02.65	57.51	52.69	4,25.02	8.13	8.60	24.84	1,61.62	21.52	9.16	...	14,74.14
December . . .	7,05.61	57.55	46.18	4,82.45	4.11	6.28	22.04	1,49.91	18.09	12.35	...	15,04.57
1878.												
January . . .	7,30.40	62.42	46.16	4,98.15	4.10	6.93	22.88	1,52.96	21.24	18.28	...	15,63.52
February . . .	6,74.52	58.42	45.35	3,93.53	15.28	7.48	22.94	1,46.03	14.85	25.16	...	14,07.26
March . . .	6,84.18	58.10	47.86	3,44.71	5.57	6.70	22.19	1,44.27	15.34	28.51	...	13,57.43
April . . .	6,61.95	60.64	53.34	3,19.65	12.74	7.16	25.26	1,42.22	14.19	32.77	...	13,29.92
May . . .	6,41.18	74.61	46.81	3,26.39	12.25	11.03	23.26	1,41.89	12.84	19.31	...	13,09.07
June . . .	7,00.55	82.62	45.83	3,05.11	15.17	17.84	22.27	1,61.27	16.60	19.36	...	13,86.62
July . . .	7,24.76	77.81	43.50	3,04.94	16.65	25.57	22.97	1,46.45	20.70	23.64	...	14,06.99
August . . .	7,12.25	84.82	47.74	3,33.00	19.58	24.33	21.89	1,31.46	20.55	32.23	...	14,27.35
September . . .	6,29.05	73.60	63.01	3,86.22	22.65	23.32	22.23	1,31.91	21.63	32.40	...	14,06.02
October . . .	6,30.69	58.21	49.79	3,91.58	23.31	20.30	27.47	1,17.99	20.24	30.61	...	13,70.19
November . . .	6,18.11	38.83	47.19	4,11.34	23.30	19.89	30.60	1,06.21	19.21	31.16	...	13,45.84
December . . .	6,12.58	49.49	45.09	3,32.50	22.38	17.91	30.64	1,11.34	18.18	28.28	...	12,68.57
1879.												
January . . .	5,84.38	66.74	45.82	3,24.49	5.97	11.70	25.37	1,13.35	16.58	20.51	...	12,14.91
February . . .	6,43.83	51.16	48.53	2,82.91	5.92	11.07	26.59	1,11.98	16.31	21.92	...	12,20.22
March . . .	5,64.45	46.73	47.04	2,95.90	18.44	10.69	23.03	1,11.66	14.93	9.51	...	11,42.31
April . . .	5,37.92	47.99	48.59	3,18.62	7.71	10.92	20.06	1,09.36	17.63	8.31	...	11,27.11
May . . .	5,15.22	40.05	53.73	3,26.75	8.77	13.27	22.92	1,08.89	17.47	9.99	...	11,17.07
June . . .	5,55.94	52.00	69.30	3,09.18	19.98	19.58	23.66	1,05.95	17.32	8.95	...	11,82.06
July . . .	6,14.42	50.52	63.51	2,82.47	23.63	27.78	25.55	1,08.76	17.78	9.72	...	12,24.14
August . . .	6,60.47	48.92	68.04	2,64.58	26.74	28.11	26.59	1,21.88	19.68	9.01	...	12,74.02
September . . .	7,09.09	51.81	67.20	2,72.23	27.44	26.95	25.88	1,25.07	18.71	8.55	...	13,32.93
October . . .	7,01.04	36.76	65.63	3,01.33	27.85	26.31	27.90	1,37.70	25.99	8.37	...	13,59.88
November . . .	6,77.27	51.02	71.77	3,31.74	27.99	24.08	32.10	1,21.03	21.53	16.18	...	13,74.71
December . . .	6,67.84	49.16	70.79	3,68.55	27.60	20.60	28.55	1,18.68	18.69	9.25	...	13,79.71
1880.												
January . . .	7,10.12	50.71	64.83	3,91.32	14.99	16.05	26.24	1,23.32	14.11	11.29	...	14,22.83
February . . .	6,02.25	45.87	68.25	4,03.66	12.91	14.14	29.81	1,23.43	13.91	13.91	...	13,28.14
March . . .	5,67.08	50.14	74.24	3,33.97	11.93	12.63	31.15	1,33.99	13.19	17.41	...	12,35.73
April . . .	5,98.41	46.51	86.22	3,23.67	11.98	13.21	34.66	1,45.32	13.91	14.49	...	12,83.48
May . . .	5,94.8	46.59	84.26	3,33.32	14.69	23.53	29.12	1,49.72	14.72	15.55	...	13,09.63
June . . .	6,29.69	43.45	82.70	3,38.88	25.50	29.18	33.25	1,57.40	13.67	15.26	...	13,68.98
July . . .	6,42.81	43.01	78.98	3,46.44	28.26	30.96	33.79	1,56.02	14.45	16.40	...	13,91.14
August . . .	5,88.13	47.81	1,45.98	3,47.94	30.07	30.06	32.19	1,24.76	14.62	19.33	...	13,74.89
September . . .	6,26.31	50.78	86.64	3,55.86	29.72	29.14	35.05	1,03.03	16.43	13.60	...	13,46.86
October . . .	6,65.63	41.89	97.03	3,33.13	29.80	29.92	37.91	95.58	17.95	7.13	...	13,54.97
November . . .	7,47.71	52.28	94.69	3,32.28	29.81	32.15	38.26	98.53	17.12	6.95	...	14,49.76
December . . .	7,45.92	59.04	88.18	3,24.99	28.52	29.00	39.38	1,01.13	14.32	7.20	...	14,37.68
1881.												
January . . .	6,98.62	73.09	85.04	3,56.17	18.65	15.70	33.55	1,13.80	10.69	6.82	...	14,12.13
February . . .	6,54.75	71.46	94.25	2,99.09	16.98	15.61	33.81	1,16.60	11.69	10.70	...	13,24.97
March . . .	6,56.54	66.76	86.52	3,13.50	17.07	14.26	34.35	1,19.55	17.78	13.84	...	13,40.17
April . . .	5,97.25	49.02	96.02	3,09.53	17.27	13.62	33.63	1,36.16	16.06	17.02	...	12,85.58
May . . .	6,00.41	40.61	97.81	3,37.84	22.48	16.16	31.74	1,22.14	15.54	16.26	...	13,00.99
June . . .	6,39.19	51.34	91.85	3,65.36	22.46	19.72	34.13	1,13.29	17.27	17.42	...	13,72.03
July . . .	6,52.71	47.24	88.84	3,72.35	22.31	23.16	39.32	1,25.06	14.59	18.40	...	14,04.27
August . . .	6,73.68	67.38	77.80	3,97.17	9.73	15.63	31.66	1,28.87	12.67	7.96	...	14,22.55
September . . .	6,28.25	84.45	78.62	3,71.16	5.35	11.31	34.42	1,23.20	13.48	4.54	...	13,54.78
October . . .	6,39.25	68.82	74.08	3,77.93	4.54	8.44	32.40	1,18.97	11.35	3.33	...	13,39.11
November . . .	6,30.20	83.43	74.16	3,34.52	3.24	7.30	32.60	1,21.92	17.09	2.91	...	13,07.46
December . . .	6,35.57	82.04	75.23	3,22.32	2.57	4.60	40.07	1,29.42	20.12	2.79	...	13,14.78

No. IX—contd.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees)—contd.

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcutt.	Coconada.		Total.
1882.												
January . . .	6,54,53	98,69	74,11	3,37,68	2,07	3,17	39,44	1,19,08	16,90	2,45	...	13,89,12
February . . .	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,92	2,36	...	13,71,17
March . . .	6,88,04	86,58	73,95	3,50,13	1,64	2,62	30,73	1,48,10	13,17	2,07	...	13,97,03
April . . .	6,87,23	67,53	80,16	3,80,37	...	...	34,88	1,54,73	16,09	...	...	14,19,89
May . . .	6,72,87	61,98	77,01	4,52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56,43	12,81	...	...	14,67,35
June . . .	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,50,36	18,44	...	...	14,91,11
July . . .	6,91,22	93,22	74,59	4,75,18	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August . . .	7,21,29	82,59	90,82	4,61,61	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September . . .	6,93,16	79,33	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,85	...	...	15,27,32
October . . .	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,31,56	...	...	32,83	1,16,16	14,09	...	...	15,81,79
November . . .	7,59,74	81,35	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	28,34	1,10,86	15,04	...	...	16,24,44
December . . .	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,83	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January . . .	7,48,75	1,03,89	65,41	4,42,89	...	...	35,76	1,32,41	7,69	...	...	15,86,80
February . . .	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	14,42,03
March . . .	7,51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50,64
April . . .	6,35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	13,84,87
May . . .	6,98,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,09	10,54	...	...	13,69,33
June . . .	6,19,73	81,71	74,53	3,18,93	...	...	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,61,04
July . . .	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
August . . .	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47,48	11,38	...	Rangoon	13,78,82
September . . .	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	7,90	14,31,80
October . . .	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	16,70	14,48,57
November . . .	6,38,47	61,71	81,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	...	17,61	14,47,49
December . . .	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	...	19,72	13,88,55
1884.												
January . . .	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8,72	...	9,77	12,10,91
February . . .	5,65,38	62,15	76,72	3,41,62	...	...	23,36	1,37,94	8,97	...	10,04	12,25,58
March . . .	5,93,58	51,61	76,52	3,58,47	...	...	20,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	20,85	12,75,65
April . . .	5,44,35	53,01	78,16	3,61,58	...	...	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	17,19	12,84,24
May . . .	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	30,54	13,24,13
June . . .	6,47,84	79,95	74,10	3,92,20	...	...	27,48	1,26,50	12,00	...	24,54	13,82,61
July . . .	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	28,98	14,56,05
August . . .	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	26,20	14,97,26
September . . .	7,06,01	86,31	78,28	4,48,10	...	...	29,03	1,20,63	18,67	...	19,52	15,06,55
October . . .	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85,67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	15,95	15,61,19
November . . .	7,23,63	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,34,34	12,99	...	21,82	15,70,27
December . . .	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	26,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	22,17	15,08,43
1885.												
January . . .	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46,10	8,81	...	15,30	14,96,98
February . . .	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	...	...	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	11,20	14,53,37
March . . .	6,52,26	62,15	84,61	4,54,24	...	...	41,90	1,49,43	7,79	...	13,28	14,57,69
April . . .	5,68,06	50,98	75,80	3,97,84	...	...	46,74	1,34,75	7,92	...	19,60	13,01,78
May . . .	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	...	...	42,00	1,44,29	8,56	...	15,11	13,53,79
June . . .	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	5,06,36	...	...	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	...	13,83	14,86,29
July . . .	6,08,14	60,66	78,97	4,99,65	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	...	14,75	14,80,35
August . . .	6,03,43	51,92	73,67	4,97,73	...	...	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	...	25,49	14,36,40
September . . .	6,40,94	59,07	74,60	5,03,05	...	...	49,00	1,18,13	17,76	...	33,16	15,54,80
October . . .	6,44,13	59,32	74,33	5,45,61	...	...	48,80	1,30,42	14,73	...	54,91	15,71,84
November . . .	6,57,90	60,80	80,03	5,34,51	...	...	47,95	1,18,52	14,07	...	57,95	15,63,74
December . . .	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	...	...	46,91	1,38,45	9,88	...	54,29	15,19,68
1886.												
January . . .	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	...	96,19	15,41,14
February . . .	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	...	10,73	14,55,57
March . . .	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	15,72	14,17,21
April . . .	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	...	12,01	13,77,94
May . . .	5,96,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	25,65	14,16,87
June . . .	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	...	27,15	13,78,06
July . . .	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	51,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	27,48	14,26,44
August . . .	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	...	26,16	14,41,44
September . . .	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,54	14,30,40
October . . .	5,66,85	80,14	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	42,94	14,53,21
November . . .	5,69,35	78,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	50,65	14,67,52
December . . .	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,20	...	67,60	14,41,15
1887.												
January . . .	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	87,15	14,09,84
February . . .	5,89,76	79,56	78,80	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	31,99	14,07,14
March . . .	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	...	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	31,86	13,87,68
April . . .	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,89	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	33,07	14,01,65
May . . .	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	...	...	40,68	1,64,68	12,90	...	34,94	13,90,32
June . . .	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,04,99	...	...	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	...	46,39	14,07,72
July . . .	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,31	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,88,23	10,53	...	56,59	15,47,58
August . . .	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	...	58,22	15,66,82
September . . .	6,05,83	95,62	1,04,30	5,68,52	...	...	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	...	71,10	16,78,28
October . . .	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,08,56	6,16,23	...	...	56,85	1,76,03	10,22	...	87,15	17,78,05
November . . .	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	...	1,08,51	18,61,08
December . . .	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,66	8,74	...	94,08	17,69,26

No. IX—concl'd.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees)—concl'd.

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akolia.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcut.	Seconda.		TOTAL.
1888.												
January . . .	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	...	43,06	17,07,63
February . . .	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,43,98	...	...	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	...	28,35	16,45,00
March . . .	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	...	...	48,54	1,97,90	7,85	...	37,26	16,42,44
April . . .	6,40,53	68,33	87,97	5,50,87	...	...	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	...	28,28	16,54,03
May . . .	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	...	...	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	...	30,03	17,02,54
June . . .	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,38,32	...	...	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	...	36,16	17,68,91
July . . .	6,72,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,88	...	...	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	...	32,24	18,95,53
August . . .	6,09,19	88,98	95,85	7,05,98	...	...	36,65	1,72,62	15,76	...	44,20	17,69,17
September . . .	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	...	...	39,23	1,68,39	12,21	...	35,39	16,91,09
October . . .	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,69,33	...	...	38,67	1,67,89	19,17	...	41,66	16,73,63
November . . .	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	...	...	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	...	51,71	15,50,44
December . . .	6,54,69	95,40	81,24	4,01,70	...	...	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	...	44,10	15,15,23
1889.												
January . . .	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	...	...	36,68	1,87,61	9,26	...	41,24	15,27,62
February . . .	6,69,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	...	...	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	...	27,55	14,82,94
March . . .	6,67,07	65,87	82,15	5,03,27	...	...	41,18	1,71,59	11,89	...	28,26	15,73,78

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BABLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU. (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR BAOI (Eleusine indica).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
<i>Tenasserim—</i>																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 4	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	...
Modim and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8	...
<i>Pegu (deltoid)—</i>																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	11 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	140 0	157 0	17 10	17 10	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	16 10	...
Thongra	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	12 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	151 0	18 12	18 11	...
Bassac	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 9	14 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	...	...	...	237 11	194 1	14 3	14 3	...
<i>Pegu (dulcid)—</i>																										
Shwagyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	11 5	...
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2	...
Prone	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 12	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	11 8	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 3	11 3	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 5	11 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	...	...	...	70 0	75 0	17 12	16 13	...
<i>Arakan—</i>																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0	...
Kyauk-pyu	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 2	12 6	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	30 0	30 0	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	16 0	21 0	...
Assam—																										
<i>Surma—</i>																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 6	9 6	...
Cachar	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	8 6	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>																										
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	...
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...
Nowong	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	...
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	...

[illegible]

† Not procurable.

● Not sold.

Bareilly	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Moradabad	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Tarai	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Benar	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Muzaffarnagar	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Saharanpur	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Dehra Dun	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Kumaun	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Gairwal	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Oudh--																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

♦ Six pies per bundle.

↑ For husked grain.

• No. 10N.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANKANI OR ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aridinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hisar	18 0	19 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	105 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Ferozepore	20 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohak	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Submontane—																										
Umballa	21 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiarpur	22 0	23 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	21 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkote	20 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	90 0	13 0	12 0
Gujrat	22 0	22 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	23 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	20 0	19 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	92 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Hazara	20 0	19 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	22 0	21 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	102 0	110 0	41 0	40 0
Kohat	24 0	21 0	42 0	45 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	25 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	21 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 0
Multan	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	32 0	28 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	32 0	33 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	112 0	110 0	44 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	12 0	11 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	18 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	171 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Shikarpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	14 10	13 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	7 12	7 14	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMRU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGRI OR ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAP, OR THUP, CADIAN, PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
Madras—																											
Malabar Coast—																											
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	11 13	12 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11	128 13	128 13	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	9 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5
South, central—																											
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11	161 13	161 13	12 11
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	11 3	20 0	21 10	16 13	16 13	20 3	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2	186 10	186 10	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 3	11 13	13 3	13 11	25 14	25 14	21 5	21 5	29 2	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 8
Central—																											
Bellary	13 11	13 6	...	...	11 13	11 3	13 5	12 6	28 5	27 5	21 10	20 11	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14	194 6	194 6	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 11	10 11	140 0	140 0	10 11
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 10	11 2	12 0	14 2	22 8	22 8	23 10	23 10	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2	142 14	142 14	12 2
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	23 10	22 14	18 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 5	...	...	11 5
East Coast, north—																											
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 6	18 6	15 13	15 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	12 13	12 13	116 10	116 10	12 13
Visakhapatnam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	24 0	24 0	21 2	20 3	21 13	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11	243 0	243 0	11 11
Godavari	10 13	10 13	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0
East Coast, central—																											
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	20 8	20 8	23 8	23 8	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3	170 2	170 2	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	24 11	23 8	23 8	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13	93 5	93 5	12 13
East Coast, south—																											
Madras	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 6	11 8	13 2	12 13	...	...	...	...	27 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5	122 8	122 8	12 5
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 6	12 11	13 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	27 10	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6	194 6	194 6	12 6
N. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	31 10	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5	209 0	209 0	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 8	13 14	14 0	14 14	20 3	...	21 10	21 10	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	12 6	12 6	166 3	166 3	12 6
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	23 3	23 3	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 3	12 3	143 6	143 6	12 3
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 14	12 3	12 5	12 11	...	21 0	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3	...	...	12 3
Southern—																											
Tinnevely	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6	145 13	145 13	14 6
Madura	9 6	9 11	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 2	13 2	26 11	23 8	...	...	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2
Mysore—																											
Mysore	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	27 8	28 0	17 8	24 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 4	132 0	132 0	9 4
Kolar . . . . .	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	144 0	8 8	8 8	340 0	340 0	8 8
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	96 0	96 0	8 0
Hasan . . . . .	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	96 0	96 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	486 0	486 0	8 0
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	11 9	12 0	14 11	14 11	31 8	31 8	32 0	32 0	51 7	45 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	486 0	486 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0
Coorg—																											
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	33 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	...	...	32 0

• Not sold.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1889-90, and of the
eighteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)*

FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																										
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.	
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72	3.38	21.67	7.18	32.23	2.81	10.10	1.33	14.24	41	32	41	1.14	1.19	3.94	4.94	10.07	45	1.36	7.73	9.54	8.24	37.39	45.63	21.59	67.22	1871-72
1872-73	4.37	21.36	6.97	32.70	1.80	12.99	1.21	16.00	39	29	80	1.48	1.40	4.28	4.00	9.68	1.13	1.67	14.56	17.36	9.09	40.59	49.68	27.54	77.22	1872-73
1873-74	3.63	20.85	5.26	29.74	2.15	11.54	1.26	14.95	42	21	36	99	1.32	4.59	4.93	10.84	1.20	1.55	12.41	15.16	8.72	38.74	47.46	24.22	71.68	1873-74
1874-75	4.04	24.63	4.40	33.07	2.19	12.28	1.34	15.81	43	16	39	98	1.17	4.89	4.56	10.62	1.48	2.35	8.57	12.40	9.31	44.31	53.62	19.26	72.88	1874-75
1875-76	3.88	27.24	5.90	37.02	2.41	13.70	3.25	19.36	44	31	80	1.55	1.49	5.07	5.25	11.81	1.23	1.45	15.72	18.40	9.45	47.77	57.22	30.92	88.14	1875-76
1876-77	4.32	20.34	3.64	28.30	2.76	10.94	45	14.15	41	18	8	67	1.92	4.20	3.10	9.22	1.65	1.74	10.62	14.01	11.06	37.40	48.46	17.89	66.35	1876-77
1877-78	5.14	25.71	3.72	34.57	3.13	13.21	48	16.82	75	25	14	1.14	1.71	2.52	63	4.86	1.81	1.94	8.87	12.62	12.54	43.63	56.17	13.84	70.01	1877-78
1878-79	4.51	21.09	4.61	30.21	2.88	12.57	70	16.15	63	14	9	86	2.00	3.47	1.52	6.99	2.68	2.36	10.99	16.03	12.70	39.63	52.33	17.91	70.24	1878-79
1879-80	3.95	19.59	2.76	26.30	3.03	10.36	73	14.12	1.00	29	7	1.36	1.73	2.78	1.74	6.25	2.39	1.84	14.45	18.68	12.10	34.86	46.96	19.75	66.71	1879-80
1880-81	4.46	17.54	3.01	25.01	2.90	13.71	63	17.24	1.50	34	9	1.93	1.78	3.42	3.33	8.53	1.67	2.37	14.38	18.42	12.31	37.38	49.69	21.44	71.13	1880-81
1881-82	4.66	17.46	4.62	26.74	3.56	13.30	60	17.46	1.37	50	12	1.99	1.76	3.43	2.54	7.73	2.34	2.35	16.77	21.46	13.69	37.04	50.73	24.65	75.38	1881-82
1882-83	4.93	...	4.90	9.83	3.64	—88°	51	3.27	1.17	2	20	1.39	1.79	...	1.39	3.18	2.98	3	22.75	25.76	14.51	—83°	13.68	29.95	43.43	1882-83
1883-84	4.84	3	6.24	11.11	3.66	16	40	4.22	1.26	1	16	1.43	1.76	2	2.00	3.78	2.83	7	17.07	19.97	14.35	29	14.64	25.87	40.51	1883-84
1884-85	4.15	12	3.45	7.72	3.47	16	62	4.25	1.40	2	16	1.58	1.59	2	2.34	3.95	2.79	3	12.10	14.92	13.40	35	13.75	18.67	32.42	1884-85
1885-86	4.44	7	4.15	8.66	3.97	17	31	4.45	1.43	1	27	1.71	1.63	2	98	2.63	2.18	2	17.89	20.09	13.65	29	13.94	23.60	37.54	1885-86
1886-87	4.37	9	3.58	8.04	4.08	22	46	4.76	1.67	5	34	2.06	2.12	4	1.80	3.96	3.28	2	15.73	19.03	15.52	42	15.94	21.91	37.85	1886-87
1887-88	3.76	12	4.00	7.88	4.61	16	59	5.36	1.76	3	25	2.04	2.98	...	1.59	4.57	3.40	—1°	15.84	19.23	16.51	30	16.81	22.27	39.08	1887-88
1888-89	4.70	1.68	6.25	12.63	4.80	1.21	50	6.51	1.63	34	17	2.14	3.25	30	1.80	5.45	3.14	36	10.66	14.16	17.62	3.89	21.51	19.38	40.89	1888-89
1889-90	4.78	2.91	4.40	12.09	5.63	92	79	7.34	1.79	29	21	2.29	3.39	8	2.19	5.66	3.02	97	17.76	21.75	18.61	5.17	23.78	25.35	40.13	1889-90

° The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th August, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS
Civil Works—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	NAME OF WORK.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		FALL KHARIF, 1888-89.			FALL RABI, 1888-89.		
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	AHMEDABAD	Hathmati Canal	44,744	28,840	1,010	...	345	1,457	35	...
2		Khari Cut	3,890	3,890	13	...	2,397	...	...	3
3		Hartala Tank	584	527	47	...	95	141	34	...
4	KHANDESH	Mukti Reservoir . { Lower Panjhra River Works }	13,117	12,627	514	226	...	270	96	...
5		Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	110	57	...	466	112	...
6		Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	2,220	1,831	...	2,954	2,006	...
7	NASIK	Palkhed Canal	28,832	23,466	662	62	...	1,233	628	...
8		Wadali Canal { Kadwa River Works }	3,486	2,433	38	...	6	220	96	...
9		Ojhar Tambat Canal	8,055	6,824	158	59	...	186	79	...
10	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ojhar Canal { Pravara River Works }	23,724	20,088	1,295	903	...	2,629	2,390	...
11		Lakh Canal	29,913	22,760	321	199	...	493	445	...
12		Bhatodi Tank	15,126	12,124	807	228	...	913	290	...
13	POONA	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	7,219	976	...	2,545	643	...
14		Kasurdi Tank	597	478	...	...	86	144	80	...
15		Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	962	231	...	903	787	...
16		Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	592	209	...	1,161	773	...
17		Bhadalvadi Tank	1,900	1,520	419	126	...	291	201	...

OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation.

ON NEW WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1888-89.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1888-89.

WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	REMARKS.
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.			1887-88.	1888-89.		
	Increase.	Decrease.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,467	...	320	-11	K. 20'85 R. 1'86 T. 22'71	K. 13'00 R. 2'17 T. 15'17	-33	At Parántij.
13	...	2,400	-99	K. 24'67 R. 0'97 T. 25'64	K. 11'15 R. 2'43 T. 13'58	-47	Rainfall at Ahmedabad.
188	...	61	-24	K. 24'21 R. 6'86 T. 31'07	K. 19'17 R. 0'31 T. 19'48	-37	} Rainfall at Mukti Tank.
784	322	...	70	K. 29'39 R. 8'45 T. 37'84	K. 10'63 R. 2'47 T. 13'10	-65	
576	169	...	42	K. 27'43 R. 2'83 T. 30'26	K. 15'10 R. 2'14 T. 17'24	-43	
5,174	3,837	...	287	K. 25'48 R. 8'49 T. 33'97	K. 14'40 R. 2'23 T. 16'62	-51	
1,895	690	...	57	K. 19'35 R. 9'84 T. 29'16	K. 28'41 R. 0'33 T. 28'74	-1	
258	90	...	54	K. 18'58 R. 8'56 T. 27'14	K. 21'19 R. 1'93 T. 23'12	-15	At Niphad.
344	138	...	67	K. 15'19 R. 12'18 T. 27'37	K. 10'08 R. 5'99 T. 16'07	-41	Rainfall at Ashwi.
3,924	3,293	...	522	K. 18'14 R. 15'51 T. 33'65	K. 7'84 R. 4'85 T. 12'69	-62	
814	644	...	379	K. 16'25 R. 8'70 T. 24'95	K. 15'74 R. 9'21 T. 24'95	...	* These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhátodi Tank. Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was in 1887-88, K. 8'50, R. 4'16, T. 12'60; in 1888-89, K. 10'95, R. 5'92, T. 16'87. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Matoba Tanks respectively.
1,720	518	...	43	K. 24'24 R. 7'02 T. 31'26	K. 26'80 R. 4'67 T. 31'47	1	
9,764	1,619	...	20	K. 9'66 R. 3'95 T. 13'61	K. 8'38 R. 4'70 T. 13'08	-4	
144	...	6	-4	K. 13'49 R. 11'00 T. 24'49	K. 20'61 R. 2'71 T. 23'32	-5	
1,865	1,018	...	120	K. 13'54 R. 4'37 T. 17'91	K. 9'36 R. 5'01 T. 14'37	-20	
1,753	982	...	127	K. 20'70 R. 3'47 T. 24'17	K. 12'54 R. 8'03 T. 20'57	-15	
710	327	...	85				

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	NAME OF WORK.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		AREA					
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	FASL KHARIF, 1888-89.			FASL RABI, 1888-89.		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	POONA	Nira Canal	136,334 ⁸	116,414 ⁸	4,209	1,444	...	14,350	11,587	...
19	SHOLAPUR	Ekrük Tank	17,152	15,320	1,620	264	...	1,356	599	...
20		Koregaon Tank	Survey not made.		151	98	...	79	...	142
21		Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	980	395	...	1,437	1,064	...
22	SHOLAPUR AND SATARA.	Mhaswad Tank	47,300 ²	41,232 ²	2,965	1,248	...	3,139	995	...
23	BIJAPUR	Muchkundi Tank	5,570	3,417	2	...	1	...	...	...
24	SATARA	Revári Canal	3,813	3,624	225	18	...	775	228	...
25		Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	691	104	...	972	398	...
26		Pingli Tank	6,786	5,966	746	188	...	634	148	...
27		Gondoli Canal								
28		Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	1,306	567	...	581	244	...
29		Chikhi Canal	1,871	1,478	331	84	...	77	17	...
30		Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	1,919	412	...	1,456	401	...
31	BELGAUM	Gokák Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	2,338	983	...	1,499	772	...
32	DHARWAR	Dambal Tank	3,955	3,885	130	97	...	88	63	...
33		Madag Tank	2,045	2,024	354	...	141	284	...	8
34		Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	111	98	...	4	...	9
35		Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	86	...	33	27	...	31
			642,245	507,296	34,551	8,003	...	42,764	25,008	...

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the Year 1888-89—continued.

WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	REMARKS.
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.			1887-88.	1888-89.		
12	Increase.	Decrease.	15	16	17	18	19
18,559	13,031	...	236	K. 15'15 R. 8'99 T. 24'14	K. 10'72 R. 4'37 T. 15'09	-37	* The increase in the acreage commanded is due to extension of canal and completion of distributaries up to 86th mile. † Average for Pimpri, Vadgaon, Pandhara, Baramati and Sansur.
2,976	863	...	41	K. 32'91 R. 5'16 T. 38'07	K. 17'83 R. 4'96 T. 22'79	-40	
230	...	44	-16	K. 29'30 R. 2'32 T. 31'62	K. 16'94 R. 8'56 T. 25'50	-19	
2,417	1,459	...	152	K. 16'88 R. 5'18 T. 22'06	K. 13'02 R. 6'36 T. 19'38	-12	
6,104	2,243	...	58	K. 16'22 R. 6'60 T. 22'82	K. 12'59 R. 5'03 T. 18'27	-20	‡ The increase in the acreage commanded by the Mhaswad Tank is due to the extension of certain distributaries. Survey of land under command of canal No. 1 not yet made. § Average of Rajewadi and Khatphal.
2	...	1	-33	K. 13'18 R. 9'64 T. 22'82	K. 15'00 R. 3'66 T. 19'26	-15	
1,000	246	...	33	K. 25'33 R. 8'30 T. 33'03	K. 22'57 R. 5'93 T. 28'50	-15	
1,663	502	...	43	K. 22'65 R. 8'33 T. 30'98	K. 21'36 R. 5'96 T. 27'32	-12	
1,380	336	...	32	K. 14'05 R. 12'19 T. 26'24	K. 11'97 R. 6'92 T. 18'89	-28	Pingli rainfall.
1,887	811	...	75	K. 14'05 R. 11'49 T. 26'14	K. 15'02 R. 5'05 T. 20'07	-23	Gondoli do.
408	101	...	33	K. 13'41 R. 7'83 T. 21'24	K. 14'19 R. 3'62 T. 17'81	-16	
3,375	813	...	33	K. 16'26 R. 5'74 T. 22'00	K. 16'41 R. 5'05 T. 21'46	-2	
3,837	1,755	...	84	K. 20'87 R. 10'68 T. 31'55	K. 13'78 R. 4'30 T. 18'08	-43	
218	160	...	276	K. 12'25 R. 10'87 T. 23'12	K. 12'57 R. 4'14 T. 16'71	-28	
638	...	149	-19	K. 8'50 R. 8'70 T. 17'20	K. 6'85 R. 4'30 T. 11'15	-35	
115	89	...	342	K. 12'03 R. 12'31 T. 24'94	K. 22'41 R. 5'40 T. 27'81	11	
113	...	64	-36	K. 7'95 R. 7'96 T. 15'91	K. 12'39 R. 4'46 T. 16'85	6	
77,315	33,011	...	74	26'35	19'65	...	

Note.—Minus figures in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

J. D. CRUICKSHANK, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer, C.D.

Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1888-89 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.

NAME OF CANAL.	APRIL AND MAY.		JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER TO JANUARY.			FEBRUARY AND MARCH.		
	Supply avail- able for consumption, cubic feet per second.	Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second.	Proportion used of available supply.	Supply available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.
Háthmati	19'5	*22	1'13	103'7	'55	'53	33'75	'47	1'39	12'5	'17
Jámda	85'74	50'15	'59	*283'08	44'75	'17	115'54	54'23	'47	43'02	43'40
Páikhed	1'78	†13'74	7'72	55'92	11'90	0'21	28'88	17'69	0'61	2'86	†19'50
Ojhar	39'69	20'93	0'53	111'14	23'15	0'21	73'06	28'35	0'39	31'53	23'92
Lákh	28'40	13'04	0'46	123'34	24'19	0'20	72'79	13'64	0'19	14'41	†16'10
Njra Canal	Not open.	Nil.	Nil.	Over 455 cubic feet.	1'06	'23	1'98	1'60	'81	'64	'1
Rewári	6'82	5'86	0'86	12'19	2'97	0'24	13'47	7'94	0'59	6'45	5'15
Chikhli	6'14	1'71	0'28	13'79	3'46	0'25	10'16	7'01	0'69	2'27	1'31
Krishna	85'87	38'96	0'45	136'56	34'33	0'25	134'94	56'78	0'42	84'77	31'38
Gokák Canal, 1st Section	18'91	12'04	0'64	74'78	30'30	0'41	'79	27'95	0'35	12'96	§14'67

* Excess got from back water supply.

† Excess got from back water owing to temporary earthen dam raised above the weir.

‡ Excess owing to partial supply from the Waghad Tank.

§ Surplus was derived from pool storage.

J. D. CRUICKSHANK, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer, C.D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1888.

No. $\frac{5}{556-567}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Fails),—under date Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.*

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1887; the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon; and Home Department Resolution No. 326, dated the 5th September 1888, and accompaniments.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1888, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

Name of Province.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the Reports for—	
	1887.	1888.
Madras	18th June 1888 ...	20th July 1889.
Bombay	5th " " ...	24th June "
Bengal	22nd " " ...	10th " "
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3rd August " ...	18th July "
Punjab	20th July " ...	19th " "
Central Provinces ...	10th " " ...	4th " "
Lower Burma	4th " " ...	4th June "
Assam	11th June " ...	22nd May "
Coorg	7th " " ...	1st June "
Hyderabad	15th " " ...	20th " "

The provincial reports on the administration of jails are due on June 1st. The dates of the receipt of the reports for the calendar year 1888, with the reviews of the Local Governments and Administrations, are noted in the margin.

2. An inquiry into the state of the jails in all the larger Provinces in India has recently been completed by a Committee composed of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge in accordance with the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 458, dated 9th October 1888. The report of this Committee has been received and examined and with the comments of the Government of India will shortly be in the hands of Local Governments and Administrations. The Committee's enquiry, and the careful examination to which their report has been subjected by the Government of India, make it unnecessary to examine the jail administration during 1888 as minutely as might otherwise be desirable.

3. Excluding Upper Burma, the jail administration in which will be considered separately, there were, in 1888, 737 jails and lock-ups in British India, the number of central jails having been increased by one and that of district jails reduced by two in the year under review.

The year 1888 opened with a jail population of 75,922 as compared with 76,738 in 1887. The admissions of male prisoners, which had risen in 1887 from 345,727 to 352,702, showed a further rise to 364,883, the increase being distributed over all the larger Provinces except the Punjab. The total jail population was 459,953 (438,264 males and 21,689 females) as compared with 448,741 (426,686 males and 22,055 females) in 1887. The number of prisoners discharged, which was 372,819 in 1887, was 377,718 in 1888, and the number in jail on 31st December last was 82,235 (79,543 males and 2,692 females), as compared with 75,922 (73,381 males and 2,541 females) on the 31st December 1887. The daily average number of prisoners was 79,200 in 1888 against 70,879 in 1887.

4. Statement II, which relates entirely to convicts, shows that the year 1888 opened with 69,468 convicts in the jails as compared with 70,594 at the beginning of 1887. The number of male convicts confined in 1888 was 146,552 as compared with 145,179 in 1887, but the number of females declined from 9,407 in the latter to 9,060 in the former year. The aggregate number of convicts in confinement was thus 225,080 in 1888 and 225,180 in 1887. In 1888, 2,817 males and 63 females were transferred to work out their sentences of transportation beyond the seas, as compared with 1,848 and 114 respectively in 1887. The number of convicts released on appeal was 10,313 in 1887 and 10,205 in 1888; the number released on expiry of sentence rose from 107,660 in 1887 to 128,198 in 1888; and the number released under the remission rules from 7,675 to 8,265. The number released by order of Government, which, in 1887, owing to the releases at the Jubilee, amounted to 26,150, fell in 1888 to 423; 69 convicts, as compared with 55 in 1887, were transferred from jails to lunatic asylums; 105 escaped as compared with 76; 396 were executed as compared with 299; and 2,444 died in jail as compared with 2,353. There thus remained in jail 75,765 convicts (73,324 males and 2,441 females) on 31st December 1888 as compared with 69,468 (67,200 males and 2,268 females) on 31st December 1887. The daily average of convicts was 64,189 in 1887 and 72,554 in 1888.

5. The proportion of the members of the different religions admitted into jail to the total jail admission is thus compared with the proportion borne by them respectively to the total population in India :—

		RATIO PER MILE OF EACH CLASS OF CONVICTS ADMITTED TO			
		Total convict population.		Total free population of each class.	
		1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Christians	...	14'4	12'2	1'9	1'6
Muhammadans	...	274'9	270'8	0'9	0'9
Hindus and Sikhs	...	617'3	631'9	0'6	0'6
Buddhists and Jains	...	70'7	68'9	2'8	2'7
All other classes	...	22'7	16'2	0'6	0'4

6. Turning to the age of the convicts admitted into jail the comparison between the four divisions in the past two years is as follows :—

		Number of convicts admitted.	
		1887.	1888.
Under 16 years	...	2,117	1,978
16 to 40	...	124,772	126,442
40 to 60	...	25,065	24,681
Above 60	...	2,675	2,542

The different occupations of the male convicts admitted into jail were as follows :—

	1887.	1888.
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities	4,330	4,390
Professional persons	5,127	5,544
Persons in service or performing personal offices	10,902	12,938
Persons engaged in agriculture or with animals	79,795	78,595
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	7,620	7,300
Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	5,359	5,920
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	32,084	31,890

The condition of the female convicts is shown in the following figures :—

	1887.	1888.
Married	5,676	5,576
Unmarried	488	475
Widows	2,675	2,500
Prostitutes	573	515

7. The following statement compares the character of the sentences of the convicts admitted in 1887 and 1888 respectively :—

	1887.	1888.
Not exceeding 1 month	56,562	56,674
Between 1 and 3 months	31,818	31,700
Between 3 and 6 months	26,578	26,925
Between 6 months and 1 year	18,162	18,678
Between 1 and 2 years	11,494	11,534
Between 2 and 5 years	5,826	6,084
Between 5 and 10 years	1,702	1,680
Exceeding 10 years	74	43
Transportation for life	1,062	942
Transportation for a term	926	790
Sentenced to death	425	593

Of the 155,643 convicts sentenced last year, 133,977 were thus sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment, a fact which may on the whole be taken as indicating that the great bulk of crime in India is not of a very serious character.

The variations in the preceding figures call for no comment except the decrease in the number of sentences of transportation, and the increase in the number of death sentences. The former result is accounted for by the fact that, owing to the country having become quieter, 659 convicts were admitted into the jails in Lower Burma under sentences of transportation in 1888 as compared with 889 in 1887. In 1888 there were in Bombay 56 sentences of death against 27 in 1887, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 133 against 86, in the Central Provinces 59 against 22, and in Lower Burma 102 against 56.

19,926 convicts were admitted in 1888, who were ascertained to have been previously convicted, as compared with 19,266 in 1887. The ratio per cent. of those known to have been previously convicted to the number of convicts admitted rose from 12·4 to 12·8.

8. The employment of convicts in jail is dealt with in Statement VI. The average number sentenced to labour was 69,156 in the year under review (working days alone being taken into account) as compared with 60,820 in the previous year. Of this number there were on the average 2,512 on the sick list, and 3,416 convalescent or infirm; the balance available for labour being 63,227 as compared with 56,082 in 1887.

These 63,227 convicts were thus employed —

On unremunerative labour ...	...	...	1,786
As prison officers ...	...	...	3,087
As prison servants ...	...	...	6,921
On gardening ...	...	...	4,346
In preparing articles for consumption in jails ...	...	...	8,532
On jail repairs ...	...	...	3,208
On jail buildings ...	...	...	4,753
On manufactures ...	...	...	28,610
Under the Public Works Department ...	...	...	1,766
Under municipalities, &c. ...	...	...	1,166

9. The number and character of offences committed by convicts in the year under review and the previous year are thus compared :—

	1887.	1888.
Criminal offences ...	279	254
Smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles ...	9,385	9,115
Offences relating to work ...	42,980	40,842
Other offences against prison discipline ...	25,754	25,145
TOTAL ...	78,398	75,356

In Bengal the number of offences declined from 35,824 to 29,064: in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 6,185 to 5,330: and in the Central Provinces from 3,567 to 2,701. In Lower Burma the number of offences rose from 8,331 to 12,938, and in the Punjab from 15,209 to 16,511. The ratio of punishments to the daily average of convicts was 103·8 in 1888 compared with 122·1 in 1887. It varied from 234·7 in Bengal, to 25·9 in the neighbouring provinces of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The figures for Bengal shew a very great reduction from those for the last and preceding years. The vexed question of the recording and punishment of offences against jail discipline has been investigated by the Jail Committee. A considerable variety in practice was discovered, leading in some places to a large record of offences, in others to an undue reduction in the reported numbers. It is to be hoped that the facts now brought to light will enable the various Local Governments to remedy the defects on this point which have been so frequently noticed by the Government of India.

The number of cases in which corporal punishment was awarded showed a satisfactory decline from 2,430 to 1,891. The percentage of prisoners whipped to the total number of male prisoners was only ·7, and the proportion per cent. of whippings to total punishments only 2·5. These figures, as well as the total number of whippings administered, are lower than any recorded in previous years,

and they testify to the attention paid to the orders of the Government of India on the subject. Solitary confinement by itself was imposed in 6,385 cases in 1888 as against 5,160 in 1887, reduced diet by itself in 6,297 cases as compared with 6,874, and these two punishments were combined in 9,493 cases as compared with 5,877.

10. The number of convicts released during the year, who came under the operations of the mark system, was 8,280 as compared with 7,696 in 1887. In that year 22 failed to gain any release, but this number was in 1888 reduced to 15. The system continues to work satisfactorily. Suggestions for the improvement of the rules have been made by the Jail Committee, and are being forwarded for consideration of Local Governments and Administrations. The daily average of convicts under instruction was 3,501 in 1888 as compared with 3,112 in 1887, and 5,228 who had been under instruction in jail were released as compared with 5,193 in 1887. Of these only 753 were able to read and write well, 2,415 could read and write a little, and 2,060 were unable to read or write at all. These results are not encouraging, and the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that little advantage is gained from the system of instruction at present pursued in jails. The subject is being dealt with in connection with the report of the Jail Committee.

11. The gross expenditure on jails in 1888 aggregated Rs. 49,23,996 (62-2-9 per head) against Rs. 45,84,778 (64-9-10 per head) in 1887.

The chief items of expenditure are thus compared for the two years:—

		1887.				1888.			
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	...	17,10,698	24	6	5	19,21,554	24	6	10
Establishments	...	18,54,877	26	2	3	18,64,905	23	8	9
Police guards	...	3,06,082	4	5	0	2,71,191	3	6	9
Hospital charges...		1,32,235	1	13	9	1,42,179	1	12	8
Clothing	...	1,79,271	2	8	10	2,48,449	3	2	6
Contingencies	...	3,82,166	5	6	2	4,54,901	5	11	10

There was a satisfactory decline in the cost of rations in Madras from Rs. 2,83,914 (39-8-9 a head) in 1887 to Rs. 2,28,244 (30-2-9 a head) in 1888, owing to the introduction of a better system of purchasing supplies for jails. In the Punjab the cost per head fell from Rs. 25-4-8 to Rs. 24-5-4. In Lower Burma the expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 2,16,486 (28-2-10 a head) to Rs. 2,94,870 (33-12-1). In Bombay the rise was from Rs. 25-2-1 a head to Rs. 27-11-10, in Bengal from Rs. 20-5-0 to Rs. 21-10-11, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-7-7. In the latter provinces the figure for jails was Rs. 17-12-0, but the charge in the Magistrates' lock-ups (Rs. 20-12-11 per head), where there are not the same facilities for economy, raised the average to Rs. 18-7-7. The high price of the necessities of life is stated as the principal cause for these rises. The more general adoption of the storage system, as recommended by the Government of India in paragraph 21 of Home Department Resolution of the 5th September 1888, and now endorsed by the Jail Committee, will, the Governor General in Council trusts, result in considerable economy under this head; and His Excellency in Council considers it highly important that this system should be given a fair trial. In the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh alone, a saving of Rs. 17,683 was effected by storing grain instead of purchasing it at the market rate monthly, and there were 14 jails in those Provinces in which the experiment has not yet been tried. It is reported that the loss from damp was very slight indeed; and it is evident that the adoption of the system generally affords an opportunity of effecting very material economies.

The aggregate cost of establishments has slightly increased; but owing to the larger number of prisoners in jail the average cost per head is Rs. 23-8-9 as compared with Rs. 26-2-3 in 1887. The Jail Committee has made some very important proposals on the revision of establishments, and it is unnecessary to discuss the expenditure on this head in the past year. The aggregate hospital charges are slightly in excess of those in 1887, but the expenditure on them per head both of average strength and sick is lower than in that year. The cost of clothing rose from Rs. 1,79,271 (2-8-10 a head) to Rs. 2,48,449 (3-2-6 a head). In each of the larger Provinces there was a large increase in the aggregate, partly due to an increase in the number of convicts. In Madras some of the increase was nominal, owing to the inclusion in the accounts for 1888 of expenditure incurred in 1887. In Bengal there was an increase from Rs. 44,272 (3-10-9 a head) to Rs. 58,364 (4-4-5 a head), and the increase of the cost per head is not explained; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 40,302 (2-1-0 a head) to Rs. 54,648 (2-7-7 a head), owing to the renewal of old clothing; and in the Punjab from Rs. 26,604 (2-5-0 a head) to Rs. 51,726 (3-15-9 a head). The rise in the Punjab is explained to be due in a great measure to economy having been carried as far as it could safely be carried in the previous 3 years, by using up the stock of old clothing.

There was a large increase in the aggregate amount of contingent expenditure, and the cost per head of average strength rose from Rs. 5-6-2 to Rs. 5-11-10. In Madras the expenditure rose from Rs. 69,084 to Rs. 82,107, mainly owing to the transfer of charges, which under the old system were included under Rations, to the head Contingencies. In Bengal the charge rose from Rs. 96,855 (7-14-6 a head) to Rs. 1,28,592 (9-5-10 a head). The rise is attributed to an increase in the transfer charges, partly caused by the reduction of 14 district jails to the status of intermediate jails, and to an increase of Rs. 11,537 in municipal taxes. The amount of expenditure affords a strong contrast to the charge in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, namely, Rs. 37,421 (1-10-11 a head). In the Punjab the aggregate cost rose from Rs. 41,994 to Rs. 47,173, but the cost per head remained the same as before. In Lower Burma the charges rose from Rs. 60,152 to Rs. 77,533, of which the greater part was incurred in transferring convicts to India and the Andamans.

12. To calculate the net cost of maintaining the convicts the cash earnings must be deducted from the total cost. The cash earnings in 1888 were only Rs. 12-12-4 per head of average strength as compared with Rs. 14-4-2 per head in 1887. This result is, in the opinion of the Government of India, very disappointing and there has been a steady decline in the earnings since 1885. In that year 24,944 convicts were on the average employed on manufactures, and the earnings were Rs. 12,92,318: in 1886 the number rose to 25,903, while the earnings fell to Rs. 11,51,206: in 1887 there were again more convicts (25,116),

employed on manufactures than in 1885, and the earnings were again less, *vis.*, Rs. 10,11,891. In the year under report the number of convicts employed was higher (28,610), and the amount of earnings lower (Rs. 10,11,783), than in any of the preceding 4 years. The inspection reports of the Jail Committee show that in some provinces the principles for regulating employment of prisoners in jails, which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have laid down, have not been properly acted up to, and that legitimate opportunities of employing prisoners in productive labour are either neglected or not fully turned to account. This subject will require further consideration by Local Governments and Administrations in connection with the Committee's report.

In the Madras Presidency the earnings rose from Rs. 20,380 to Rs. 57,263, but the average earnings per head of average strength was only Rs. 7-3-7. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total earnings fell from Rs. 1,74,145 to Rs. 1,53,479, and the earnings per head from Rs. 8-13-4 to 6-14-7. In Bengal the fall was from Rs. 2,99,870 (24-7-7 per head) to Rs. 2,66,898 (19-6-11 per head), and in the Punjab from Rs. 1,30,549 (11-3-7 per head) to Rs. 1,09,748 (8-6-6 per head). In Lower Burma the earnings rose from Rs. 2,00,848 (26-0-5) to Rs. 2,39,845 (27-6-3), a specially satisfactory result in view of the fact that the earnings in 1886 were only Rs. 1,84,653. After deducting the cash earnings from the gross cost of maintaining the prisoners, the net cost of the jails in India in 1888 was Rs. 39,12,212 (49-6-5 per head), as compared with Rs. 35,72,886 (50-5-8 per head) in 1887. The average cost per head declined very sensibly, from Rs. 88-8-5 to Rs. 73-1-5 a head in Madras, and, with the reforms now in progress in the jail administration of that Presidency, a still further reduction may be expected. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the cost per prisoner declined to a less extent. It increased in Bengal and the Punjab, in each case to a considerable degree, and also in Bombay, Lower Burma and Assam.

13. From the sanitary point of view the year was not altogether satisfactory. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, which had been 67,065 in 1887, rose to 79,356 in 1888, and the daily average sick from 2,252 in the former to 2,612 in the latter year. The ratio of admissions into hospital per head of average strength, which was 946 in 1887, was 1,003 in 1888, and that of daily average sick 33 as compared with 31. The proportion of admissions into hospital declined in Bengal and the Central Provinces. It rose in every other Province, and especially in the Punjab and Lower Burma. The ratio of admissions into hospital was lowest in Bombay. The results of weighments of discharged prisoners were also slightly less favourable than in 1887. In the year under review 79,213 prisoners added to their weight in jail, while 38,810 lost weight: the corresponding figures in 1887 were 79,102 and 37,702.

But, though the general health statistics were not so good as in 1887, the ratio of deaths was proportionately smaller than in that year. The number of deaths from fever was 211 against 224 in 1887, those from bowel complaints 777 against 790, and those from cholera 368 against 325. The increase in mortality from the last mentioned disease occurred in Bengal, where there were 132 deaths as compared with 21. The total number of deaths in 1888 was 2,617 as compared with 2,523 in 1887, and the ratio per mille

of average strength 33·1 as compared with 35·6. This is the lowest figure since 1884. The ratio varied from 12·7 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and 22·9 in Bombay, to 44·7 in Bengal and 44·8 in Lower Burma. It improved in the Punjab (from 44·5 to 30·7), in the Central Provinces (from 68·4 to 41·2), in Lower Burma (from 58·7 to 44·8), in Assam (28·0 to 26·9), in Coorg (63·4 to 41·5) and in Hyderabad Assigned Districts (from 26·6 to 12·7). The death rate increased in Madras (23·0 to 25·5), Bengal (32·7 to 44·7), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (27·6 to 28·3).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution
No. ⁵₅₅₆₋₅₆₇, dated the 23rd August, 1889.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES
1887

1				2			3			4			5		
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Places of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			TOTAL.		
				Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	...	...	1887	(a) 7	(b) 19	310	7,966	362	8,328	50,040	3,898	53,938	58,006	4,260	62,266
			1888	(a) 7	(b) 19	*310	7,277	252	7,529	54,035	3,749	57,784	61,312	4,001	65,313
Bombay	...	...	1887	(c) 1	(c) 20	27	6,436	268	6,704	42,090	2,565	44,655	48,526	2,833	51,359
			1888	1	20	27	6,128	257	6,385	46,134	2,713	48,847	52,262	2,970	55,232
Bengal	...	...	1887	(d) 7	(e) 38	85	14,193	436	14,629	72,369	3,295	75,664	86,562	3,731	90,293
			1888	(d) 7	(f) 38	85	12,832	378	13,210	77,869	3,267	81,136	90,701	3,645	94,346
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		{	1887	6	45	23	19,825	938	20,763	88,662	4,977	93,639	108,487	5,915	114,402
			1888	6	45	22	20,375	896	21,271	90,245	5,284	95,529	110,620	6,180	116,800
Punjab	..	...	1887	(g) 3	31	21	11,602	323	11,925	51,650	1,636	53,286	63,252	1,959	65,211
			1888	(g) 4	31	22	12,287	304	12,591	49,491	1,593	51,084	61,778	1,897	63,675
Central Provinces		{	1887	3	15	1	3,679	268	3,947	14,720	1,514	16,234	18,399	1,782	20,181
			1888	3	15	1	3,978	271	4,249	12,783	1,152	13,935	16,761	1,423	18,184
Lower Burma		{	1887	(h) 4	8	3	7,626	76	7,702	21,427	699	22,126	29,053	775	29,828
			1888	(h) 4	8	3	8,038	107	8,145	22,588	664	23,252	30,626	771	31,397
Assam	...	{	1887	(i) ...	10	13	1,451	36	1,487	8,200	439	8,639	9,651	475	10,126
			1888	(j) ...	11	13	1,350	36	1,386	7,489	443	7,932	8,839	479	9,318
Coorg	...	{	1887	...	1	26	101	8	109	846	103	949	947	111	1,058
			1888	...	1	26	98	5	103	927	93	1,020	1,025	98	1,123
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		{	1887	2	4	2	1,105	39	1,144	2,698	175	2,873	3,803	214	4,017
			1888	2	4	2	1,018	35	1,053	3,322	190	3,512	4,340	225	4,565
TOTAL	...	{	1887	33	194	511	73,984	2,754	76,738	352,702	19,301	372,003	426,686	22,055	448,741
			1888	34	192	511	73,381	2,541	75,922	364,883	19,148	384,031	438,264	21,689	459,953

* The figures are for 1887, the number for 1888 not having been shown in the report.

(a) Includes the Madras Penitentiary.

(b) Includes the European Prison, Ootacamund, and the Debtors' Prison, Madras.

(c) Includes one extra-mural labour gang; the Common Jail, Bombay, and the House of Correction, Bombay.

(d) Six of these are also District Jails.

(e) Includes the European Prison, Calcutta.

I.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS and 1888.

6			7			8			NAME OF PROVINCE.
Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the close of the year.			Daily average number of prisoners.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
50,729	4,008	54,737	7,277	252	7,529	7,094'40	285'07	7,379'47	1887 } Madras.
52,719	3,715	56,434	8,593	286	8,879	7,636'08	285'47	7,921'55	1888 }
42,398	2,576	44,974	6,128	257	6,385	5,869	223	6,092	1887 } Bombay.
45,413	2,733	48,146	6,849	237	7,086	6,575	265	6,840	1888 }
73,730	3,353	77,083	12,832	378	13,210	11,934'14	316'22	12,250'36	1887 } Bengal.
77,098	3,263	80,361	13,603	382	13,985	13,342'94	388'31	13,731'25	1888 }
88,112	5,019	93,131	20,375	296	21,271	18,960'63	751'97	19,712'60	1887 } North-Western Prov.
88,713	5,175	93,888	21,907	1,005	22,912	21,227'77	974'72	22,202'49	1888 } inces and Oudh.
50,965	1,655	52,620	12,287	304	12,591	11,352	274	11,626	1887 } Punjab.
48,626	1,557	50,183	13,152	340	13,492	12,721	333	13,054	1888 }
14,421	1,511	15,932	3,978	271	4,249	3,496'33	243'46	3,739'79	1887 } Central Provinces.
12,763	1,151	13,914	3,998	272	4,270	3,885'15	261'54	4,146'69	1888 }
21,015	668	21,683	8,038	207	8,245	7,632	84	7,716	1887 } Lower Burma.
21,728	664	22,392	8,898	107	9,005	8,655	100	8,755	1888 }
8,301	439	8,740	1,350	36	1,386	1,302'23	34'86	1,337'09	1887 } Assam.
7,491	450	7,941	1,348	29	1,377	1,389'94	35'81	1,425'75	1888 }
849	106	955	98	5	103	86'24	3'68	89'92	1887 } Coorg.
921	96	1,017	104	2	106	101'28	4'31	105'59	1888 }
2,785	179	2,964	1,018	35	1,053	909'03	27'50	936'53	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned
3,249	193	3,442	1,091	32	1,123	986'31	32'23	1,018'54	1888 } Districts
353,305	19,514	372,819	73,381	2,541	75,922	68,636'00	2,243'76	70,879'76	1887 } TOTAL.
338,721	18,927	357,648	79,543	2,692	82,235	76,520'47	2,680'39	79,200'86	1888 }

(f) Includes the European Prison, Calcutta and 14 Intermediate Jails.

(g) Includes the Female Penitentiary, Lahore, and the Chinaman Public Works Central Jail.

(h) Includes the European Prison, Rangoon.

(i) Includes 4 temporary Public Works Jails.

(j) Includes two temporary Public Works Jails.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

1		2		3		4		5					
NAME OF PROVINCE.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY					
								A.					
								TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.					
								From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Madras	1887	6,990	291	19,610	2,194	26,600	2,485	954	22	267	37	42	1
	1888	6,280	204	19,866	2,166	26,146	2,370	673	21	321	12	416	...
Bombay	1887	5,993	250	12,823	847	18,816	1,097	1,590	65	385	32	72	...
	1888	5,634	225	14,398	877	20,032	1,102	1,478	19	588	55	155	...
Bengal	1887	13,081	384	28,662	1,280	41,743	1,664	5,579	140	9,233	336	28	...
	1888	11,623	327	29,777	1,218	41,400	1,545	6,848	228	10,590	372	149	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	18,361	853	37,386	2,592	55,747	3,445	6,953	74	...	...	162	...
	1888	18,740	818	38,070	2,636	56,810	3,454	7,123	152	...	...	722	1
Punjab	1887	10,460	291	21,571	708	32,031	999	3,884	83	...	...	2	...
	1888	11,202	272	20,546	651	31,748	923	4,323	118	...	...	40	...
Central Provinces	1887	3,494	261	8,007	997	11,501	1,258	1,228	76	2	...	74	...
	1888	3,735	260	6,779	734	10,514	994	921	38	7	1	144	...
Lower Burma	1887	7,279	69	11,800	432	19,079	501	2,304	23	...	...	10	...
	1888	7,696	95	11,633	424	19,329	519	2,115	30	...	...	30	...
Assam	1887	1,315	32	3,593	215	4,908	247	379	1	739	26	1	...
	1888	1,243	33	3,401	210	4,644	243	581	4	485	16	7	...
Coorg	1887	87	5	164	15	251	20	...	...	85	5	...	...
	1888	84	4	145	10	229	14	...	...	73	6	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	1,059	39	1,563	127	2,622	166	156	5	...	...	13	...
	1888	963	30	1,937	134	2,900	164	257	10	...	...	17	...
TOTAL	1887	68,119	2,475	145,179	9,407	213,298	11,882	23,027	489	10,711	436	404	1
	1888	67,200	2,268	146,552	9,060	213,752	11,328	24,319	620	12,064	462	1,680	1

2.

and *SUBSIDIARY JAILS* in *BRITISH INDIA* during the *YEARS 1887 and 1888.*

TRANSFER.				6			7				NAME OF PROVINCE.		
				Grand Total.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.								
					A.		B.						
					IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION, OR TO OTHER JAILS.		To undergo sentence.		For transport- ation beyond seas.				
From jails in the province.		From jails out- side the province.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
4,916	184	32,779	2,729	35,508	6,130	236	76	8		1887	} Madras.
5,470	183	32,026	2,586	35,612	6,243	197	76	3		1888	
176	10	21,039	1,204	22,243	2,042	98	141	11	1887	} Bombay.	
119	5	6	...	22,378	1,181	23,559	2,078	74	82	3	1888		
294	14	738	65	57,615	2,219	59,834	14,943	455	510	11	1887	} Bengal.	
247	7	1,708	36	60,942	2,188	63,130	17,120	579	1,269	6	1888		
309	26	1	1	63,172	3,546	66,718	7,121	88	493	42	1887	} North-Western Prov- inces and Oudh.	
397	45	132	...	65,184	3,652	68,836	7,377	167	683	54	1888		
1,378	7	37,295	1,089	38,384	5,205	95	233	8	1887	} Punjab.	
920	16	...	...	37,031	1,057	38,088	5,104	120	156	14	1888
58	7	12,863	1,341	14,204	1,218	78	93	14	1887	} Central Provinces.	
78	2	2	...	11,666	1,035	12,701	939	39	133	3	1888		
817	2	22	...	22,232	526	22,758	1,994	15	552	2	1887	} Lower Burma.	
1,600	3	26	...	23,100	552	23,652	2,003	25	494	1	1888		
38	1	1	...	6,066	275	6,341	1,156	28	19	...	1887	} Assam.	
32	4	1	...	5,750	267	6,017	1,142	22	26	2	1888		
...	336	25	361	1887	} Coorg.	
...	...	...	...	302	20	322	4	...	...	...	1888
5	1	2,796	172	2,968	169	6	20	4	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
24	2	1	...	3,199	176	3,375	281	12	8	3	1888		
7,991	252	762	66	256,193	13,126	2,69,319	39,978	1,093	2,137	100	1887	} TOTAL.	
8,887	267	1,876	36	262,578	12,714	275,292	42,291	1,235	2,927	89	1888		

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and

NAME OF PROVINCE.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										Transported beyond seas.	
		A.		B.		C.		D.					
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.					
								(a)		(b)			
								On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Madras	1887	1,280	51	15,551	2,007	476	6	37	6	2,684	205	53	5
	1888	1,231	47	17,129	2,073	697	9	16	1	7	...	55	6
Bombay	1887	629	23	9,505	633	519	11	1	1	2,279	192	146	7
	1888	785	31	12,236	844	647	10	2	...	1	...	112	71
Bengal	1887	1,874	29	20,374	954	1,008	9	27	1	6,133	351	722	75
	1888	1,936	44	25,315	1,137	1,338	14	31	2	88	...	761	42
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	2,474	43	25,063	1,922	2,028	32	4	...	6,684	582	...	...
	1888	2,569	41	30,964	2,398	2,398	36	11	1	89	1	...	...
Punjab	1887	2,327	61	13,022	423	1,886	49	5	...	2,698	139	150	27
	1888	2,167	40	15,564	542	1,288	16	20	1	...	...	172	8
Central Provinces	1887	388	27	5,461	786	231	6	2	...	1,468	159	...	...
	1888	338	11	5,922	701	302	8	3	1	9	1	...	...
Lower Burma	1887	682	18	7,528	369	1,141	...	64	...	1,356	26	774	...
	1888	521	14	8,086	397	1,172	5	26	2	83	...	1,713	...
Assam	1887	317	8	2,639	179	86	...	10	1	546	25	...	...
	1888	261	2	2,832	211	171	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Coorg	1887	22	3	171	12	8	...	1	...	40	5	3	...
	1888	15	...	172	18	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	84	3	961	100	178	1	2	...	389	27	...	...
	1888	148	4	1,535	122	143	2	...	...	16	1	...	...
TOTAL	1887	10,047	266	100,275	7,385	7,561	114	153	9	24,277	1,711	1,848	114
	1888	9,971	234	119,755	8,443	8,161	104	115	8	297	3	2,817	63

continued.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888—contd.

10		11		12		13		14		15			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
18	...	14	...	33	...	147	1	6,280	204	6,146'82	233'13	6,379'95	1887	Madras.
11	1	33	...	32	...	172	4	7,324	245	6,638'98	243'90	6,882'88	1888	
4	...	10	...	16	...	113	3	5,634	225	5,320	196	5,516	1887	Bombay.
5	...	13	1	18	...	140	3	6,259	208	5,912	233	6,145	1888	
8	1	6	...	30	...	357	6	11,623	327	10,646'26	262'03	10,908'29	1887	Bengal.
20	1	14	...	21	...	548	23	12,481	340	12,047'58	330'83	12,378'41	1888	
18	...	4	...	64	...	479	19	18,740	818	17,281'75	679'25	17,961'00	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
15	...	1	...	109	6	556	32	20,412	916	19,619'75	897'00	20,516'75	1888	
...	1	12	...	80	6	475	8	11,202	272	10,148	238	10,386	1887	Punjab.
4	1	8	...	73	2	369	3	12,106	310	11,672	297	11,969	1888	
2	...	14	...	19	1	232	16	3,735	260	3,299'86	231'89	3,531'45	1887	Central Provinces.
1	...	14	...	41	5	162	6	3,802	260	3,603'16	249'56	3,942'72	1888	
3	...	2	...	39	...	431	1	7,696	95	7,266	73	7,339	1887	Lower Burma.
5	...	10	...	76	...	365	4	8,546	104	8,258	95	8,353	1888	
...	...	13	...	1	...	36	1	1,243	33	1,171'84	30'14	1,201'98	1887	Assam.
2	1	10	...	4	...	40	...	1,254	25	1,277'28	31'58	1,308'86	1888	
...	2	1	5	0	84	4	82'62	2'09	74'71	1887	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	92	2	81'95	3'30	85'25	1888
...	...	1	...	7	...	22	1	963	30	865'48	25'29	890'77	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	1	1	...	5	...	13	...	1,048	31	943'08	29'73	972'81	1888	
53	2	76	...	291	8	2,297	56	67,200	2,268	62,218'33	1,970'82	64,189'15	1887	TOTAL
64	5	104	1	383	13	2,369	75	73,324	2,441	70,143'78	2,410'99	72,554'68	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CON
YEARS 1887

1 	
---	--

3.

VICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the and 1888.

4																5			6	
PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.																				
D		MALES.							FEMALES.											
Above 60.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	TOTAL.			NAME OF PROV. INCE.				
M.	F.	Persons employed under Gov- ernment or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or perform- ing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechan- ical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not class- ed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.					
190	21	385	742	747	7,882	1,390	766	7,698	1,136	220	721	117	19,610	2,194	21,804	1887	} Madras.			
180	18	528	1,239	2,536	7,506	1,501	1,361	5,195	1,204	197	666	99	19,866	2,166	22,032	1888				
66	4	541	121	1,380	6,917	1,166	1,376	1,322	494	30	220	103	12,823	847	13,670	1887	} Bombay.			
96	9	597	174	1,549	7,750	1,456	1,257	1,615	505	46	239	87	14,398	877	15,275	1888				
847	42	1,191	753	2,509	17,188	953	632	5,436	543	25	576	136	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887	} Bengal.			
936	40	1,056	680	2,614	17,432	1,178	713	6,104	497	38	516	167	29,777	1,218	30,995	1888				
816	46	748	3,111	2,270	23,158	958	274	6,867	1,609	89	711	93	37,386	2,592	39,978	1887	} North- Western Provinces and Oudh.			
630	37	687	3,229	2,357	22,840	768	335	7,968	1,789	86	672	89	38,070	2,636	40,706	1888				
341	18	444	152	2,451	12,456	476	1,014	4,578	520	28	124	36	21,571	768	22,339	1887	} Punjab.			
340	5	476	54	2,218	11,777	524	901	4,596	489	35	97	30	20,546	651	21,197	1888				
78	8	213	...	712	4,179	411	946	1,544	727	56	201	13	8,005	997	9,002	1887	} Central Provinces.			
83	12	215	6	533	3,382	362	815	1,466	509	32	184	9	6,779	734	7,513	1888				
132	3	600	170	346	5,522	1,878	238	3,046	286	25	53	68	11,800	432	12,232	1887	} Lower Bur- ma.			
91	6	640	110	414	5,110	1,258	395	3,706	334	26	36	28	11,633	424	12,057	1888				
49	2	140	45	429	2,144	315	100	374	158	9	44	4	3,547	215	3,762	1887	} Assam.			
44	1	115	40	579	2,085	97	34	403	148	11	47	4	3,353	210	3,563	1888				
2	...	5	9	...	72	14	...	150	16	1	2	1	250	20	270	1887	} Coorg.			
1	...	4	9	...	38	30	...	137	10	...	6	...	218	16	234	1888				
10	...	63	24	58	277	59	13	1,060	97	5	23	2	1,563	127	1,690	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.			
11	2	72	3	138	669	186	109	760	91	4	37	2	1,937	134	2,071	1888				
2,531	144	4,330	5,127	10,902	79,795	7,620	5,359	32,084	5,676	488	2,677	573	1,45,217	9,412	1,54,629	1887	} TOTAL.			
2,412	130	4,390	5,544	12,938	78,595	7,300	5,920	31,890	5,576	475	2,500	515	1,46,577	9,666	1,56,243	1888				

No.

**STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS
DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and**

NAME OF PROVINCE.		NUMBER ACCORDING TO											
		A		B		C		D		E		F	
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted	{ 1887 10,523	{ 1888 1,716	{ 1887 4,482	{ 1888 303	{ 1887 2,502	{ 1888 119	{ 1887 934	{ 1888 20	{ 1887 521	{ 1888 15	{ 1887 367	{ 1888 7
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 10,407	{ 1888 1,725	{ 1887 4,381	{ 1888 283	{ 1887 2,745	{ 1888 103	{ 1887 1,007	{ 1888 23	{ 1887 570	{ 1888 9	{ 1887 350	{ 1888 8
Bombay	Admitted	{ 1887 4,723	{ 1888 451	{ 1887 2,724	{ 1888 184	{ 1887 2,343	{ 1888 116	{ 1887 1,564	{ 1888 47	{ 1887 778	{ 1888 17	{ 1887 410	{ 1888 13
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 5,497	{ 1888 509	{ 1887 3,117	{ 1888 200	{ 1887 2,403	{ 1888 85	{ 1887 1,754	{ 1888 45	{ 1887 816	{ 1888 19	{ 1887 482	{ 1888 6
Bengal	Admitted	{ 1887 235	{ 1888 23	{ 1887 480	{ 1888 21	{ 1887 886	{ 1888 40	{ 1887 963	{ 1888 36	{ 1887 978	{ 1888 14	{ 1887 1,021	{ 1888 31
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 236	{ 1888 6	{ 1887 516	{ 1888 20	{ 1887 898	{ 1888 29	{ 1887 1,105	{ 1888 36	{ 1887 1,120	{ 1888 22	{ 1887 1,110	{ 1888 25
North-West-ern Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted	{ 1887 11,134	{ 1888 650	{ 1887 6,618	{ 1888 284	{ 1887 4,465	{ 1888 186	{ 1887 3,152	{ 1888 78	{ 1887 1,804	{ 1888 45	{ 1887 970	{ 1888 21
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 11,559	{ 1888 629	{ 1887 6,796	{ 1888 282	{ 1887 4,670	{ 1888 132	{ 1887 3,398	{ 1888 76	{ 1887 1,891	{ 1888 50	{ 1887 1,079	{ 1888 29
Punjab	Admitted	{ 1887 12,942	{ 1888 1,252	{ 1887 7,184	{ 1888 600	{ 1887 6,522	{ 1888 341	{ 1887 5,211	{ 1888 126	{ 1887 3,332	{ 1888 123	{ 1887 1,302	{ 1888 57
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 13,345	{ 1888 1,284	{ 1887 7,358	{ 1888 593	{ 1887 6,794	{ 1888 381	{ 1887 5,285	{ 1888 193	{ 1887 3,121	{ 1888 98	{ 1887 1,320	{ 1888 36
Central Provinces.	Admitted	{ 1887 4,806	{ 1888 243	{ 1887 3,553	{ 1888 145	{ 1887 4,370	{ 1888 140	{ 1887 3,930	{ 1888 82	{ 1887 2,780	{ 1888 40	{ 1887 1,331	{ 1888 19
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 4,654	{ 1888 205	{ 1887 3,782	{ 1888 104	{ 1887 4,101	{ 1888 133	{ 1887 3,487	{ 1888 57	{ 1887 2,582	{ 1888 40	{ 1887 1,348	{ 1888 23
Lower Burma	Admitted	{ 1887 2,207	{ 1888 452	{ 1887 2,330	{ 1888 318	{ 1887 1,048	{ 1888 128	{ 1887 684	{ 1888 57	{ 1887 447	{ 1888 24	{ 1887 248	{ 1888 6
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 1,633	{ 1888 300	{ 1887 1,672	{ 1888 225	{ 1887 1,788	{ 1888 115	{ 1887 786	{ 1888 46	{ 1887 423	{ 1888 20	{ 1887 278	{ 1888 13
Assam	Admitted	{ 1887 2,400	{ 1888 247	{ 1887 1,683	{ 1888 80	{ 1887 2,525	{ 1888 64	{ 1887 1,754	{ 1888 15	{ 1887 1,149	{ 1888 8	{ 1887 861	{ 1888 6
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 2,138	{ 1888 220	{ 1887 1,545	{ 1888 91	{ 1887 2,513	{ 1888 72	{ 1887 1,899	{ 1888 23	{ 1887 1,524	{ 1888 9	{ 1887 895	{ 1888 8
Coorg	Admitted	{ 1887 194	{ 1888 13	{ 1887 320	{ 1888 18	{ 1887 783	{ 1888 28	{ 1887 1,131	{ 1888 14	{ 1887 1,666	{ 1888 8	{ 1887 1,870	{ 1888 9
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 129	{ 1888 8	{ 1887 338	{ 1888 21	{ 1887 850	{ 1888 20	{ 1887 1,178	{ 1888 20	{ 1887 2,048	{ 1888 10	{ 1887 2,003	{ 1888 12
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	{ 1887 1,673	{ 1888 163	{ 1887 863	{ 1888 30	{ 1887 410	{ 1888 13	{ 1887 278	{ 1888 3	{ 1887 190	{ 1888 2	{ 1887 67	{ 1888 2
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 1,522	{ 1888 175	{ 1887 740	{ 1888 22	{ 1887 441	{ 1888 6	{ 1887 264	{ 1888 3	{ 1887 221	{ 1888 3	{ 1887 119	{ 1888 ...
TOTAL	Admitted	{ 1887 96	{ 1888 6	{ 1887 122	{ 1888 6	{ 1887 161	{ 1888 4	{ 1887 206	{ 1888 2	{ 1887 258	{ 1888 4	{ 1887 244	{ 1888 7
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 75	{ 1888 4	{ 1887 90	{ 1888 2	{ 1887 181	{ 1888 3	{ 1887 215	{ 1888 4	{ 1887 258	{ 1888 4	{ 1887 205	{ 1888 ...
Coorg	Admitted	{ 1887 113	{ 1888 12	{ 1887 60	{ 1888 5	{ 1887 40	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 17	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 11	{ 1888 ...	{ 1887 3	{ 1888 ...
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 79	{ 1888 8	{ 1887 47	{ 1888 4	{ 1887 33	{ 1888 2	{ 1887 25	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 4	{ 1888 ...	{ 1887 12	{ 1888 ...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	{ 1887 8	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 11	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 20	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 12	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 9	{ 1888 ...	{ 1887 14	{ 1888 ...
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 3	{ 1888 ...	{ 1887 8	{ 1888 ...	{ 1887 9	{ 1888 1	{ 1887 24	{ 1888 ...	{ 1887 8	{ 1888 ...	{ 1887 22	{ 1888 ...
TOTAL	Admitted	{ 1887 583	{ 1888 83	{ 1887 342	{ 1888 21	{ 1887 310	{ 1888 17	{ 1887 148	{ 1888 2	{ 1887 98	{ 1888 2	{ 1887 45	{ 1888 1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 648	{ 1888 77	{ 1887 375	{ 1888 23	{ 1887 388	{ 1888 20	{ 1887 240	{ 1888 6	{ 1887 136	{ 1888 3	{ 1887 77	{ 1888 1
TOTAL	Admitted	{ 1887 51,203	{ 1888 5,260	{ 1887 29,830	{ 1888 1,070	{ 1887 25,451	{ 1888 1,125	{ 1887 17,681	{ 1888 481	{ 1887 11,200	{ 1888 285	{ 1887 5,604	{ 1888 132
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 51,543	{ 1888 5,132	{ 1887 29,813	{ 1888 1,087	{ 1887 25,876	{ 1888 1,049	{ 1887 18,205	{ 1888 473	{ 1887 11,277	{ 1888 257	{ 1887 5,900	{ 1888 124
TOTAL	Admitted	{ 1887 2,303	{ 1888 162	{ 1887 5,302	{ 1888 363	{ 1887 9,737	{ 1888 423	{ 1887 11,886	{ 1888 365	{ 1887 13,320	{ 1888 233	{ 1887 12,262	{ 1888 303
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1887 2,420	{ 1888 180	{ 1887 5,032	{ 1888 322	{ 1887 10,052	{ 1888 421	{ 1887 12,931	{ 1888 393	{ 1887 15,962	{ 1888 301	{ 1887 13,392	{ 1888 331

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

G		H		I				J		TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE.
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.					
				A		B							
				For life.		For a term.						Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
137	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	55	2	10,610	2,104	21,804	1887 } Admitted . . .
144	2	4	...	58	12	20	...	66	1	19,860	2,166	22,032	1888 } Madras.
980	26	105	1	469	16	202	2	11	...	6,280	204	6,484	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
1,012	27	107	1	458	17	420	2	5	...	7,324	245	7,569	1888 } December.
58	1	9	...	92	13	98	2	24	3	12,823	847	13,670	1887 } Admitted . . .
90	1	2	...	86	11	96	...	55	1	14,398	877	15,275	1888 } Bombay.
320	13	81	...	381	23	286	24	3	...	5,634	225	5,859	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
358	16	84	...	503	26	318	19	11	...	6,239	208	6,447	1888 } December.
246	4	2	...	87	8	54	...	40	4	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887 } Admitted . . .
223	4	4	...	76	14	58	...	33	2	29,777	1,218	30,995	1888 } Bengal.
1,366	17	112	...	323	9	103	...	6	3	11,623	327	11,950	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
1,236	13	133	1	296	11	203	3	3	1	12,481	340	12,821	1888 } December.
432	16	6	...	171	25	168	2	86	...	37,386	2,592	39,978	1887 } Admitted . . .
417	4	9	...	181	31	116	7	124	9	38,070	2,636	40,706	1888 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,083	71	176	12	660	73	347	14	18	...	18,740	818	19,558	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
2,193	68	160	9	776	68	512	26	17	2	20,412	916	21,328	1888 } December.
327	6	20	...	180	14	41	2	116	8	21,571	708	22,279	1887 } Admitted . . .
283	12	9	...	137	11	43	2	120	4	20,546	651	21,197	1888 } Punjab.
993	33	93	...	293	21	141	8	38	4	11,202	272	11,474	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
1,062	40	87	...	225	24	103	10	64	2	12,106	310	12,416	1888 } December.
62	5	6	...	32	6	20	...	21	1	8,005	997	9,002	1887 } Admitted . . .
75	3	1	...	58	1	13	...	53	6	6,779	734	7,513	1888 } Central Provinces.
296	23	50	1	214	9	105	2	3	...	3,735	260	3,995	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
336	13	57	...	297	11	126	3	9	1	3,802	260	4,062	1888 } December.
359	...	28	...	305	3	581	...	56	...	11,800	432	12,232	1887 } Admitted . . .
345	1	13	...	228	...	431	...	102	...	11,633	424	12,057	1888 } Lower Burma.
673	2	56	...	340	3	645	...	9	...	7,696	95	7,791	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
1,073	4	69	...	493	3	440	...	9	...	8,546	104	8,650	1888 } December.
19	1	1	...	15	1	11	...	2	...	3,547	215	3,762	1887 } Admitted . . .
27	...	1	...	8	1	4	...	6	...	3,353	210	3,563	1888 } Assam.
132	3	5	...	9	1	9	...	1	...	1,243	33	1,276	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
148	6	5	...	10	1	6	1	1	...	1,254	25	1,279	1888 } December.
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	250	20	270	1887 } Admitted . . .
6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	218	16	234	1888 } Coorg.
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	4	88	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	92	2	94	1888 } December.
25	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	4	...	1,563	127	1,690	1887 } Admitted . . .
41	2	...	...	19	2	...	...	13	...	1,937	134	2,071	1888 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
114	2	18	...	21	3	1	...	...	...	963	30	993	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
140	3	18	...	17	1	1	...	...	...	1,048	31	1,079	1888 } December.
1,066	36	74	...	982	80	920	6	406	19	145,217	9,412	154,629	1887 } Admitted . . .
1,051	29	43	...	859	83	781	9	570	23	146,577	9,066	155,643	1888 } TOTAL.
6,867	190	606	14	2,710	158	1,839	50	89	7	67,200	2,268	69,468	1887 } Remaining on the 31st
7,572	190	720	11	2,989	162	2,129	64	119	6	73,324	2,441	75,765	1888 } December.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS of BRITISH

1 NAME OF PROVINCE.		2 NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			3 NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.								
					A		B		C		D		
					Once.		Twice.		More than Twice.		Total.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1887	19,610	2,104	21,804	1,305	100	433	32	404	7	2,142	139	2,281
	1888	19,866	2,166	22,032	1,320	61	420	23	395	7	2,135	91	2,226
Bombay	1887	12,823	847	13,670	1,149	61	342	12	399	44	1,890	117	2,007
	1888	14,398	877	15,275	1,222	49	382	8	432	32	2,036	89	2,125
Bengal	1887	28,662	1,280	29,942	2,511	67	551	15	313	15	3,375	97	3,472
	1888	29,777	1,218	30,995	2,565	78	626	17	316	10	3,507	105	3,612
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	37,386	2,592	39,978	2,609	102	958	29	707	35	4,274	166	4,440
	1888	38,070	2,636	40,706	2,675	121	1,003	33	727	23	4,405	177	4,582
Punjab	1887	21,571	708	22,279	1,884	21	605	15	558	16	3,047	52	3,099
	1888	20,546	651	21,197	2,083	20	553	5	550	17	3,186	42	3,228
Central Provinces	1887	8,005	997	9,002	667	61	199	20	173	10	1,039	91	1,130
	1888	6,779	734	7,513	631	40	166	18	137	9	934	67	1,001
Lower Burma	1887	11,800	432	12,232	1,438	11	436	4	256	...	2,130	15	2,145
	1888	11,633	424	12,057	1,701	8	519	...	285	...	2,505	8	2,513
Assam	1887	3,547	215	3,762	297	11	61	1	22	...	380	12	392
	1888	3,353	210	3,563	261	11	66	...	24	1	351	12	363
Coorg	1887	250	20	270	15	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17
	1888	218	16	234	11	1	2	...	...	...	13	1	14
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1887	1,163	127	1,690	172	4	44	9	52	2	268	15	283
	1888	1,937	134	2,071	150	5	60	...	47	...	257	5	262
TOTAL	1887	145,217	9,412	154,629	12,047	438	3,630	137	2,885	129	18,562	704	19,266
	1888	146,577	9,066	155,643	12,619	394	3,797	104	2,913	99	19,329	597	19,926

5.

INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5						NAME OF PROVINCE.	
RATIO PER CENT. OF NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED TO NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR (COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2).			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SEC- TION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).							
			A			B				
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously con- victed.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
10'92	6'33	10'46	473	116	589	60	4	64	1887	} Madras.
10'74	4'20	10'10	348	92	440	40	1	41	1888	
14'73	13'81	14'68	176	25	201	9	3	12	1887	} Bombay.
14'14	10'14	13'91	204	37	241	14	...	14	1888	
11'77	7'57	11'59	263	33	296	20	1	21	1887	} Bengal.
11'77	8'62	11'65	276	30	306	13	...	13	1888	
11'43	6'56	11'10	239	57	296	57	1	58	1887	} North-Western Provinces & Oudh.
11'57	6'71	11'25	316	60	376	52	1	53	1888	
14'12	7'34	13'90	266	11	277	28	2	30	1887	} Punjab.
15'50	6'45	15'22	284	17	301	30	2	32	1888	
12'97	9'12	12'55	220	51	271	33	1	34	1887	} Central Provinces.
13'78	9'13	13'32	161	47	208	27	6	33	1888	
18'05	9'47	17'53	85	10	95	6	1	7	1887	} Lower Burma.
21'53	1'88	20'84	62	10	72	3	...	3	1888	
10'71	5'58	10'42	7	4	11	1887	} Assam.
10'46	5'71	10'18	9	2	11	2	...	2	1888	
6'80	...	6'29	6	...	6	1887	} Coorg.
5'96	6'25	5'98	1	...	1	...	...	...	1888
17'14	11'81	16'74	18	10	28	2	2	4	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
13'26	3'73	12'65	11	4	15	1	...	1	1888	
12'78	7'47	12'45	1,753	317	2,070	215	15	230	1887	} TOTAL.
13'18	6'58	12'80	1,672	299	1,971	182	10	192	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and

1	2	3	4	5	6							
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A	AVERAGE NUMBER						
					On unremunerative labour.	ON PRISON DUTIES.						
						B	C	D	E	F		
						Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.		
Madras	...	{ 1887 1888	132'94 141'26	5,940'94 6,371'76	153'34 180'96	129'98 162'61	263'23 317'55	548'41 552'84	796'86 636'06	557'00 731'92	824'38 1,244'02	199'89 175'86
Bombay	...	{ 1887 1888	53 71	5,452 6,065	134 137	209 252	271 401	294 236	482 529	338 366	573 616	180 172
Bengal	...	{ 1887 1888	126'58 126'31	10,698'30 12,210'17	527'75 614'78	796'34 1,084'41	434'22 446'57	591'97 717'90	1,132'00 1,213'20	677'92 829'07	486'50 590'83	105'54 137'35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1887 1888	257'49 261'89	17,546'79 20,200'10	475'66 619'28	868'96 1,122'06	12'38 9'98	500'20 539'44	2,063'76 2,292'00	1,189'34 1,266'41	2,484'85 3,192'92	1,549'93 1,852'48	
Punjab	...	{ 1887 1888	135 143	10,256 11,822	285 341	240 322	... ...	241 254	1,041 1,199	486 589	1,513 1,877	459 467
Central Provinces	{ 1887 1888	29'44 19'97	3,434'95 3,893'30	111'18 122'43	103'64 265'97	41'18 59'92	142'41 176'27	305'41 337'52	120'30 139'98	422'84 386'36	200'28 241'32	
Lower Burma	...	{ 1887 1888	73 95	5,491 6,408	372 399	178 142	248 550	486 688	424 509	278 240	334 358	58 98
Assam	...	{ 1887 1888	7'13 6'46	1,177'38 1,288'28	70'28 77'21	50'00 52'13	... '05	49'30 66'66	108'92 114'44	74'38 85'05	68'82 73'90	31'18 52'09
Coorg	...	{ 1887 1888	'69 2'67	58'04 61'60	4'31 5'01	... ...	... ...	4'62 4'83	10'61 10'31	2'38 2'18	4'19 5'32	2'94 3'05
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	{ 1887 1888	16'54 11'97	765'59 836'35	13'85 15'80	15'52 13'02	2'03 1'89	53'64 51'80	83'66 81'36	88'22 97'20	88'71 88'39	14'01 9'68	
TOTAL	{ 1887 1888	831'81 879'53	60,820'99 69,156'56	2,147'37 2,512'47	2,591'44 3,416'20	1,272'04 1,786'66	2,821'55 3,087'74	6,448'22 6,921'80	3,711'54 4,346'81	6,800'29 8,532'74	2,800'77 3,208'83	

6.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA, during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

EMPLOYED				K	L		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	7			8	
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				Manufactures.	PUBLIC WORKS.			RATIO PER CENT ON NUMBER UNDER SENTENCE OF LABOUR (COLUMN 3) OF THOSE EMPLOYED AS			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works Jails.	Other extramural labour.		Prison officers (6 B).	Prison servants (6 C).	On Manufactures (6 K).		
G	H	I	J									
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.									
450'94	21'54	9'46	51'17	1,802'50	...	14'59	117'65	9'23	13'41	30'34	1887	Madras.
398'39	25'10	105'93	35'45	1,669'53	...	...	135'54	8'67	9'98	26'20	1888
41	5	...	5	2,041	662	213	94	3'74	8'84	37'40	1887	Bombay.
67	3	...	...	2,332	607	259	88	3'89	8'72	38'45	1888
706'77	997'04	7'58	6'63	4,925'29	2'75	5'53	10'58	46'03	1887	Bengal.
854'19	307'33	10'22	25'37	5,368'39	...	...	10'56	5'88	9'93	43'96	1888
1,403'44	97'50	1,201'91	...	5,582'69	...	75'47	40'70	2'85	11'76	31'81	1887	North-Western Prov. inces and Oudh.
1,267'44	95'41	915'50	...	6,807'63	...	97'74	21'81	2'67	11'34	33'70	1888	
16	63	5,219	851	4	6	2'34	10'15	50'88	1887	Punjab.
137	172	...	...	6,165	475	4	6	2'14	10'14	52'14	1888
122'79	18'11	1,844'72	0'22	...	1'87	4'14	8'89	53'70	1887	Central Provinces.
130'32	24'93	...	...	1,999'28	2'48	...	6'52	4'53	8'67	51'35	1888
173	160	...	34	3,179	...	14	203	8'85	7'72	57'89	1887	Lower Burma.
63	32	...	...	3,648	1	23	198	10'73	7'94	56'92	1888
28'09	0'93	0'02	...	12'66	353'89	...	213'91	4'18	9'25	10'84	1887	Assam.
28'93	3'67	3'07	...	150'75	297'15	...	283'18	5'17	8'88	11'70	1888	
...	2'10	26'39	7'96	18'28	45'46	1887	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	40'56	...	...	417	7'84	16'73	65'84	1888
19'08	18'90	367'97	7'00	10'92	48'06	1887	Hyderabad Districts. Assigned
36'90	11'18	...	...	429'43	...	...	...	6'19	9'72	51'34	1888
2,961'11	684'12	1,218'97	96'80	25,116'22	1,867'11	321'06	679'88	4'63	10'60	41'29	1887	TOTAL.
2,983'17	674'62	1,034'72	60'82	28,610'57	1,382'63	383'74	1,166'61	4'46	10'00	41'39	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISH during the YEARS

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Daily average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.			BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.									Total offences.			
							Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Madras	1887	6,146'83	333'13	6,379'95	4	...	4	782	2	784	1,220	30	1,250	1,037	62	1,099	3,043	84	4,032
	1888	6,638'98	343'90	6,882'88	18	...	18	879	8	887	1,009	10	1,019	1,617	48	1,665	3,673	66	3,739
Bombay	1887	5,320	198	5,518	24	...	24	808	9	817	1,663	39	1,692	777	48	825	1,662	98	3,082
	1888	5,912	233	6,145	21	...	21	482	2	484	1,660	27	1,687	856	23	878	3,019	51	3,070
Bengal	1887	10,646'86	253'03	10,900'89	46	...	46	3,321	13	3,334	10,031	261	10,292	12,876	275	13,151	35,274	550	35,824
	1888	12,047'58	330'83	12,378'41	30	...	30	2,329	39	2,368	15,843	312	16,155	10,255	254	10,509	28,466	368	28,834
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	17,281'79	679'25	17,961'00	49	...	49	693	5	698	2,738	82	2,820	2,547	80	2,627	6,018	267	6,285
	1888	19,619'75	897'00	20,516'75	21	...	21	689	3	692	1,997	79	2,076	2,436	112	2,548	5,136	184	5,320
Punjab	1887	10,148	338	10,486	62	1	63	1,557	1	1,558	11,385	381	11,766	1,780	38	1,812	14,787	423	15,210
	1888	11,672	397	12,069	64	1	65	1,345	1	1,346	11,089	605	11,694	2,502	64	2,566	15,840	669	16,511
Central India, Prov.	1887	3,200'56	231'89	3,432'45	26	1	27	274	7	281	2,156	67	2,223	983	73	1,036	3,419	148	3,567
	1888	3,603'16	249'56	3,852'72	25	1	26	382	5	387	1,392	41	1,433	797	78	855	2,576	125	2,701
Lower Burma	1887	7,206	73	7,279	13	...	13	1,045	10	1,055	2,601	1	2,602	3,748	11	2,759	8,309	22	8,331
	1888	8,258	85	8,343	15	...	15	2,675	4	2,679	4,597	4	4,601	5,639	4	5,643	12,026	19	12,045
Assam	1887	1,171'84	30'14	1,201'98	59	...	59	151	...	151	1,081	10	1,091	290	...	290	1,551	10	1,561
	1888	1,277'28	31'58	1,308'86	46	...	46	193	...	193	1,093	44	1,137	205	5	200	1,627	49	1,676
Coorg	1887	72'61	2'09	74'71	...	...	...	24	1	25	16	...	16	18	...	18	28	1	29
	1888	81'95	3'30	85'25	...	...	...	20	...	20	27	...	27	25	...	25	21	...	21
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	865'48	25'29	890'77	3	...	3	82	...	82	255	...	255	227	...	227	367	...	367
	1888	943'08	29'73	972'81	3	...	3	73	...	73	80	3	83	155	1	156	311	4	315
TOTAL	1887	62,218'33	1,970'83	64,189'15	277	2	279	9,327	48	9,385	42,198	872	43,070	25,168	588	25,754	76,888	1,510	78,398
	1888	70,112'78	2,410'90	72,523'68	282	2	284	9,069	55	9,124	50,717	1,125	51,842	24,397	288	25,145	73,886	1,770	75,656

7.

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA 1887 and 1888.

6														7	8	9				
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.														Ratio per cent. of total punishments to daily average number of convicts (column 9C to column 2.)	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	NAME OF PROVINCE.				
A			B—By JAIL OFFICERS.														C			
By criminal courts.			a			b			c			d	e					Total punishments.		
M.	F.	Total.	Solitary confinement.			Reduced diet.			Solitary confinement with reduced diet.				Other punishments.							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Corporal punishment.	M.	F.	Total.	Total punishments.				
4	...	4	502	10	512	1,873	63	1,936	...	...	...	133	1,371	81	1,393	4,037	62.87	3.40	1887	} Madras.
15	...	15	517	11	528	1,635	36	1,671	...	...	...	99	1,347	19	1,366	3,670	52.45	2.83	1888	
23	...	23	40	1	41	47	1	48	684	15	699	71	2,008	77	2,175	3,087	55.41	2.47	1887	} Bombay.
21	...	21	58	...	58	45	...	45	730	6	736	93	2,041	45	2,086	3,070	49.95	3.27	1888	
44	...	44	1,555	44	1,599	501	68	569	248	3	251	266	32,660	435	33,095	33,824	318.41	0.76	1887	} Bengal.
20	...	20	1,243	53	1,295	487	38	525	352	...	352	245	25,100	308	26,603	29,054	234.71	0.86	1888	
40	...	40	431	19	450	1,246	70	1,316	2,081	61	2,142	629	1,591	17	1,608	6,185	34.43	11.75	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
31	...	31	374	26	400	847	79	926	1,728	71	1,799	431	1,535	18	1,553	5,330	25.97	9.30	1888	
77	1	78	1,389	202	1,491	1,190	184	1,344	1,090	17	1,087	438	10,617	348	10,765	15,203	146.37	3.07	1887	} Punjab.
89	1	90	2,661	211	2,872	1,146	86	1,202	891	7	898	305	10,743	306	11,139	16,507	137.91	1.98	1888	
26	1	27	136	24	160	453	53	506	426	26	452	359	2,019	44	2,063	3,567	101.00	11.83	1887	} Central Provinces.
35	1	36	268	26	294	348	32	380	243	13	256	136	1,535	54	1,589	2,701	68.30	5.63	1888	
25	...	25	751	1	752	1,027	15	1,043	1,127	1	1,128	405	4,974	5	4,979	8,331	113.81	5.24	1887	} Lower Burma.
16	...	16	669	...	669	1,473	7	1,480	5,290	1	5,291	452	5,029	4	5,033	12,038	154.89	3.62	1888	
50	...	50	32	2	34	94	...	94	8	...	8	106	1,232	8	1,240	1,552	129.12	7.64	1887	} Assam.
42	...	42	40	1	41	44	1	45	10	...	10	112	1,370	47	1,417	1,667	127.36	7.45	1888	
...	...	...	8	...	8	13	1	14	5	...	5	3	29	...	29	59	78.97	5.45	1887	} Coorg.
...	...	...	1	...	1	19	...	19	7	...	7	6	39	...	39	72	84.45	9.09	1888	
3	...	3	53	...	53	5	...	5	105	...	105	20	381	...	381	567	65.65	3.67	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3	...	3	9	...	9	4	...	4	114	1	115	9	172	3	175	315	31.98	3.01	1888	
292	2	294	4,957	203	5,160	6,440	423	6,874	5,754	123	5,877	2,430	56,092	755	57,747	78,322	122.11	3.27	1887	} TOTAL.
260	2	262	6,058	227	6,285	6,048	249	6,297	6,394	99	6,493	1,891	49,911	1,094	51,005	75,333	103.82	3.64	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING
during the YEARS 1887 and 1888 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW

1		2				3		4		5	
		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		POLICE GUARDS.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	{ 1887	6,379'95	798'47	201'05	7,379'47	2,83,914	39 8 9	2,85,381	38 10 9	(d) 11,431	1 8 9
	{ 1888	6,882'88	871'32	167'35	7,921'55	2,28,244	30 2 9	2,88,626	36 6 11	*	*
Bombay	{ 1887	5,516	576	...	6,092	1,53,107	25 2 1	1,92,359	31 9 2	42,731	7 0 2
	{ 1888	6,145	695	...	6,840	1,89,755	27 11 10	1,90,216	27 12 11	38,649	5 10 4
Bengal	{ 1887	10,908'29	1,138'57	203'33	12,250'19	2,44,730	20 5 0	4,60,884	37 9 11	*	*
	{ 1888	12,378'41	1,255'51	97'33	13,731'25	2,95,680	21 10 11	4,55,888	33 3 2	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1887	17,961'00	1,532'00	219'60	19,712'60	(a) 3,50,952	18 0 0	3,63,297	18 6 10	1,26,342	6 6 6
	{ 1888	20,516'75	1,554'25	131'49	22,202'49	(a) 4,07,853	18 7 7	3,65,244	16 7 2	1,13,500	5 1 9
Punjab	{ 1887	10,436	1,066	124	11,626	(a) 2,90,940	25 4 8	(b) 2,56,207	92 0 7	(b) 76,323	6 9 0
	{ 1888	12,024	046	84	13,054	(a) 3,15,670	24 5 4	(b) 2,61,138	20 0 0	(b) 72,100	5 8 4
Central Provinces	{ 1887	3,531'45	163'82	44'60	3,739'87	97,213	26 4 11	78,462	20 15 8	13,592	3 10 1
	{ 1888	3,942'72	178'79	25'18	4,146'69	1,10,655	26 13 6	83,039	20 0 4	10,578	2 8 9
Lower Burma	{ 1887	7,339	343	34	7,716	2,16,486	28 2 10	1,68,582	21 13 6	*	*
	{ 1888	8,353	382	20	8,755	2,94,870	33 12 1	1,71,825	19 10 0	*	*
Assam	{ 1887	1,276'44	122'34	12'77	1,411'55	45,021	32 2 11	23,044	16 5 2	26,855	19 0 4
	{ 1888	1,308'86	1,10'10	6'79	1,425'75	46,857	33 0 4	23,577	16 8 7	27,349	19 2 10
Coorg	{ 1887	74'71	12'77	2'44	89'92	3,445	39 6 1	2,405	26 11 11	1,744	19 6 3
	{ 1888	85'25	18'64	1'70	1,05'59	3,930	37 13 3	2,411	22 13 4	1,762	16 10 11
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	{ 1887	890'56	39'55	6'06	936'17	24,890	26 12 2	24,256	25 14 6	7,064	7 8 8
	{ 1888	971'75	38'44	6'83	1,017'02	28,040	27 12 1	22,941	22 8 10	7,253	7 2 1
TOTAL	{ 1887	64,313'40	5,792'52	847'85	70,953'77	17,10,698	24 6 5	18,54,877	26 2 3	3,06,082	4 5 0
	{ 1888	72,608'62	6,050'05	540'67	79,199'34	19,21,554	24 6 10	18,64,905	23 8 9	2,71,191	3 6 9

* The Jails in Madras, Bengal and Burma are guarded by water-guards.

† These figures will not agree with the daily average number shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1 as the average number of prisoners in the Disangmukh

(a) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.

(b) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups which is not shown separately in the Provincial Report.

(c) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.

(d) For Central and District Jails only. The cost of sub-jails is not shown in the report.

(e) Exclusive of under trial and Civil debtors.

8.

the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA
JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).

6			7		8		9	10		NAME OF PROVINCE.
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.		
A	B	C	A	B	A	B				
Total cost	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.				
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
14,031	1 14 5	84 15 4	9,812	1 5 10	69,084	9 5 9	6,73,653	91 4 7	1887	} Madras.
15,934	2 0 2	81 15 3	21,297	3 1 6	82,107	10 5 10	6,36,208	80 5 0	1888	
8,992	1 7 7	65 6 4	10,929	1 12 8	41,900	6 14 0	4,50,018	73 13 11	1887	} Bombay.
9,877	1 7 1	71 5 10	14,235	2 1 3	44,627	6 8 4	4,87,359	71 4 0	1888	
36,008	2 15 0	66 10 6	44,272	3 10 9	96,855	7 14 6	8,82,749	72 0 11	1887	} Bengal.
46,936	3 6 8	74 6 3	58,364	4 4 5	1,28,592	9 5 10	9,85,460	71 12 3	1887	
19,146	0 15 6	37 2 6	40,302	2 1 0	35,368	1 12 8	9,35,407	47 7 2	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
21,860	0 15 9	32 15 8	54,648	2 7 7	37,421	1 10 11	10,00,526	45 1 9	1888	
(b) 17,978	1 8 8	60 8 6	(b) 26,604	2 5 0	(b) 41,994	3 9 9	(c) 7,29,495	62 11 11	1887	} Punjab.
(b) 20,742	1 9 5	58 14 9	(b) 51,726	3 15 9	(b) 47,173	3 9 9	(c) 7,89,366	60 7 6	1888	
4,177	1 1 11	37 7 4	20,321	5 7 11	20,993	5 9 9	2,34,758	62 12 4	1887	} Central Provinces.
6,660	1 9 8	56 10 2	19,726	4 12 6	22,599	5 6 10	2,53,167	61 0 10	1888	
27,839	3 9 8	73 3 8	18,774	2 7 1	60,152	7 12 8	4,91,833	63 11 10	1887	} Lower Burma.
16,008	1 13 3	39 8 4	15,690	(c) 1 14 0	77,533	8 13 8	5,75,926	65 12 6	1888	
3,181	2 4 0	36 4 0	5,733	4 1 6	9,587	6 12 8	1,13,421	80 5 7	1887	} Assam.
3,300	2 5 0	36 5 9	10,104	7 1 11	9,596	6 11 8	1,20,783	84 11 5	1888	
35	0 6 2	8 1 11	360	4 10 10	950	10 9 0	8,939	99 6 7	1887	} Coorg.
42	0 6 4	8 6 1	489	4 11 3	1,053	9 15 6	9,687	91 12 0	1888	
848	0 14 5	59 14 1	2,164	2 5 2	5,283	5 10 3	64,505	68 14 5	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
820	0 12 10	51 6 10	2,170	2 2 4	4,290	4 3 5	65,514	64 6 8	1888	
1,32,235	1 13 9	58 11 2	1,79,271	2 8 10	3,82,166	5 6 2	45,84,778	64 9 10	1887	} TOTAL.
1,42,179	1 12 8	54 6 7	2,48,449	3 2 6	4,54,901	5 11 10	49,23,996	62 2 9	1888	

Jail was calculated by the actual number of days it remained open during the year.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS

1				2	3	4	
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Total cost of main- tenance (column 9, Statement 7).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 7).	Total cash earnings.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	{	1887	6,73,653 0 0	91 4 7	20,380 12 0
				1888	6,36,208 0 0	80 5 0	57,263 6 0
Bombay	{	1887	4,50,018 0 0	73 13 11	1,16,584 0 0
				1888	4,87,359 0 0	71 4 0	1,12,061 15 0
Bengal	{	1887	8,82,749 0 0	72 0 11	2,99,870 8 0
				1888	9,85,460 0 0	71 12 3	2,66,898 12 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...		{	1887	9,35,407 0 0	47 7 2	1,74,145 10 0
				1888	10,00,526 0 0	45 1 0	1,53,479 8 0
Punjab	{	1887	7,29,495 0 0	62 11 11	1,30,549 11 0
				1888	7,89,366 0 0	60 7 6	1,09,748 2 0
Central Provinces	{	1887	2,34,758 0 0	62 12 4	39,770 2 0
				1888	2,53,167 0 0	61 0 10	37,253 6 0
Lower Burma	{	1887	4,91,833 0 0	63 11 10	2,00,848 11 0
				1888	5,75,926 0 0	65 12 6	2,39,845 3 0
Assam	{	1887	1,13,421 0 0	80 5 7	13,836 14 0
				1888	1,20,783 0 0	84 11 5	16,436 12 0
Coorg	{	1887	8,939 0 0	99 6 7	3,564 11 0
				1888	9,687 0 0	91 12 0	4,074 12 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts			{	1887	64,505 0 0	68 14 5	12,340 6 0
				1888	65,514 0 0	64 6 8	14,721 10 0
TOTAL				1887	45,84,778 0 0	64 9 10	10,11,891 5 0
				1888	49,23,996 0 0	62 2 9	10,11,783 6 0

9.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5	6	7	NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2, minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, minus column 5).		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2 12 2	6,53,272 4 0	88 8 5	1887	} Madras.
7 3 7	5,78,944 10 0	73 1 5	1888	
19 2 2	3,33,434 0 0	54 11 9	1887	} Bombay.
16 6 1	3,75,297 1 0	54 13 11	1888	
24 7 7	5,82,878 8 0	47 9 4	1887	} Bengal.
19 6 11	7,18,561 4 0	52 5 4	1888	
8 13 4	7,61,261 6 0	38 9 10	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
6 14 7	8,47,046 8 0	38 2 5	1888	
11 3 7	5,98,945 5 0	51 8 4	1887	} Punjab.
8 6 6	6,79,617 14 0	52 1 0	1888	
10 10 1	1,94,987 14 0	52 2 3	1887	} Central Provinces.
8 15 8	2,15,913 10 0	52 1 2	1888	
26 0 5	2,90,984 5 0	37 11 5	1887	} Lower Burma.
27 6 3	3,36,080 13 0	38 6 3	1888	
9 12 10	99,584 2 0	70 8 9	1887	} Assam.
11 8 5	1,04,346 4 0	73 3 0	1888	
39 10 3	5,374 5 0	59 12 4	1887	} Coorg.
39 9 5	5,612 4 0	52 2 7	1884	
13 2 10	52,164 10 0	55 11 7	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
14 7 7	50,792 6 0	49 15 1	1888	
14 4 2	35,72,886 11 0	50 5 8	1887	} TOTAL.
12 12 4	39,12,212 19 0	49 6 5	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the PRISONERS of ALL

1		2			3			4			5			6			7									
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.									
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
Madras	1887	9,021	675	10,599	7,094	40	285	07	7,379	47	7,883	330	8,213	4,396	138	4,534	160	04	5	11	165	15	165	5	170	
	1888	13,843	2,490	16,333	7,636	08	285	47	7,921	55	9,391	310	9,711	5,166	224	5,390	186	55	7	87	194	42	197	5	202	
Bombay	1887	9,953	1,928	11,830	5,869		223		6,092		9,770	506	10,276	3,260	76	3,336	135	00	2	5	137	5	117	3	120	
	1888	9,807	1,900	11,777	6,575		205		6,840		10,400	470	10,870	3,719	116	3,835	132	06	5	8	138	4	153	4	157	
Bengal	1887	19,804	1,226	21,031	11,933	97	316	22	12,250	70	18,618	965	19,583	16,805	515	17,410	524	97	15	21	510	18	303	8	401	
	1888	19,004	1,157	20,161	13,342	94	383	31	11,731	25	19,477	960	20,396	18,412	536	18,993	611	15	19	77	630	92	5	8	614	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	30,733	2,020	32,758	18,960	63	751	07	10,712	60	25,820	1,138	26,957	13,797	539	14,846	494	08	21	15	515	23	524	21	545	
	1888	30,703	2,014	32,777	21,227	77	974	72	12,208	49	26,352	1,230	27,582	16,632	814	17,446	627	61	35	18	662	79	595	24	619	
Punjab	1887	13,702	857	14,559	11,009		265		11,274		14,568	385	14,953	12,459	603	13,062	286		11		207		493	9	502	
	1888	14,273	800	15,133	12,379		323		12,702		15,880	393	16,272	15,863	743	16,606	339		13		352		386	4	390	
Central Provinces	1887	4,605	497	5,102	3,496	41	243	46	3,730	87	4,869	424	5,293	3,431	204	3,635	105	15	6	35	211	50	240	16	256	
	1888	4,667	480	5,156	3,835	15	261	54	4,146	60	4,907	420	5,326	3,515	188	3,703	109	88	7	71	117	59	164	7	171	
Lower Burma	1887	8,867	273	9,090	7,631		84		7,716		9,143	107	9,250	7,252	32	7,282	380				380		452	1	453	
	1888	9,621	225	9,846	8,655		100		8,755		10,458	116	10,574	9,490	85	9,575	402				405		509	4	593	
Assam	1887	2,800	170	2,970	1,604	08	34	86	1,640	94	2,844	137	2,981	2,690	60	2,750	86	12	1	63	27	75	45	1	46	
	1888	2,557	170	2,726	1,594	15	35	81	1,629	96	2,507	134	2,731	2,812	52	2,834	89	41	1	34	90	75	44		44	
Coorg	1887	122	14	136	70	78	2	04	82	72	08	7	105	121	13	121	3	92			120		4	31	5	5
	1888	112	11	124	92	49	3	81	96	30	109	6	115	155	10	165	4	59			142		5	01	4	4
Hyderabad and Districts.	1887	1,271	100	1,372	908	67	27	59	936	17	1,244	43	1,291	657	17	674	12	71	0	35	14	16	24	1	25	
	1888	1,272	100	1,372	935	28	31	74	1,017	02	1,238	48	1,256	756	18	774	15	43	0	53	15	96	13		13	
Total	1887	101,784	7,723	109,907	69,589	94	2,234	02	70,821	196	95,070	4,062	99,132	64,668	2,107	67,065	2,198	90	6	70	2,252	78	2,458	68	2,526	
	1888	105,320	9,475	114,795	76,372	86	2,669	49	70,048	20	100,829	4,114	104,943	76,520	2,836	79,356	2,518	22	04	02	2,612	84	2,533	84	2,617	

10.

CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

8			9			10			11															12		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			RATIO PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH															NAME OF PROVINCE.		
									A			B			C			D			E					
									Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
10	2	12	43	...	43	3	...	3	619'61	484'09	614'40	22'65	17'02	22'07	1'42	...	1'40	22'83	17'53	22'63	23'25	17'53	23'03	1887	} Madras.	
14	...	14	58	1	59	12	...	12	676'53	784'67	680'42	24'43	27'57	24'54	1'57	...	1'51	24'23	17'51	23'09	25'80	17'51	25'50	1888		
11	...	11	32	1	33	10	...	10	555'46	340'80	547'60	23'00	11'21	22'57	1'70	...	1'64	18'23	13'43	18'05	19'01	13'45	19'69	1887	} Bombay.	
13	...	13	31	1	32	24	...	24	565'62	427'73	560'57	20'16	21'88	20'13	3'65	...	3'50	19'61	15'09	19'44	23'26	15'09	22'94	1888		
61	3	62	155	4	159	20	1	21	1,415'70	1,628'61	1,421'20	4'08	4,800	4,400	1'67	1'16	1'71	31'25	22'13	31'01	32'01	25'20	32'72	1887	} Bengal.	
65	...	65	198	11	209	124	8	132	1,379'00	1,509'10	1,383'51	45'82	50'01	45'94	9'20	20'00	9'61	34'77	46'35	35'10	44'06	66'05	44'71	1888		
49	...	49	157	7	164	4	4	52	722'91	716'78	722'68	26'05	28'12	26'13	2'51	5'31	2'03	25'10	22'60	25'01	27'63	27'91	27'64	1887	} N.-W.P. and Oudh.	
35	4	39	176	13	189	24	1	25	793'50	815'11	785'76	20'51	26'09	20'85	1'13	1'03	1'12	26'89	23'85	27'20	28'02	34'88	28'22	1888		
42	...	42	147	...	147	63	5	68	1,131'71	2,275'47	1,158'50	25'07	41'50	26'34	5'72	18'87	6'01	29'06	15'09	38'49	44'18	33'16	44'52	1887	} Punjab.	
49	...	49	69	2	71	63	1	64	1,281'44	2,300'30	1,307'35	27'38	40'24	27'71	5'09	3'00	5'04	26'09	9'20	25'06	31'18	12'38	30'70	1888		
22	...	11	80	1	81	47	6	53	981'89	837'91	971'95	30'07	26'68	29'81	13'44	24'02	14'17	55'10	41'07	54'27	68'63	65'71	68'41	1847	} Central Prov. and Oudh.	
6	...	6	66	3	69	...	...	...	904'72	718'81	803'00	28'28	29'47	28'35	...	...	...	42'21	20'76	41'23	48'21	26'70	41'23	1888
21	...	21	131	...	134	109	...	109	950'20	386'05	941'01	40'79	...	49'24	24'28	...	14'12	44'94	11'02	44'58	59'22	77'06	58'70	1887	} Lower Burma.	
18	...	18	127	3	130	105	...	105	1,095'47	850'00	1,093'66	46'44	30'00	46'23	12'13	...	11'09	32'81	40'00	32'89	41'94	40'00	44'88	1888		
8	...	8	22	1	23	4	...	4	1,674'88	1,721'17	1,655'80	53'02	46'75	53'47	1'01	...	1'61	27'30	28'68	27'12	28'06	28'68	28'03	1887	} Assam.	
3	...	3	14	...	14	6	...	6	1,763'94	1,453'10	1,757'09	56'08	37'41	55'67	3'76	...	3'61	23'83	...	23'31	27'59	...	26'20	1888		
3	...	3	2	...	2	1,516'67	4,421'76	1,619'92	40'15	132'55	52'12	67'67	...	60'44	67'67	...	63'44	1887	} Coorg.	
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,675'85	2,624'67	1,713'39	40'05	110'23	52'02	...	...	...	43'24	...	41'53	43'21	...	41'53	1888
4	1	5	4	...	4	8	...	8	723'03	618'18	719'55	15'08	16'66	15'12	8'80	...	8'54	27'62	25'06	18'15	26'40	26'36	26'60	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	767'20	567'10	761'04	15'66	16'69	15'69	...	...	...	13'19	...	12'72	13'19	...	12'78	1888
220	4	224	776	14	790	300	16	315	945'73	983'43	946'92	31'01	25'55	31'40	4'50	7'16	4'58	31'33	21'03	31'03	35'63	29'09	35'01	1887	} Total.	
207	4	211	743	31	777	358	10	368	1,001'92	1,062'41	1,003'06	32'97	35'44	33'05	4'08	3'74	4'05	28'48	27'72	28'45	33'16	31'46	33'16	1888		

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED

1				2	3	4					
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					
						A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	
						Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
Madras	1887	...	10,912	1,982	1,475	3,077	1,313	643	6,508
			1888	...	10,530	1,517	1,386	3,004	1,197	444	6,031
Bombay	1887	...	13,479	2,259	1,423	3,632	1,718	826	7,599
			1888	...	13,817	2,740	1,391	3,429	1,655	823	7,298
Bengal	1887	...	33,425	10,120	5,178	7,693	2,807	1,166	16,844
			1888	...	(a) 34,872	9,683	5,198	8,034	3,388	1,331	17,951
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	...	46,593	8,503	6,128	11,070	4,528	2,304	24,030
			1888	...	(b) 46,362	8,218	6,620	10,195	4,652	2,303	23,770
Punjab	1887	...	(c) 20,358	5,701	2,380	4,679	1,594	981	9,634
			1888	...	(d) 19,638	5,288	2,374	4,945	1,665	694	9,678
Central Provinces	1887	...	(e) 8,260	2,020	969	2,373	992	432	4,766
			1888	...	9,623	3,040	797	1,928	1,322	1,208	5,255
Lower Burma	1887	...	12,892	3,107	1,426	2,701	1,549	810	6,486
			1888	...	11,628	2,366	1,146	2,540	1,365	926	5,977
Assam	1887	...	3,236	513	823	599	270	86	1,778
			1888	...	2,921	548	631	616	195	101	1,543
Coorg	1887	...	229	57	27	37	35	7	106
			1888	...	208	36	70	23	31	5	129
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1887	...	(f) 1,960	278	216	626	317	192	1,351
			1888	...	(g) 2,271	331	258	697	415	211	1,581
TOTAL	1887	...	151,344	34,540	20,045	36,487	15,123	7,447	79,102
			1888	...	151,790	33,767	19,871	35,411	15,875	8,046	79,213

(a) Exclusive of the weight of 294 prisoners for whom details are not available.
 (b) Ditto ditto 442 ditto ditto.
 (c) Ditto ditto 282 ditto ditto.
 (d) Ditto ditto 80 ditto ditto.
 (e) Ditto ditto 2,314 ditto ditto.
 (f) Ditto ditto 3 ditto ditto.
 (g) Ditto ditto 20 ditto ditto.

II.

from the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5				6	
NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.					
A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
574	1,219	483	146	2,422	1887 } Madras.
715	1,450	603	214	2,982	1888 }
956	1,832	577	256	3,621	1887 } Bombay.
955	2,017	579	228	3,779	1888 }
2,613	2,890	756	202	6,461	1887 } Bengal.
2,786	3,236	935	281	7,238	1888 }
4,489	6,665	2,183	723	14,060	1887 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
5,217	6,285	2,192	680	14,374	1888 }
1,317	2,601	743	362	5,023	1887 } Punjab.
1,186	2,401	714	291	4,592	1888 }
416	782	205	71	1,474	1887 } Central Provinces.
327	672	233	96	1,328	1888 }
845	1,382	674	398	3,299	1887 } Lower Burma.
710	1,554	656	365	3,285	1888 }
415	342	128	60	945	1887 } Assam.
279	360	136	55	830	1888 }
31	30	5	...	66	1887 } Coorg.
15	21	7	...	43	1888 }
85	154	68	24	331	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
97	180	69	13	359	1888 }
11,741	17,897	5,822	2,242	37,702	1887 } TOTAL.
12,287	18,176	6,124	2,223	38,810	1888 }

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE MARK SYSTEM IN THE JAILS

1		2	3										4									
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number released during the year who come under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
			SENTENCED TO										SENTENCED TO									
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras	1887	5	161	100	61	57	34	29	6	4	21	9	64	100	144	194	251	317	186	176	430	1,303
	1888	5	241	140	119	104	34	39	2	1	17	9	68	97	165	239	262	354	171	310	355	912
Bombay	1887	2	219	139	32	36	14	43	10	6	20	8	70	142	151	184	280	285	155	213	471	401
	1888	4	251	198	46	62	13	51	6	5	19	6	81	123	145	185	169	268	216	209	223	687
Bengal	1887	6	500	237	90	91	21	48	10	3	13	4	102	118	145	225	200	367	345	197	378	393
	1888	5	608	311	118	141	49	56	16	7	36	10	87	127	146	284	187	325	329	288	426	396
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	...	1,038	409	163	213	67	93	15	2	51	9	79	109	134	166	199	272	347	120	486	733
	1888	...	1,256	546	187	196	73	95	16	5	41	19	93	115	154	198	221	257	246	468	501	603
Punjab	1887	3	922	487	138	134	42	117	28	19	30	18	126	131	219	251	242	344	372	360	348	339
	1888	...	667	326	90	86	41	44	22	10	13	5	107	124	50	223	208	400	290	329	220	327
Central Provinces.	1887	2	80	41	22	40	15	22	5	...	9	3	90	142	221	240	240	295	265	...	738	639
	1888	...	151	63	18	30	14	14	7	6	7	...	94	189	229	304	328	423	418	560	626	...
Lower Burma	1887	2	604	256	112	81	23	38	5	3	14	7	154	207	226	256	391	330	331	402	601	802
	1888	...	637	289	90	86	24	22	5	1	13	10	137	170	206	266	345	351	256	215	640	2,097
Assam	1887	2	38	17	15	4	4	6	1	1	...	...	90	110	173	235	171	353	14	375	...	...
	1888	1	84	44	13	13	3	14	1	2	1	...	93	181	201	215	197	295	255	229	237	...
Coorg	1887	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1888	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	55	68	85	...	...	153	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	...	69	58	5	11	5	27	3	...	1	...	74	144	110	210	118	250	109	...	146	...
	1888	...	77	47	5	6	2	5	...	1	2	...	115	148	95	186	95	154	...	257	185	...
Total	1887	22	3,633	1,746	642	667	225	423	83	38	150	58	154	207	226	256	391	367	372	402	738	1,303
	1888	15	3,973	1,966	687	724	253	341	75	38	149	59	137	189	229	304	345	423	418	560	640	2,097

12.

AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5										6	7	8	
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.													
SENTENCED TO													
Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity gained by the convicts entered in column 3.	NAME OF PROVINCE.	
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
46	64	81	109	107	161	99	117	186	700	9 1 10	1 5 4	1887	} Madras.
38	65	96	107	128	149	97	310	165	429	20 0 0	2 4 7	1888	
37	55	78	95	124	137	117	124	259	316	...	...	1887	} Bombay.
36	55	83	104	97	131	145	170	146	377	...	...	1888	
47	63	92	120	133	194	192	129	236	252	1 14 0	1 14 0	1887	} Bengal.
36	58	106	130	135	220	167	153	259	189	...	...	1888	
45	62	75	91	108	130	169	117	325	450	15 0 0	2 4 3	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
47	68	93	111	118	135	165	198	211	299	20 0 0	1 14 2	1888	
35	41	51	71	119	101	188	202	166	120	30 0 0	2 12 0	1887	} Punjab.
47	68	88	105	112	149	194	211	159	183	62 14 0	3 6 0	1888	
51	78	109	129	123	142	162	...	390	501	8 7 9	0 3 4	1887	} Central Provinces.
55	87	125	147	115	262	215	227	399	...	48 0 0	0 13 9	1888	
74	90	124	147	221	226	233	245	372	435	...	...	1887	} Lower Burma.
71	103	121	173	192	218	189	215	380	1,061	...	...	1888	
54	68	105	115	163	232	14	375	...	...	...	...	1887	} Assam.
49	80	104	135	164	228	255	217	237	...	1 2 7	...	1888	
41	45	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 5	1 4 5	1887	} Coorg.
55	58	85	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	2 2 3	0 13 10	1888	
40	51	69	81	69	79	72	...	146	...	...	...	1887	} Hyderabad Districts.
47	72	73	116	84	116	...	257	184	...	...	...	1888	
47	61	87	106	125	159	138	187	260	396	30 0 0	1 9 10	1887	} Total.
50	71	97	125	127	176	178	217	237	423	62 14 0	1 13 8	1888	

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of
BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1884 to 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	1884	27,445	4,614	378	1'37	8'19	Madras.
	1885	29,500	4,241	271	0'91	6'39	
	1886	32,301	3,947	199	0'61	5'04	
	1887	32,779	3,939	133	0'40	3'37	
	1888	33,026	3,598	99	0'29	2'75	
Bombay	1884	23,138	4,354	73	0'31	1'67	Bombay.
	1885	22,224	2,827	61	0'27	2'15	
	1886	21,898	3,646	101	0'46	2'76	
	1887	21,039	2,940	71	0'33	2'41	
	1888	22,378	2,998	95	0'42	3'16	
Bengal	1884	59,202	54,850	345	0'58	0'62	Bengal.
	1885	60,140	47,477	347	0'57	0'73	
	1886	59,387	39,567	396	0'66	1'00	
	1887	57,615	35,230	269	0'46	0'75	
	1888	60,942	28,427	245	0'40	0'86	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1884	56,713	6,158	1,054	1'85	17'11	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1885	56,132	6,348	1,000	1'78	15'75	
	1886	57,768	6,203	834	1'44	13'44	
	1887	63,172	5,978	629	0'99	10'52	
	1888	65,184	5,115	431	0'66	8'42	
Punjab	1884	30,596	1,492	450	1'47	30'16	Punjab.
	1885	31,057	6,449*	417	1'34	6'46	
	1886	32,530	14,667*	549†	1'68	3'74	
	1887	37,295	14,704*	438	1'17	2'97	
	1888	37,031	15,747	306	0'82	1'94	
Central Provinces	1884	9,360	2,142	354	3'78	16'05	Central Provinces.
	1885	9,399	2,289	300	3'19	13'10	
	1886	11,410	3,369	373	3'26	11'07	
	1887	12,863	3,393	359	2'79	10'58	
	1888	11,666	2,550	136	1'16	5'33	
Lower Burma	1884	18,485	8,450	609	3'29	7'20	Lower Burma.
	1885	21,263	6,725	488	2'29	7'2	
	1886	24,936	8,294	429	1'72	5'17	
	1887	22,232	8,284	405	1'82	4'88	
	1888	23,100	12,911	452	1'95	3'50	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

† Exclusive of 5 under-trial prisoners whipped.

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1884 to 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	1884	5,696	1,086	196	3'44	18'04	Assam.
	1885	5,479	803	169	3'08	21'04	
	1886	5,675	755	183	3'22	24'23	
	1887	6,066	1,492	106	1'74	7'10	
	1888	5,750	1,576	112	1'94	7'10	
Coorg	1884	358	48	7	1'95	14'28	Coorg.
	1885	338	57	8	2'36	14'03	
	1886	357	47	9	2'52	19'14	
	1887	336	58	3	0'89	5'17	
	1888	302	72	6	1'94	8'33	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1884	2,581	485	32	1'23	6'59	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1885	2,904	326	14	0'48	4'29	
	1886	2,880	426	21	0'72	4'92	
	1887	2,796	564	20	0'71	3'54	
	1888	3,199	308	9	0'28	2'92	
Total	1884	233,574	83,679	3,498	1'49	4'18	Total.
	1885	238,436	77,542	3,075	1'28	3'96	
	1886	249,142	80,921	3,094	1'24	3'82	
	1887	256,193	76,582	2,430	0'94	3'17	
	1888	262,578	73,302	1,891	0'72	2'57	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the STATE of the EDUCATION of the CONVICTS IMPRISON DURING the

1		2	3			4	5
Name of Province.		Number imprisoned during the year.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 2 THERE WERE			Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.
			Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read and write well.		
Madras ...	1887	10,217	8,521	1,084	612	5,968·75	777·47
	1888	11,183	9,281	1,214	688	6,482·16	639·20
Bombay ...	1887	13,670	12,140	1,100	430	5,516	87
	1888	15,275	13,452	1,309	514	6,145	139
Bengal ...	1887	29,942	26,025	2,892	1,025	10,908·29	...
	1888	30,995	26,855	3,164	976	12,378·41	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	39,978	38,146	1,322	510	17,961·00	605·87
	1888	40,706	38,810	1,404	492	20,516·75	737·91
Punjab ...	1887	22,279	21,997	163	119	10,386	1,012
	1888	21,197	20,921	136	140	11,969	1,150
Central Provinces ...	1887	9,002	8,576	261	165	3,531·45	5·97
	1888	7,513	7,095	236	182	3,942·72	16·93
Lower Burma ...	1887	12,232	4,323	6,092	1,817	7,339	472
	1888	12,057	5,348	5,520	1,189	8,353	652
Assam ...	1887	3,762	3,470	238	54	1,201·98	...
	1888	3,563	3,192	293	78	1,308·86	...
Coorg ...	1887	270	198	43	29	74·71	66·58
	1888	234	168	43	23	85·25	73·75
Hyderabad Assigned Districts...	1887	1,690	1,562	79	49	890·77	85·14
	1888	2,071	1,917	105	49	972·81	93·03
Total ...	1887	143,042	124,958	13,274	4,810	63,777·95	3,112·03
	1888	144,794	127,039	13,424	4,331	72,153·96	3,501·82

* Exclusive of 11,963 convicts confined in the Madras Subalternary

14.

ED in, and RELEASED from, the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA
YEARS 1887 and 1888.

6	7			8			9
Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL			OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL			NAME OF PROVINCE.
	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	
1,874	1,405	301	168	783	866	225	1887 } Madras.
1,594	1,281	220	93	1,035	441	118	1888 }
89	74	14	1	13	72	4	1887 } Bombay.
34	28	6	...	5	24	5	1888 }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887 } Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888 }
1,028	786	181	61	331	548	149	1887 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,290	1,061	177	52	597	558	135	1888 }
1,306	1,176	127	3	282	748	276	1887 } Punjab.
1,263	1,049	129	85	227	724	312	1888 }
4	4	...	...	...	4	...	1887 } Central Provinces.
26	26	...	...	10	15	1	1888 }
586	187	325	74	48	374	164	1887 } Lower Burma.
747	286	441	50	137	501	109	1888 }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887 } Assam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888 }
186	154	21	11	21	118	47	1887 } Coorg.
188	158	23	7	36	109	43	1888 }
120	101	16	3	26	48	46	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
86	77	8	1	13	43	30	1888 }
5,193	3,887	985	321	1,504	2,778	911	1887 } Total.
5,228	3,936	1,004	288	2,060	2,415	753	1888 }

Jails, for whom details are not available.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

TEXT-BOOK ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND SANITARY SCIENCE FOR THE
USE OF THE SENIOR CLASSES OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

No. 388—390.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 23rd August 1889.*

Read again—

Home Department Notification No. 344, dated the 17th September 1888, offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the best text-book on Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science for the use of the Senior Classes of English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in India.

RESOLUTION.

With reference to Home Department Notification cited in the preamble, offering a reward for a text-book on Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of the Principal, Medical College, Lahore, Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, and Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medicine, Lahore Medical College (the Senior Commissioned Officer acting as President), to examine and report on the works which are submitted by competitors.

2. The works submitted will be forwarded to the President immediately after 1st September 1889. After examining them the President will circulate them to each of the members for examination. When all the essays have thus been examined, the Committee will assemble at one place and after comparing their respective notes will finally decide as to which, if any, of the works is, in their opinion, entitled to the prize offered.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, together with copies of Home Department Notification No. 344, dated the 17th September 1888, be forwarded to the Punjab Government for communication to the Principal, Medical College, Lahore, and Drs. Stephen and Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, for information and guidance; and to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, August 19th, 1889.**

During the past week the Bay of Bengal monsoon has been much stronger than for some time past. In consequence constant and rather heavy rain has prevailed over Northern India. About the middle of the week a well marked storm was formed over the head of the Bay, and travelling west-north-westward, occasioned heavy falls of rain on the southern side of the Gangetic plain.

The Chart of the 13th showed the normal distribution of pressure and the ordinary circulation of the winds. In Upper India there were numerous calms, but all along the West Coast and over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country a fairly strong monsoon was blowing. Over the Bay the monsoon was still weak, and the direction of the winds was complicated by the presence of a small depression off the Orissa Coast. On the 14th similar conditions were reported, except that over the north and east of the Bay the winds were more regular and stronger than on the previous day. The observations of the 15th showed that the barometer had generally fallen in the north and risen in the south, hence gradients had become very steep over India. Large low pressure areas were shown—one over Sind and the Western Punjab, the other over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces,—and the barometric difference between Cochin and Rawalpindi and between Cochin and Saugor Island amounted to five-tenths and four-tenths of an inch respectively. Strongish monsoon winds were experienced almost everywhere, the velocity at Bombay being 20 miles per hour. The Chart of the 16th showed that a small depression had formed over Lower Bengal and the north of the Bay. The barometer had fallen in its neighbourhood and the gradient between that region and the south of the Peninsula had increased, but in North-Western India there had been a brisk increase of pressure, and the barometric difference between the Punjab and Malabar had decreased. The monsoon from the Arabian Sea however continued strong. In the north of the Bay there was a cyclonic circulation around the storm. By the morning of the 17th the storm had developed somewhat; gradients were very steep over the Bay and a strong monsoon was blowing. In Western and Central India there was no important change. The Chart of the 18th showed that the storm had passed inland on a west-north-west course and that the centre lay to the south of Benares. The storm maintained the same intensity that it had over Lower Bengal. Strong winds prevailed on both sides of India and over the central parts of the country, but in Upper India the force was low. On the 19th the storm, still maintaining the same intensity, had advanced to Jhansi. A well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed around the storm centre and strong monsoon winds elsewhere.

Temperature.—During the first three days of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the average, but on the 16th a

more or less general decrease of temperature set in, and the weather generally continued to become cooler during the remainder of the week. The coolest day was the 19th, when the average mean temperature exhibited a deficiency of 4° in the Central Provinces, Central India and Guzerat, of 2° in the Punjab, and of over 1° in the North-Western Provinces. Though the final results for the whole of India exhibit a deficiency, certain Provinces exhibit a variation in the reverse direction; thus Sind, Rajputana, and Bombay had only one day and Madras, Bengal and Burma only two days on which the average mean temperature was below the normal. The results for the different Provinces show a slight excess in Sind, Rajputana, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, and a moderate deficiency in Guzerat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. The maxima have been largely below the average in Upper and Central India throughout the week.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.6°	+ 0.4°
Bengal	+ 1.2°	+ 0.6°
North-Western Provinces	+ 2.2°	— 0.3°
Punjab	+ 1.1°	— 1.4°
Bombay	+ 0.7°	+ 0.3°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 0.6°	— 1.9°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0.5°	— 1.2°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1.2°	+ 0.5°
Madras	— 0.1°	0

This table shows that, relatively to the average, the temperature of the present week has been considerably lower than that of last week in all Provinces, except Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall of Northern India has been on the whole more favourable than it was last week. Not only has the Bay monsoon been stronger than of late, but the travelling cyclone, which passed west-north-westward up the south of the Gangetic plain between the 17th and 19th, occasioned heavy falls of rain in its neighbourhood. The Arabian Sea monsoon has also exceeded the normal strength, and the regions influenced by this current have received steady constant rainfall.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain :

On the 13th there was no rain reported from the west of the Punjab, Lower Sind, the Circars Coast, or South Madras, but in all other parts of the Indian region moderate general rain had fallen, with some rather heavy amounts over and near the North-West Himalaya. On the 14th rain continued absent from the Western Punjab, from Sind, and from South-East Madras, but heavy rain had fallen in Ganjam and moderate general rain elsewhere. On the 15th and 16th this distribution continued unchanged. On the 17th rain had ceased in the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Central India, while it had become much heavier over the north of the Bay. In other respects there was no change.

On the 18th and 19th heavy rain was reported from Arakan and fairly heavy rain from the neighbourhood of the depression which was travelling west-north-westward into Upper India.

The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that thirty-seven divisions received more than the average amount of rain during the week, and only thirteen less than the normal amount. Of these thirteen divisions, the majority exhibit a comparatively unimportant deficiency, such, for instance, as the deficiency of half an inch in Lower Burma, of a quarter of an inch in Chota Nagpur, the hill districts of the Punjab, Coorg, and Khandeish; but in some cases the deficiency of rain is more important. In Central Bengal only half the normal amount has fallen, in Mysore only 0·08 inch instead of 1·39 inch, and in Madras only 0·06 inch instead 0·51 inch. In Western Rajputana there has been no rain during the week. The divisions where the largest falls relatively to the average have been received are Tenasserim and Arakan, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Malabar, the Konkan, and the central parts of the country. Within these divisions the rainfall of the week has been from two to three times the average amount.

This generally large average fall does not appear to have been accompanied, as a general rule, by exceptionally heavy falls, but seems rather to have been the result of uniformly distributed moderate rainfall. In Tenasserim however the total rainfall varies between 15 and 20 inches and in Arakan between 16 and 19 inches, and Cherrapunji has received 18 inches. All over the plains of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces there is nothing remarkable in the maximum falls, but at some sub-divisional stations in the submontane divisions the amounts are large—thus Bhugutpur (Cooch Behar) received 11 inches; Kurseong (Jalpaiguri), 9 inches; Mirganj (Bareilly), 11 inches; Dehra Dun, 11 inches; and Naini Tal, 11 inches. In the Punjab the heaviest fall reported is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Kangra, followed by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Pathankote. In the South-West Coast districts the maximum falls vary between 7 and 10 inches, but in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan the falls are larger, the maximum in the Ratnagiri district being 18 inches, in the Colaba and Kolhapur districts 17 inches, and in the Thana district 12 inches. In the Central parts of the country the principal maxima vary between 7 and 10 inches, but one station in Bhopal received $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In Madras there were no heavy falls.

The final column of the table, which gives the state of the seasonal rainfall, shows a very satisfactory condition. The only divisions exhibiting a large deficiency (more than 10 per cent. of the normal rainfall) are the Burmese divisions, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Punjab (Central), Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Sind. In all the other divisions the rainfall nearly equals or exceeds the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 15TH TO AUGUST 19TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 15th to August 19th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	16.94	9.66	+ 7.28	129.63	125.52	+ 3
	Lower Burmah	4.56	5.23	- 0.67	47.31	63.34	- 25
	Central Burmah	4.83	4.54	+ 0.29	36.81	51.14	- 28
	Upper Burmah	3.98	?	?	36.17	?	?
	Arakan	17.16	9.04	+ 8.12	120.73	138.10	- 13
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	4.85	3.92	+ 0.93	48.14	56.40	- 13
	Assam (Surma)	5.30	5.05	+ 0.25	84.30	66.45	+ 21
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4.39	3.99	+ 0.40	55.53	48.34	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	2.67	3.42	- 0.75	31.05	34.86	- 11
	Central Bengal	1.87	3.82	- 1.95	32.48	33.14	- 7
	North Bengal	4.55	4.14	+ 0.41	73.16	63.96	+ 14
	Orissa	3.47	2.77	+ 1.70	31.46	31.04	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	2.63	2.83	- 0.20	30.71	31.95	- 4
	Behar (South)	2.15	2.01	+ 0.14	26.57	25.89	+ 3
	Do. (North)	2.48	2.15	+ 0.33	33.76	29.97	+ 13
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	4.13	1.97	+ 2.16	27.48	21.72	+ 27
	Oudh (South)	3.78	1.81	+ 1.97	28.18	22.31	+ 26
	Do. (North)	3.76	1.97	+ 1.79	28.15	24.54	+ 15
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	3.96	1.71	+ 2.25	19.37	19.63	- 1
	North - Western Provinces (West).	5.60	1.67	+ 3.93	18.07	18.06	0
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	5.61	2.34	+ 3.27	36.93	27.27	+ 35
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1.91	0.75	+ 1.16	9.30	9.19	+ 1
	Do. (Central)	3.44	1.23	+ 2.21	12.16	15.08	- 19
	Do. (Submontane)	1.92	1.42	+ 0.50	16.95	18.50	- 8
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5.76	6.03	- 0.27	52.45	58.47	- 10
	Do. (North-West)	2.02	1.31	+ 0.71	13.15	14.05	- 6
	Do. (West)	0.75	0.37	+ 0.38	5.58	5.25	+ 6
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	5.51	2.92	+ 2.59	79.35	81.75	- 3
	Madras (South Central)	1.23	0.69	+ 0.54	19.81	9.74	+ 103
	Coorg	5.46	5.81	- 0.35	69.76	72.20	- 3
	Mysore	0.08	1.39	- 1.31	8.43	12.57	- 33
	Konkan	8.25	3.93	+ 4.32	102.01	74.43	+ 37
	Bombay Decan	1.64	1.25	+ 0.39	16.76	20.14	- 17
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0.85	1.12	- 0.27	11.25	13.95	- 19
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2.29	1.37	+ 0.92	25.14	20.84	+ 21
	Central Provinces (West)	1.83	1.76	+ 0.07	27.67	26.21	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	5.28	2.58	+ 2.70	30.99	35.14	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	6.59	2.35	+ 4.24	40.07	33.99	+ 20
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	2.92	1.55	+ 1.37	28.70	25.33	+ 13
	Kattiawar	0.03	0.60	+ 0.03	22.70	19.00	+ 19
	Sind	0.25	0.20	+ 0.05	1.38	3.37	- 59
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	5.22	2.24	+ 2.98	29.47	24.44	+ 21
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	4.76	1.53	+ 3.23	23.03	16.69	+ 38
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.74	- 0.74	6.56	8.64	- 24
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1.35	0.89	+ 0.46	20.34	15.28	+ 33
	East Coast (North) (a)	5.00	4.86	+ 0.14	21.00	23.69	- 9
	Hyderabad (South)	2.42	1.36	+ 1.06	14.15	13.25	+ 7
	Madras (Central)	0.64	1.33	- 0.69	10.93	10.43	+ 5
	East Coast (Central)	0.90	1.09	- 0.19	11.11	11.09	0
	Ditto (South)	0.35	0.95	- 0.60	10.95	8.40	+ 30
	Madras (South)	0.06	0.51	- 0.45	4.06	4.51	- 10

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 22nd August, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rainfall general; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Tinnevely, and damaged by worms or insects in parts of Salem and South Canara. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,835; Gopalpore Canal, 1,146; Ghat Roads, 2,902; drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,844; minor irrigation and other works, 5,544. Number on village relief on 10th August, 66,285; fed in kitchens, 11,632; total, 77,917—of whom, 49,285 were children. Imports during week by sea and land, 956 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rain during week general; total fall insufficient throughout Nasik and in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara; damaged by floods in parts of Karachi, and by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad; standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation continue in several districts, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Preparation for late crops progressing in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th August.*—Rainfall during the week has been general, but rather too light in many districts. Transplanting of late rice is proceeding, but is backward for want of sufficient rain in places in Western Bengal, South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the Balasore district. Early rice and jute harvests are progressing in the central, northern, and eastern districts. Jute is said to be a magnificent crop in Rungpore, nearly a full average crop in Mymensingh and Tipperah, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an average crop in Pubna and Dinagepore. In Rungpore the crops have been greatly destroyed by inundations on the Brahmaputra *churs*; some loss of crops by floods is also reported from Bogra and Pubna and from a few places in Eastern Bengal. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are doing well, except on the inundated tracts. In Muzaffarpur the prospects of crops in the Sadr subdivision are uncertain owing to floods, and gratuitous relief is being given. In Chumparun advances are being made to the cultivators whose crops have been destroyed by floods. In this district 1,587 persons are daily receiving charitable relief, partly at Government and partly at private expense. 310 persons are employed on two relief works in the north of Bhagalpur. Food-stocks are sufficient throughout the affected area in the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions. Price of common rice at Madhubani and Motihari $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee and at Sitamarhi $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Seasonable weather continues, and prospects are everywhere good. The earlier millets are being harvested in places, and ploughing for *rabi* sowings is in progress. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally easier.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rain in all districts, except Sialkot, Mooltan, and Peshawar. Prices almost stationary throughout the Province, except in Rawalpindi and Shahpur, where they are rising. Sowing

of *kharif* crops nearly over. Weeding commenced in some districts. Ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Crops are in need of rain in Umballa. Prospects of standing crops good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Weather seasonable. Good rain in all districts, except northern portion of Jubbulpore. *Kharif* crops continue to thrive, and prospects very favourable. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th August.*—The rainfall throughout Lower Burma was seasonable. The crop prospect is generally good, an improvement being specially noticed in Tharrawaddy and Prome. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell in Kathe and the Upper Chindwin districts, and moderate rain in Bhamo, Kyaukse, Minbu, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Pyinmana; in the other districts little or no rain fell; rain is still wanted in Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Yamethin. Ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably. Standing crops generally promise well, especially cotton in Myingyan and Meiktila; but paddy is suffering in the districts, where rain is most wanted, while the crop has been damaged by insects to a serious extent in Bhamo and in a less degree in Shwebo. The price of paddy has risen 8 per cent. in Tharrawaddy; 5 per cent. in Thongwa; 5 per cent. in Sagaing; 10 per cent. in Pakokku; and 5 per cent. in Magwe. The price of paddy has fallen 6 per cent. in Rangoon; elsewhere no marked fluctuations are noticeable.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Weather warm. Rainfall varies from 0.55 in Khasi Hills to 6.88 in Goalpara. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continues. Tea blight prevalent in Cachar. Prospects of other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rainfall good in parts of Shimoga district of Mysore, and slight elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but more rain needed in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, and Shimoga districts. Paddy harvested in parts. Outturn fair. Prices fallen in the Mysore district.

Heavy rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects continue good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Average rainfall good. Weeding of *jowari* and cotton continues. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. No change in the price of food-grains.

In Hyderabad the rainfall during week was 3.68 inches. Weeding of *kharif* crops continues. Tanks received water, but not sufficient for *abi* and *tabi* crops. No scarcity of fodder for cattle. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Condition in Central India much the same as during last week. Agricultural operations are completed in Gwalior. Prices of food-grains steady in Bundelkhand and low in Western Malwa. Crops damaged by excessive rain and high wind in the Goona Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rainfall good throughout the Province. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally. Cotton crops doing well in Marwar and Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th August.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Winter rice progressing. Prospects of Indian corn generally good. Reaping commenced.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 28TH JULY, 1888.		WEEK ENDING 27TH JULY, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH JULY, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH JULY, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.	
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.		Total.			Per mile open per week.
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,62,335	438	1,514	7,31,534	483	1,46,54,564	560	1,49,87,563	583	3,32,099
ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,181	126	57	8,589	150	1,40,331	144	1,44,934	147	4,603
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	681	57	12	766	54	18,485	100	10,134	81	2,051
.....	Sindia	75	6,400	85	.....	(a)	.....	1,32,091	100	(a)	.....	1,35,091
August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,604	2,16,458	130	1,604	2,85,000	171	63,15,758	223	71,55,006	235	8,39,248
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	180	21,050	113	305	(c) 19,488	64	5,94,199	187	(c) 6,73,889	134	20,639
ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	69,385	82	857	68,793	80	13,41,937	93	14,09,715	102	1,27,758
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,480	75	219	13,435	61	1,70,503	74	2,34,328	63	57,795
ditto	Indian Midland	130	11,332	83	608	(e) 48,473	73	2,66,981	115	(e) 9,73,201	93	7,00,220
ditto	Villupuram-Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,970	47	83	4,169	50	83,814	59	82,542	50	1,272
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,325	37	30	1,543	43	26,846	47	34,031	60	7,785
	TOTAL	4,753	10,10,497	213	5,415	11,81,790	218	2,37,53,189	294	2,57,77,243	285	20,24,054
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>											
August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,92,349	163	2,386	4,84,029	203	79,85,016	195	89,88,013	223	10,02,997
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	98,639	143	692	1,26,380	183	25,08,513	213	27,99,479	238	2,90,960
ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,766	78	125	11,170	89	2,03,207	90	2,31,766	100	28,559
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,118	291	45	9,447	210	2,47,318	323	2,80,214	309	32,896
ditto	Eastern Bengal Rail- ways	673	1,65,830	246	747	1,71,610	230	25,09,677	219	27,24,043	232	2,14,366
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,719	93	27	1,774	65	3,47,95	75	32,339	74	456
ditto	Tirhoot	259	24,586	95	273	28,519	104	6,02,246	145	6,49,858	149	47,612
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur- Sihramau	105	3,930	37	105	5,544	53	89,598	50	1,18,037	66	28,439
ditto	Jorhat	25	1,495	50	25	1,433	57	18,244	38	19,557	39	813
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	.....	(g)	.....	.....	170	24	(h) 1,140	9	1,730	14	599
July, 1889	Burma	392	41,921	107	553	69,602	125	10,12,046	157	15,74,426	169	5,62,380
	TOTAL	4,754	7,53,165	158	4,985	9,09,078	182	1,52,10,300	188	1,74,19,462	209	22,09,162
	<i>Lines worked by Guar- anteed Companies.</i>											
August, 1889	Madras	840	1,66,163	198	840	1,92,651	229	27,96,138	196	31,01,927	219	3,05,789
ditto	South Indian	654	1,02,365	157	654	1,03,550	158	18,59,954	107	19,67,873	178	1,07,919
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(i) 5,00,949	370	1,440	(j) 3,83,714	207	1,57,77,080	618	1,22,75,913	504	35,01,173
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (k)	461	1,32,430	287	461	1,63,000	354	45,07,319	575	47,04,993	605	1,97,674
	TOTAL	3,452	9,66,987	280	3,395	8,42,915	248	2,49,40,497	425	2,20,50,706	385	28,89,791
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	(2,151)	27,39,649	211	13,795	29,33,783	213	6,39,03,986	290	6,52,47,411	283	13,43,425
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,25,90,307	148	3,31,17,111	144	5,26,804
	NET RECEIPTS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,13,13,679	142	3,21,30,300	139	8,16,621
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>											
August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	4,853	221	22	4,587	208	1,04,502	276	1,03,020	272	1,482
July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	(l)	.....	(m) 1,35,921	109	(n) 1,54,500	124	18,579
August, 1889	Bengal and North- Western	376	30,210	80	376	34,280	91	9,09,013	142	9,55,631	151	46,618
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,030	90	67	6,241	93	1,20,966	118	1,37,640	128	10,674
	TOTAL	465	41,093	88	465	45,168	97	12,76,402	138	13,50,791	148	74,389
	<i>Native States.</i>											
August, 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed Company	277	35,424	128	354	37,797	107	5,10,772	168	6,95,838	116	1,85,066
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,403	24	59	1,960	33	50,403	50	48,140	48	2,263
ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Verangam- Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	581	28	27	800	29	16,923	47	20,803	46	3,880
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal- Junagarh-Porbandar	193	11,441	59	260	14,458	56	33,67,623	112	5,05,965	115	1,38,342
ditto	Morvi	68	2,127	31	68	2,174	32	69,907	60	77,024	67	7,117
ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,491	52	124	5,300	43	1,34,192	64	1,24,344	59	11,848
	TOTAL	742	57,467	77	892	62,489	70	11,49,820	91	14,79,114	98	3,20,294

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Unaria Branch.

(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Jarsi State Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.

(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1888.

(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal-Jarsi State Railways.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti State Railways.

(k) Includes the Patri Branch.

(l) Return not received.

(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st July, 1888.

(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under Secretary.

22nd August, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 35. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.	fortnight.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 14	10 4	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	14 9
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 4	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134 0	134 0	17 10	17 10
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	18 12	18 12
Bassah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	15 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 13	243 13	14 3	14 3
Pegu (insular)—																										
Shwaygyin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	17 12	17 12
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 11	11 0	...	...	11 5	10 7	12 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	17 12	17 12
Aran—																										
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 8	12 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459 11	459 11	24 0	24 0
Kyaukse . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 7	11 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	36 0	36 0
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	11 4	11 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garohills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpara	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nongong	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	Price	Quantity	Notes
♦ ♦ Six pies per bundle.			§ Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema indica</i>).		KARGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Lahore	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	110 0	105 0	10 12	9 0
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohatki	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Hoshiarpur	22 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	20 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkote	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala	19 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	22 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Belum	22 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Rawalpindi	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Hazara	21 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	21 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	102 0	102 0	41 0	41 0
Kohat	24 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	56 0	56 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Banau	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Tar and Pakar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Shikarpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0

DISTRIBUTION.

Bombay—		Konkan—		Deccan—		Khandesh—		Gujarat—		Kathiawar—		Central Provinces—		Western—		Central—		Eastern—		Berar—		Nizam's Territories—	
Karwar	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 6	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Ratnagiri	9 4	9 4	9 4	15 0	15 0	14 1	14 1	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	
Colaba (Alibag)	9 13	9 13	9 13	10 11	10 11	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 1	14 1	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	15 0	10 11	10 11	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Belgaum	10 11	10 11	10 11	14 1	14 1	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Satara	14 1	14 1	14 1	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Sholapur	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Bijapur	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Ahmednagar	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Nasik	14 1	14 1	14 1	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	11 2	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Surat	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Broach	13 5	13 5	13 5	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 5	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	9 2	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Deesa Cantonment	13 13	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	
Kathiawar—	12 2	12 6	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	
Rajkot	12 2	12 6	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 2	
Central Provinces—		Western—		Central—		Eastern—		Berar—		Nizam's Territories—		Central Provinces—		Western—		Central—		Eastern—		Berar—		Nizam's Territories—	
Nimar	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	
Khandwa-Asigarh Cant.	14 8	14 8	14 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Betul	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Chhindwara	16 4	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Nagpur	16 4	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Wardha	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Nasik	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	
Saugor	14 9	14 9	14 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Damoh	14 2	14 2	14 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Jubbulpore	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Mandla	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Seoni	16 9	16 9	16 9	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Balaghat	15 12	15 12	15 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Bhandara	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Chanda	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Blaspur	17 12	17 12	17 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Raipur	19 11	19 11	19 11	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	11 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Bardana	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Basim	17 1	17 1	17 1	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Alkola	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Anantoli	13 15	13 15	13 15	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Wan.	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Secunderabad	11 11	11 11	11 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Bolaram	12 14	12 14	12 14	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Chadarghat	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	

■ Not sold.

* Not produced

—

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
0	0	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81	100	121	144	169	196	225	256	289	324	361	400	441	484	529	576	625	676	729	784	841	900	961	1024	1089	1156	1225	1296	1369	1444	1521	1600	1681	1764	1849	1936	2025	2116	2209	2304	2401	2500	2601	2704	2809	2916	3025	3136	3249	3364	3481	3600	3721	3844	3969	4096	4225	4356	4489	4624	4761	4900	5041	5184	5329	5476	5625	5776	5929	6084	6241	6400	6561	6724	6889	7056	7225	7396	7569	7744	7921	8100	8281	8464	8649	8836	9025	9216	9409	9604	9801	10000

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEKS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CHURU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARVA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arisfinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cafanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11
Nilgris	10 11	9 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	20 0	20 0	16 13	16 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 3	13 3	25 14	25 14	23 0	21 5	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 11	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 5	13 5	28 2	28 2	21 10	21 10	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 11	10 11
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 5	12 0	21 5	22 8	23 10	23 10	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	23 10	23 10	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 14	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	12 5	12 13
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	17 5	18 6	15 13	15 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 6	12 14	14 8	14 0	23 0	24 0	21 2	21 2	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	22 11	23 8	23 8	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 14	13 2	...	...	...	...	25 10	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 0	12 6	12 13	13 10	...	...	17 3	17 3	24 11	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	20 14	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 2	13 6	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	21 10	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	23 3	23 3	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 5	12 5	19 10	...	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 8	13 2	25 14	26 11	...	...	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 5	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	27 0	27 8	17 8	17 8	29 8	31 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 0	26 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	0 4	0 4
Kolar . . . . .	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	38 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	144 0	144 0	8 8	8 8
Tumbar	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan . . . . .	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 11	31 8	31 8	...	...	44 2	51 7	...	...	13 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
(Statistical Branch).E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1888-89, AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RALI, 1888-89.

No. A23.—RABI STATEMENT.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in Acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED.		Increase.	Decrease.	RAINFALL FOR SIX MONTHS OCTOBER TO MARCH, 1888-89.						Total.						
			Rabi 1887-88.	Rabi 1888-89.			October.		November.		December.			January.		February.		March.	
			Acres.	Acres.			1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.		1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Saharanpur	14,25,920	10,93,101	39,279	27,007	...	11,372	In.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In.	6'35	
Azafganpur	10,72,000	9,08,497	83,976	74,839	...	9,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'4	4'9
Meerut	15,07,840	13,34,209	1,18,388	1,22,491	4,103	...	0'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'4	9'81
Bulandshahr	12,14,080	10,84,407	65,219	83,254	18,035	...	0'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'3	7'85
Aligarh	12,51,392	10,41,512	76,757	80,569	3,812	...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'4	6'35
Mattara	9,32,480	8,62,096	23,663	30,395	6,732	...	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'0	1'95
Agra	11,87,844	9,58,205	18,310	16,934	...	1,376	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'3	1'49
Etah	11,12,900	8,94,829	43,232	41,785	...	1,447	0'65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'4	1'85
Mainpuri	10,86,080	7,64,575	70,993	71,978	985	...	0'65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'2	1'86
Farakhabad	11,00,160	8,64,792	29,811	32,725	2,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'5	6'37
Etawah	10,84,160	7,95,233	1,09,884	1,18,536	8,652	...	0'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'4	1'74
Cawnpore	15,14,368	11,03,465	1,15,117	1,32,588	17,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'2	6'7
Delhi	8,05,120	5,25,440	23	50	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'1	3'46
Gurgaon	12,40,320	9,93,280	25,521	30,397	4,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'5	12'8
Dehra Dún	7,64,544	3,85,285	9,098	8,356	...	742	0'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'2	3'4
Bijnor	11,95,520	10,24,539	4,143	3,405	...	738	0'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'2	10'03
Tarai	5,90,720	5,60,856	11,329	9,676	...	1,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'5	3'94
Pilibhit	8,78,720	7,09,334	8,184	7,041	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'3	4'3
Barilly	10,18,240	9,11,243	36,060	31,223	...	4,837	0'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'9	4'87
Idhansi	10,02,752	7,24,553	538	1,519	981	...	0'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'2	2'8
Hamirpur	14,64,704	12,30,803	1,142	2,534	1,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'9	0'55
Jalaun	9,95,200	7,77,868	21,721	28,072	6,351	...	2'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'9	2'25
Kumaun Bhabar	Not known	...	58,938	57,183	...	1,755	0'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'1	1'6
Baoni State	...	...	...	145	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'3	9'85
Bairi State	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	244,45,124	1,95,48,302	9,71,326	10,13,623	76,497	34,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALLAHABAD,					42,297	...													
NET INCREASE																			
J. CAMERON.																			

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
 IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NO. B 23.—RABI STATEMENT.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etawah.	Farukhabad.	Mainpuri.	Raichakabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	Kannau, Bhabar.	Baun State.	Bairi State.	TOTAL.
Gardens and Orchards	676	476	873	764	564	76	96	139	55	11	179	203	...	67	501	2	6	6	63	2	24	2,695	286	5	...	7,769	
Sugarcane	8	48	113	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	126	...	341	
Cereals	Wheat	24,493	69,610	102,181	61,630	44,454	6,364	8,103	22,258	35,866	15,869	48,511	56,917	9	6,185	5,878	17,738	7,347	3,686	17,891	517	601	9,682	25,298	2	4	575,094
	Barley	806	1,029	9,257	4,630	6,152	2,296	1,008	3,847	7,296	12,025	3,033	34,877	...	1,454	471	282	281	635	2,225	...	572	...	5,356	...	...	97,562
	Oats	283	1,440	533	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,841
Other grains	Chana	...	...	4	125	348	2	64	281	304	53	118	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	9,603	...	...	10,938
	Gram	89	94	3,882	11,538	26,997	11,579	5,990	14,016	23,076	431	56,251	33,578	40	15,246	...	906	1,247	1,960	6,682	549	390	1,978	...	13	13	215,645
Pulses	Peas	158	422	1,114	904	832	9,890	1,963	498	1,278	508	3,180	1,787	1	7,296	69	217	159	267	905	406	185	258	805	2	...	33,074
	Arhar	28	613	2,629	2,601	86	...	322	41	648	769	1,672	2,047	...	...	193	49	423	49	860	...	3	...	159	...	...	13,192
	Masur	...	...	...	23	22	1	2	1	6	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	13	21	...	1	75	...	...	...	177
Fodder crops	138	421	194	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	105	52	166	731	25	...	...	1,537	...	...	3,567
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	613	207	350	256	303	...	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764
Dyes—Indigo, &c.	...	2	149	15	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Drugs—Opium, &c.	...	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
Oilseeds	20	...	1	62	168	14	54	951	2,455	2,462	3,431	460	...	44	308	...	...	7	7	155	...	...	1	589	...	...	10,489
Miscellaneous	246	70	3	252	1	...	...	11	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	104	135	198	1,217	...	6	28	12,978	...	...	15,573
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89.	319	401	1,203	341	613	173	200	419	922	595	2,185	2,692	...	105	...	2	17	54	471	5	751	13,349	449	123	4	...	25,993
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88.	27,907	74,839	122,491	83,254	80,569	38,395	16,934	41,785	71,976	32,725	118,536	132,588	50	30,397	8,396	3,405	9,676	7,041	31,223	1,519	2,534	28,072	57,183	145	21	...	1,013,623
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88.	39,279	83,976	118,388	65,219	76,757	23,663	18,310	43,232	70,993	29,811	109,884	115,117	23	25,521	9,098	4,143	11,399	8,184	36,060	538	1,142	31,721	58,938	...	...	...	971,326

ALLAHABAD,
 The 18th July 1889.

J. CAMERON,
 Offg. Registrar, N.W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

NO. C 23.—RABI STATEMENT.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	UPPER GANGES CANAL.					LOWER GANGES CANAL.						BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.					GRAND TOTAL.						
	Northern.	Andpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.		Bijnor Canals.	Dan Canals.	Tamul Canals.	Bhabar Canals.	Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.
Gardens and orchards.	473	432	483	621	864	2,873	4	14	212	143	54	427	670	209	2,723	75	2	501	...	286	2	1	7,769
Sugarcane	6	25	118	41	...	190	...	...	...	3	1	4	16	..	6	2	...	...	...	123	...	...	341
Cereals.	33,081	44,111	57,373	50,263	61,828	246,656	9,708	11,992	40,143	69,932	31,446	1,63,241	72,927	19,626	9,736	23,865	7,738	5,878	5,059	25,298	505	565	575,694
	415	3,363	7,265	3,025	10,942	25,010	308	5,781	49,911	...	698	56,698	1,297	4,735	...	3,074	282	471	67	5,356	...	572	97,562
Other grains	1,723	...	532	54	3	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	2,841
	...	...	4	...	885	889	...	80	81	189	15	365	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	9,603	15	...	10,938
Pulses	18	3,842	1,403	6,216	48,960	60,439	698	495	107	75,307	32,698	1,09,305	1,007	31,156	2,053	9,889	906	...	...	...	549	341	2,15,645
	103	436	233	1,034	1,091	2,897	78	336	1,357	1,864	3,142	6,777	1,030	19,097	284	1,331	217	69	...	805	406	161	33,074
Fodder crops	...	1,188	...	3,442	...	4,690	...	401	2,539	717	1,507	5,164	1,340	322	...	1,332	49	193	...	159	...	3	13,192
	...	8	...	14	24	46	...	...	5	3	8	16	...	3	76	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	181	11	118	53	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	949	105	155	...	1,537	23	...	3,567
	48	69	15	161	416	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764
Dyes—Indigo, &c.	...	...	85	17	20	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
	...	1	10	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drugs—Opium, &c.	...	1	...	29	313	343	118	1,100	3,195	4,483	62	8,958	20	101	1	169	...	308	...	589	...	...	10,489
	53	253	...	...	...	306	...	83	...	...	...	83	266	...	31	1,550	104	252	...	12,978	...	3	15,573
Oilseeds	220	198	601	234	1,172	2,425	55	284	2,146	2,291	1,528	6,303	991	449	14,221	542	2	...	...	449	...	11	25,393

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL RABI, 1888-89.	36,321	53,938	68,240	65,210	126,518	350,227	10,969	20,566	99,696	154,931	71,179	3,57,341	81,084	75,796	99,131	42,814	3,405	8,356	5,126	57,183	1,902	1,658	10,13,623
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88.	49,927	55,417	66,313	44,344	125,911	341,912	12,416	19,479	89,636	133,414	72,219	3,27,164	85,489	65,608	21,845	48,037	4,143	9,098	7,556	58,938	522	1,034	9,71,396

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

NO. A 23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.
Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.						WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.				RAINFALL.		
			KHARIF, 1888-89.			RABI, 1888-89.			TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with 1887-88.		1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	
			TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with Kharif, 1887-88.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with Rabi, 1887-88.			Increase.	Decrease.				
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.							
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Saharanpur	1,425,020	1,093,101	53,105	5,739	...	27,901	11,372	...	81,012	...	5,633	-6.5	53.2	53.72	+0.98
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	86,208	8,606	...	74,839	9,137	...	161,047	...	531	-0.3	28.5	43.65	+53.15
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	125,459	10,950	...	122,491	...	4,103	247,950	15,053	...	+6.5	27.5	43.62	+58.62
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	60,109	5,589	...	83,254	...	18,035	143,363	23,624	...	+19.7	34.5	36.67	+6.29
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	39,089	328	...	80,509	...	3,812	120,258	4,140	...	+3.6	42.3	31.58	-25.34
Muttra	932,480	862,096	23,087	...	5,611	30,395	...	6,732	53,482	1,121	...	+2.1	37.5	26.11	-30.37
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	8,843	...	2,775	16,934	...	...	25,777	...	4,151	-13.9	41.0	31.04	-24.29
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	22,534	...	18	41,785	...	...	64,319	...	1,465	-2.2	40.3	33.32	-17.32
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	26,444	...	58	71,978	...	985	98,422	...	...	+0.9	32.6	54.36	+66.75
Farukhbabad	1,100,160	864,792	15,771	2,507	...	32,725	...	2,914	48,496	5,421	...	+12.6	35.2	49.40	+40.34
Kanpur	1,084,160	795,233	53,572	5,206	...	118,536	...	8,052	172,108	13,048	...	+8.8	44.4	41.00	-7.66
Delhi	1,514,368	1,103,465	59,806	10,138	...	132,588	...	17,471	192,394	27,609	...	+16.8	41.2	56.02	+35.97
Gurgaon	805,120	525,440	18	...	10	50	...	27	68	8	...	+13.3	35.5	46.6	+31.27
Dehra Dui	1,240,320	993,280	17,653	...	1,847	30,397	...	4,876	48,050	3,029	...	+6.7	30.1	28.2	-6.31
Bijnor	764,544	385,285	6,781	481	...	8,356	...	...	15,137	...	261	-1.7	79.7	87.27	+9.50
Tarai	1,195,520	1,024,539	4,238	...	129	3,105	...	...	7,643	...	867	-10.2	32.9	48.00	+48.63
Pilibhit	590,720	560,856	26,012	8,149	...	9,676	...	...	35,688	6,496	...	+22.3	47.4	59.80	+26.16
Bareilly	1,018,240	709,334	5,989	...	1,823	7,041	...	...	13,930	...	2,966	-18.5	44.2	67.29	+48.87
Jhansi	2,002,752	911,423	35,183	2,201	...	31,223	...	...	66,406	...	2,636	-3.8	36.0	40.80	+13.33
Hamirpur	1,464,704	724,553	65	...	2	1,519	...	...	1,584	...	...	+161.8	54.2	38.22	-29.48
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	3,478	1,188	...	2,834	...	1,392	2,737	1,313	...	+92.2	27.8	50.64	+82.15
Kumaun Bhábar	(Not known.)	(Not known.)	28,712	3,551	...	57,183	...	6,351	31,550	...	...	+31.4	44.7	40.30	-9.84
Baoni State	(Not known.)	(Not known.)	...	...	...	145	...	...	85,895	1,796	...	+2.1	71.0	86.65	+22.04
Bairi State	(Not known.)	(Not known.)	...	...	...	21	...	...	145	21	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	702,959	64,723	12,361	1,013,623	76,497	34,200	1,716,582	113,169	18,510	+5.8	...	...	...

J. CAMERON,
Off. Resident N.W.P. and
ALLAHABAD, NET INCREASE . . . 52,362 . . . 42,297 . . . 94,659

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July, 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.W. P. and
Oudh, P. W. D., t. B.

NET INCREASE . . . 52,362

NET INCREASE . . . 42,297

NET INCREASE . . . 94,659

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

No. B23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farrukabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jaloun.	Kumoun Bhabar.	Baoni State.	Bairi State.	Total.
Gardens and orchards . . .	1,529	1,086	2,233	1,544	1,151	162	210	313	169	22	349	414	...	132	808	4	14	16	122	4	24	2,715	498	...	...	13,554
Sugarcane . . .	19,437	52,325	89,830	17,021	2,617	675	1,028	3,274	3,859	3,836	7,048	5,542	...	2,648	1,320	3,405	1,528	2,485	10,746	39	156	2,330	472	...	...	225,621
Rice . . .	28,898	24,530	11,046	679	746	...	14	216	459	53	1,071	3,980	...	...	4,965	810	19,889	2,701	18,746	7	22	29	22,991	...	...	141,852
Bajra . . .	...	4	...	3	...	33	...	11	...	...	114	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	200
Juar . . .	...	...	210	869	600	107	272	298	243	45	334	94	...	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	3,717
Maize . . .	223	958	3,336	1,929	2,644	55	118	748	1,388	254	564	162	...	14	23	...	4,538	774	5,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,781
Cereals . . .	24,493	69,610	102,181	61,630	44,454	6,664	8,103	22,258	35,866	15,869	48,511	56,917	...	6,185	5,878	1,738	7,347	3,686	17,891	517	601	9,682	25,208	2	4	575,094
Wheat . . .	836	1,029	9,257	4,630	6,152	2,296	1,008	3,847	7,296	12,025	3,033	34,877	...	1,454	471	282	281	635	2,225	...	572	...	5,356	...	...	97,592
Barley . . .	283	1,440	533	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,841
Oats . . .	...	...	4	125	348	2	64	281	304	53	118	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	9,603	...	...	10,938
Chana . . .	...	...	4,091	11,818	27,181	11,589	5,129	14,391	24,530	797	57,696	33,689	40	15,283	2	966	1,247	1,960	6,698	552	390	2,275	2,653	13	13	223,686
Other grains . . .	226	551	274	19	3	100	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	893	...	...	1,513
Pulses (kharif) . . .	158	422	1,114	904	832	9,890	1,965	498	1,278	508	3,150	1,787	1	7,296	69	217	159	267	905	406	185	258	803	2	...	33,074
Gram . . .	28	613	2,629	2,601	36	...	322	41	648	769	1,672	2,047	...	...	193	49	423	49	860	...	3	...	159	...	...	13,192
Peas . . .	...	...	...	23	22	1	2	1	6	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	13	21	...	1	75	...	...	...	177
Pulses (rabi) . . .	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	105	52	166	731	25	...	...	1,537	...	...	3,567
Arhar . . .	138	421	194	1187	692	420	65	14	1	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	8,730
Masur . . .	972	4,368	3,989	1,187	692	420	1,367	1,316	1,022	5	613	41	10	7,410	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	46	240	...	...	36,612
Fodder crops . . .	492	1,847	3,923	6,931	4,981	6,365	1,367	1,316	1,022	5	613	41	10	7,410	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	607	...	...	225,626
Fibres—Cotton, &c. . .	1,320	3,173	16,262	30,161	26,090	14,585	5,146	15,315	15,075	9,755	37,459	44,011	2	6,508	...	...	...	...	147	...	1	...	...	...	...	11,259
Dyes—Indigo, &c. . .	156	32	40	112	178	24	145	261	2,597	2,542	3,484	475	...	54	471	...	12	7	195	...	...	3	591	...	...	15,666
Drugs—Opium, &c. . .	246	70	3	260	1	...	...	19	149	...	...	...	...	...	252	104	135	198	1,217	...	6	...	28	12,979	...	...
Oilseeds . . .	...	...	...	843	1,455	818	818	1,215	3,621	1,961	6,891	8,329	5	433	...	22	61	73	709	15	767	13,456	934	123	4	48,320
Miscellaneous . . .	1,550	1,426	2,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL YEAR, 1888-89 . . .	81,012	161,047	247,950	143,363	120,258	53,482	25,777	64,319	98,422	48,496	172,108	192,394	68	48,950	15,137	7,643	35,688	13,030	66,406	1,584	2,737	31,550	89,895	145	21	1,716,582
TOTAL YEAR, 1887-88 . . .	86,645	161,578	232,897	119,739	116,118	52,361	29,928	65,784	97,495	43,075	158,160	164,785	60	45,021	15,398	8,510	29,192	15,996	69,042	605	1,424	24,011	84,099	...	...	1,621,923

ALLAHABAD,
the 18th July, 1889.J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. C23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	UPPER GANGES CANAL.					LOWER GANGES CANAL.					Eastern Jamma Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Dun Canals.	Tartai Canals.	Bharat Canals.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	UPPER GANGES CANAL.					LOWER GANGES CANAL.																
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.									Bhognipur.	TOTAL.		
Gardens and Orchards	1,002	789	1,378	1,347	1,802	6,318	8	20	420	319	121	888	470	3,743	152	4	868	...	498	4	1	13,554
Sugarcane	30,488	32,077	42,795	14,867	5,100	125,267	1,636	1,435	7,470	8,113	2,561	21,215	4,304	2,330	13,855	3,495	1,320	904	472	39	156	225,621
Rice	19,986	15,223	7,078	1,162	1,007	36,756	10	139	238	4,348	820	5,555	35,348	3	29	21,447	810	4,965	19,889	7	22	141,832
Bajra.	4	...	...	...	14	18	...	...	1	117	...	118	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Juar	...	32	...	1,110	916	2,058	7	60	97	466	33	663	956	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,717
Maize	...	342	172	2,073	3,568	6,155	7	482	421	1,213	...	2,211	157	...	10,499	...	23	...	886	...	...	23,781
Wheat	33,081	44,111	57,373	50,263	61,828	246,556	9,708	11,992	40,143	96,932	31,466	163,241	19,636	9,736	23,865	1,738	5,878	5,059	25,298	565	565	575,094
Barley	415	3,363	7,265	3,025	10,942	25,010	308	5,781	49,911	...	698	56,698	4,735	...	3,074	282	471	67	5,336	...	572	97,562
Oats	1,723	...	532	54	3	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	...	2,841
Chena	...	...	4	...	885	889	...	80	81	189	15	365	66	...	...	...	...	9,603	15	...	...	10,938
Other grains	340	4,080	1,592	6,253	49,458	61,723	932	1,009	653	77,420	32,753	112,776	31,203	2,350	9,905	906	2	...	2,653	552	341	223,686
Pulses (Kharif)	79	86	70	...	9	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	893	3	9	1,513
Gram	103	436	233	1,034	1,091	2,897	78	336	1,357	1,864	1,342	6,777	19,097	284	1,331	217	69	...	805	466	161	33,074
Peas	...	1,188	...	3,442	...	4,630	...	401	2,539	717	1,507	5,163	322	...	1,332	49	193	...	159	...	3	13,192
Arhar (Vall)	...	8	...	14	24	46	...	...	5	3	8	16	3	76	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Maar	181	11	118	53	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	949	105	155	...	1,537	25	...	3,567
Fodder crops	497	1,286	2,006	730	962	5,481	...	...	...	...	7	7	487	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	8,730
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	588	1,040	1,551	5,952	7,765	16,896	48	213	24	967	335	1,587	15,063	46	...	1	...	...	240	...	...	36,612
Dye—Indigo, &c.	1,049	15,038	8,374	23,350	35,969	83,780	8,382	4,081	32,659	39,761	26,781	111,664	25,543	607	147	...	...	...	...	...	1	225,626
Drugs—Opium, &c.	...	12	19	83	327	441	125	1,144	3,295	4,539	62	9,165	192	182	3	214	...	471	...	591	...	11,259
Oilseeds	53	261	...	...	...	314	...	168	...	...	...	168	266	...	31	1,550	104	252	...	...	3	15,666
Miscellaneous	626	1,421	1,171	335	2,457	6,010	167	1,105	5,808	6,985	6,679	20,744	2,030	14,328	831	22	...	12	934	10	27	48,320
TOTAL, 1888-89	90,215	107,104	131,731	115,087	184,127	628,264	21,416	28,446	145,122	216,962	107,076	510,022	124,434	32,609	89,193	7,643	15,137	25,931	85,895	1,567	1,861	1,716,582
TOTAL, 1887-88	100,031	103,572	124,525	90,619	183,157	601,904	23,255	26,678	120,038	180,646	102,325	470,492	124,257	24,135	93,694	8,510	15,398	20,536	84,090	589	1,316	1,621,923

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1889.J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1889.

General Weather conditions of the month.—The south-west monsoon current is usually fully established before the end of the month of June, and generally prevails with great steadiness during the whole of July. It is hence a month of frequent, and in some districts of almost constant, rainfall and of comparative uniformity of temperature and great humidity over the greater part of the country. The only area in which the rainfall is small in amount and hot weather conditions continue to prevail are Sind, North-West Rajputana, and the West Punjab.

The distribution of rainfall during the month depends largely upon the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current. The Bombay branch advances usually in an easterly direction across the Peninsula, and in a north-easterly direction across Central India and Rajputana towards the Punjab. The Bay of Bengal branch of the current, which is at the head of the Bay of less volume and extent than the Bombay branch when it enters India, is deflected westwards up the Gangetic Valley and is strongest near the hills. Between the two areas in which these currents exclusively prevail is a long trough-like belt of country which forms a kind of debatable ground in which there is much interaction between the currents. This is one of the most conspicuous features of the meteorology of the month. In this belt pressure is somewhat lower than it is either to north or south, so that it forms a trough of low pressure which usually stretches from Upper Sind to Chutia Nagpur or Orissa. In it winds are, as might be expected, very variable, and the small cyclonic storms of the month which form in the Bay almost invariably advance along this trough. The position of the trough will evidently depend upon the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current. When the Bombay current is strong and the Bengal current weak (as has been the case during the past month), it will evidently be (as it were) thrust further north and occupy a position much nearer the hills than usual. The average position of the trough of low pressure is hence important as an indicator of the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current.

Another very important feature of the meteorology of the month is the small cyclonic storms which form either in the Bay of Bengal or Bengal at brief intervals during the month. They usually advance in a west-north-west or west direction along the trough of low pressure. As they draw away the aqueous vapour from other districts and discharge it as rain over the districts they traverse, they tend to make the rainfall distribution of the month more irregular than it would otherwise be in Northern India. On the other hand, the general indraught causes a strong advance of humid winds for some days across the Bengal Coast. Hence they are always followed by more or less general rain over a large part of Northern India.

Barometric depressions and cyclonic storms of the month.—These were on the whole feebler and less frequent than is usual in July. There were in all three important depressions—the first land-formed, and the remaining two generated near the head of the Bay.

(1) *Land-formed storm of the 1st to 6th July.*—This was formed in Central Bengal on the evening of the 1st, and covered the Sonthal Pergunnahs and neighbouring districts on the morning of the 2nd. It marched westwards across Chutia Nagpur on the 3rd, the northern districts of the Central Provinces on the 4th, and through South Rajputana and Central India on the 5th, and filled up during the day. It gave a moderately heavy burst of rain to the districts through which it passed. For example, Hazaribagh received 3.74 inches on the 3rd and Jubbulpore 7.45 inches on the 4th.

(2) *Depression and cyclonic storm of 13th to 22nd July.*—A small depression began to form in the north-west angle of the Bay on the 12th. It remained almost unchanged in position and without developing further until the 17th. The barometer began to rise on the evening of the 17th, and the depression appeared to be filling up and moving westward on the 18th, on which day a very shallow depression extended from the Orissa Coast across the Central Provinces to Jubbulpore and Saugor. On the evening of the 18th the barometer fell rather rapidly in the north-west angle of the Bay, and a small but deepish depression lay between False Point and Saugor Island on the morning of the 19th. The storm centre crossed the coast early on the morning of the 20th between Saugor Island and Balasore, and passed rapidly across Chutia Nagpur during the day. The depression covered South Behar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 21st. It advanced very slowly to the north-west during the day, and filled up on the 22nd in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. This storm gave a heavy burst of rain to Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Behar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. 9.55 inches were registered at Motihari on the 26th for the preceding twenty-four hours, and 9 inches at Pupri in the Muzaffarpur district on the 25th, and falls of 5 inches and upwards were registered at a large number of stations during the storm.

Depression of the 27th to the 30th July.—This was a very shallow depression, which apparently formed at the head of the Bay on the 26th and drifted slowly across Chutia Nagpur and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces on the 28th and 29th. On the morning of the 30th it was in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and was then a diffused disturbance of slight importance. It filled up during the next twenty-four hours. This storm gave a moderate burst of rain to Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar, and was immediately followed by very heavy rain in North Bengal on the 29th and 30th.

Pressure.—The chief barometric movements of the month occurred in connection with the storms described above. The following table gives the chief oscillations of the range of pressure or barometric differences between Southern and Upper India during the month, which are related to fluctuations in the general strength of the monsoon current blowing into India at this time :

DATE.	Highest Pressure in Southern India or Ceylon.	Lowest Pressure in Upper India.	Range of Pressure or Total Gradient over India.
2nd	29.85	29.40	.45
4th	29.84	29.55	.29
7th	29.82	29.36	.46
12th	29.83	29.54	.29
19th	29.81	29.28	.53
22nd	29.81	29.43	.38
24th	29.83	29.24	.59
29th	29.80	29.50	.30

These figures show that the variations in the total gradient are almost entirely due to the oscillatory pressure changes in Upper India.

The mean pressure of the month for the whole of India was almost identical with the normal, differing only by $+0.04$.

The following table gives the barometric anomalies or local pressure variations in different parts of the country and those of the month of June for comparison :

PROVINCES.	BAROMETRIC ANOMALY.	
	Month of June 1889.	Month of July 1889.
Burmah	+ '011	+ '004
Bengal	+ '008	+ '017
Assam	+ '019	+ '019
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	+ '006	+ '019
North-West Provinces	+ '003	+ '015
Punjab	— '016	— '004
Sind and Rajputana	— '013	+ '005
Central India	— '001	+ '012
Central Provinces	— '004	+ '005
Bombay	— '001	— '025
Madras	— '002	— '026

This table shows that the same general relation held in July between the anomalies in Northern and Southern India as in the preceding month. The most important change is the large increase in the negative anomalies of Bombay and Madras, directly related to the heavy rain in the Carnatic.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions were, as usual in July, mainly determined by the distribution of rainfall. The hottest parts of India were Upper Sind and the West Punjab and the southern districts of Madras, including Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. The fourth week of the month was the hottest in both these areas. The following gives the highest temperatures recorded during the month at stations in these areas :

Jacobabad	116° 1' on the 24th.
Multan	112° 3' " 6th.
Dera Ismail Khan	112° 5' " 16th.
Madura	103° 5' " 22nd.
Trichinopoly	102° 1' " 10th and 22nd.

The variation of the mean temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month is shown for different districts in the different divisions :

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY				Difference of Mean Temperature from the Normal for the Month.
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	
Burmah	+ 1'2	+ 2'9	+ 1'6	+ 0'7	+ 1'6
Bengal	— 0'2	+ 1'5	+ 2'1	— 0'1	+ 0'8
North-Western Provinces	— 0'8	— 0'2	+ 1'8	+ 0'3	+ 0'4
Punjab	— 0'5	— 3'6	+ 0'7	+ 3'1	— 0'1
Bombay	+ 1'0	+ 0'1	— 0'1	+ 1'3	+ 0'6
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1'4	+ 2'1	+ 1'5	+ 2'2	+ 1'9
Guzerat and Central India	— 0'7	+ 0'6	+ 2'3	+ 1'4	+ 1'0
Sind and Rajputana	— 1'1	+ 1'7	+ 3'4	+ 1'9	+ 1'6
Madras	+ 0'1	— 0'4	— 0'6	— 0'1	— 0'2

This table shows that the mean temperature of the month was considerably above the average in the Central Provinces and Berar (1'9°), Sind, Rajputana, and

Burma (16°), in which districts the rainfall was below the normal. The variations in other districts were small.

Rain.—The month has been characterised by a smaller number of storms than usual and by the prevalence of a steady and strong monsoon, more especially on the West Coast. Hence the rainfall of the past month was more uniformly distributed than usual. During the first week of the month the rainfall was scattered in North-Western India and Madras, but was general in all other districts, and occurred almost daily in all districts. In the second week rain fell very steadily in Western and Central India due to the Bombay current. It also fell generally in Northern India until the 11th, when it was confined to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. On the 14th it ceased almost entirely in Northern India and a partial break followed until the 20th, when a storm which had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay crossed the Coast and carried heavy general rain with it over Northern India.

During the last week of the month heavy rain fell over the whole of Northern India, except the Punjab. It was especially heavy in Bengal. On the other hand, the Bombay current fell off in strength and the rainfall diminished greatly in amount in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, as well as Western India and the Deccan. The rainfall of this period was unusually heavy in the hill districts, and more especially at Mussoorie and Naini Tal.

In consequence of the favourable conditions, the rainfall of the month was above the average over the greater part of India. The excess was generally moderate in amount. It was above the average over the whole of Northern India, including the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Behar, North Bengal, Assam, and Orissa. The only area in which the excess was large was North Bengal, and this was chiefly due to the heavy rainfall of the fourth week of the month. There was a moderate deficiency in Lower Bengal, averaging 25 per cent. of the normal.

The Western Coast districts and the Deccan and Carnatic have received normal or abundant rainfall. Mysore, Bellary, and the Carnatic obtained more than double the normal amount. There was a moderate excess in the Konkan and a large excess of nearly 30 per cent. in Guzerat.

The rainfall of the month was in moderate deficiency in Sind, Cutch, Berar, and Khandeish, and largely in defect in the southern districts of the Central Provinces and in Rajputana and Central India. In these areas the deficiency ranged from 30 to 40 per cent. It was also about 20 per cent. below the average in Lower Burmah.

Some heavy rainfalls were received during the storms described above, but as a rule excessive rainfalls have been quite the exception and have occurred much less frequently than is usual in July. In this respect the monsoon has had the same character as in the preceding month.

Strength of the monsoon currents.—So far as this can be judged by the strength of the winds at the coast stations, it would appear that both currents were above their normal strength. This is shown for the Bengal current by the following data:

Branch of Current.	Coast Stations.	Actual Average Daily Velocity, July 1889.	Normal Daily Velocity, July.	Variation in Wind Velocity, July 1889, from Normal.	Variations expressed as a percentage.
		Miles per day.	Miles per day.	Miles per day.	
Bay of Bengal	Akyab	120	105	+15	14 per cent. excess.
	Chittagong	132	162	—30	19 per cent. defect.
	Saugor Island	408	406	+2	5 per cent. excess.
	False Point	303	280	+23	8 per cent. excess.
	Gopalpore	348	300	+48	16 per cent. excess.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal Average Rainfall in June.	Actual Average Rainfall in June 1889.	Difference from the Average in June 1889.
Punjab, West	7	5'32	7'96	+ 2'64
" East	4	10'45	12'02	+ 1'57
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	14'83	18'68	+ 3'85
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	12'36	13'54	+ 1'18
Behar	2	5'86	9'80	+ 3'94
North Bengal	3	17'90	29'80	+ 11'90
Assam—Cachar	3	14'40	17'17	+ 2'77
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	13'07	10'38	— 2'69
Orissa—North Circars	5	8'84	9'60	+ 0'76
Central Provinces, South	7	18'35	13'15	— 5'20
Berar—Khandeish	2	10'94	9'13	— 1'81
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	9	12'71	7'59	— 5'12
Sind—Cutch :	3	2'68	1'03	— 1'65
Guzerat	3	13'75	17'91	+ 4'16
Konkan	4	24'99	30'14	+ 5'15
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	7'81	7'49	— 0'32
Malabar	5	33'90	29'90	— 4'00
Mysore—Bellary	4	3'30	6'38	+ 3'08
Carnatic	6	2'00	5'48	+ 3'48
Lower Burmah	7	28'21	21'47	— 6'74
Ceylon	1	6'40	7'36	+ 0'96

SIMLA, 26th August, 1889.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, August 26th, 1889.**

The weather over the Peninsula during the past week has been of the normal monsoon character; but Northern and Central India have been under the influence of two slowly travelling vortices, and the weather there has varied between very wet during the presence of the depressions to fair and showery when the disturbances were filling up. The depression in the early days of the week was the same as that noticed at the conclusion of the previous summary. This disturbance filled up on the 21st, and on the 22nd a new one was shown over Bengal. The second disturbance, which during its whole existence was very slight, drifted slowly westward, and on the 26th the centre was near Saugor. The Bay-monsoon has been much interrupted during the week and on several days has been largely deflected from its normal direction.

The Chart of the 20th showed that the storm, which during the preceding week had advanced west-north-westward from the Bay, had its centre near Jhansi, where there was an abnormal depression of the barometer of nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the storm centre, and the winds were rather strong and squally. In Bengal the winds were variable, with a cyclonic tendency, while elsewhere the normal monsoon circulation prevailed. On the 21st the storm near Jhansi had almost filled up, while the tendency towards the formation of a depression over Bengal had increased. The winds were westerly at the head of the Bay, and light and variable in Bengal. The cyclonic circulation near Jhansi had almost disappeared, and the directions generally were fairly normal. On the 22nd a distinct but very feeble disturbance overlay Bengal, and there were still slight signs of a depression over Rajputana. Gradients were moderately steep, and a strong monsoon from the Arabian Sea was blowing across the West Coasts and passing over the Peninsula and into the central parts of the country. In Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic plain the wind was easterly. The Chart of the 23rd showed that the depression over Bengal had enlarged and moved slightly westward or west-south-westward. Readings were uniform over Northern India, but over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country moderate gradients still existed, and the monsoon winds on the West Coast and across the Peninsula were strong. On the morning of the 24th a moderate to brisk rise of the barometer was reported from the foot of the hills in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Bengal depression had moved southward and lay over Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces. Gradients were rather steep on its southern and western sides, and a well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the depression. The winds were light in the northern quadrants and rather strong in the southern. The monsoon had fallen a little lighter on the Western Coast, but was still above the normal strength. In the Punjab calms and variable airs prevailed. On the 25th there was very little change. Uniform pressures with light easterly winds prevailed over Northern India; the depression with its cyclonic circulation of winds over Orissa and the west of the Central Provinces; and fairly steep gradients and a

strongish monsoon over the West Coast. The Chart of the 26th showed that the depression had suddenly advanced westward, and the centre at 8 A.M. lay near Saugor. The circulation around the depression was feeble and irregular and was complicated by the presence of a very small independent disturbance over the north-west corner of the Bay. The wind was northerly at Saugor Island and Balasore, but with this exception the regular monsoon circulation prevailed throughout India. On the West Coast the force of the wind had still further decreased.

Temperature.—The net result for the week of the daily variations of temperature from the normal exhibits very small departures in all Provinces. Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay show an excess of about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ each, while the other Provinces show a deficiency ranging from 1.1° in the Central Provinces to only 0.2° in Madras. In Bombay the weather was warmer than usual practically throughout the week, and in the Central Provinces, Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana it was, on the contrary, colder than usual throughout. In the other Provinces the temperature was on the whole low during the first three and high during the remaining four days. The maxima—more particularly over the central parts of the country and the Punjab—have been remarkably low during the week, the deficiency on some days ranging from 7° to 10° . The night temperatures, on the contrary, have been on the whole higher than usual—a sign of great general cloudiness of the sky.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.4°	— 0.8°
Bengal	+ 0.6°	+ 0.5°
North-Western Provinces	— 0.3°	+ 0.3°
Punjab	— 1.4°	+ 0.6°
Bombay	+ 0.3°	+ 0.6°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1.9°	— 1.1°
Guzerat and Central India	— 1.2°	— 0.9°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0.5°	— 0.9°
Madras	0	— 0.2°

This table shows that, beyond an increase of temperature in the Punjab, there has been very little change relatively to the average.

Rain.—As noted above, the Bay monsoon has again been much interrupted and deflected, and as a consequence the heavy rainfall of last week over Northern India has not been maintained, notwithstanding the influence of the two depressions noticed earlier in this summary. The Arabian Sea monsoon has continued to exceed the normal strength, and the regions under the influence of this current, including the greater part of the Punjab, have received ample rain.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain:

On the 20th rain was falling in all parts of the Indian region, except the Bombay Deccan, Guzerat, the western desert, and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The amounts were not large, except in Arakan and in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. On the 21st the Central Provinces

were also without rain. On the 22nd the Deccan, Guzerat, and the Western desert were the only dry regions. A few large falls were reported, but as a rule the rainfall had been moderate and of uniform amount. On the 23rd rain ceased over the greater part of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but there was no other change. On the 24th the weather was fair over by far the greater part of Northern India, the only rain reported there being a few showers over and near the hills. Elsewhere rain was general. Similar conditions prevailed on the 25th, but on the 26th rain suddenly extended north-westward and ran up the foot of the hills as far as Peshawar.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that twenty-eight divisions have received more than the average amount and that twenty-two have received less. Burma has received excessive rain, more particularly in Tenasserim and Arakan, where the week's fall is between two and three times the average. In Bengal and Assam on the contrary, with the exception of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the week's rainfall has been deficient—largely so in Bengal North and rather largely so generally. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the single exception of the western district, has participated in this deficiency; but the Punjab, where the influence of the Arabian Sea current is felt, has had slightly excessive rain in all places, except the hill districts. The West Coast districts have received considerably more than the average amount; but inland in Mysore, the Deccan, and Khandeish the rainfall has been defective. The Central Provinces and Berar have had more than usual; but in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rainfall has been largely deficient. Central India and Rajputana, like the Central Provinces, have had ample rain; and in Madras, with the exception of the extreme north and extreme south, the rainfall has also slightly exceeded the normal.

The maximum falls in Burma have been large. In Tenasserim all the stations record between 15 and 16 inches; in Deltaic Burma falls between 13 and 15 inches are reported, and at Kyaukpyu in Upper Burma 19½ inches has been received. In Arakan the amounts are equally large, Maungdaw (Akyab) having received 16 inches and Sandaway 24½ inches during the week. Entering Bengal the falls instantly decrease, and at Cherrapunji (Assam, Surma) the total amount during the week was only 7 inches. In the North-Western Provinces the heaviest amount was 9½ inches at Dehra Dun; and in the Punjab 9½ inches at Kangra. In the West Coast districts the falls were in no way remarkable, but in the central parts of the country some large amounts were registered. Jubbulpore received 9½ inches, Mungeli (Bilaspur) 10½ inches, Kurwai (Bhopal) 19½ inches, and Kerowli 10 inches. In Madras there were several falls of over 3 inches.

The concluding column of the table giving the state of the seasonal rainfall shows that no practical change has occurred during the past week, notwithstanding the shortness of the fall in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, &c.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO AUGUST 26TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to August 26th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAN	Tenasserim	16.05	8.01	+ 8.04	145.68	133.53	+ 20
	Lower Burmah	6.47	4.08	+ 2.39	53.77	67.42	- 29
	Central Burmah	4.59	3.56	+ 1.03	41.39	54.70	- 24
	Upper Burmah	2.59	?	?	34.56	?	?
	Arakan	18.06	6.68	+ 11.38	138.79	144.78	- 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2.86	3.53	- 0.67	51.00	59.93	- 15
	Assam (Surma)	3.66	4.33	- 0.67	87.95	70.66	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2.17	3.55	- 1.38	57.70	51.72	+ 11
	Deltaic Bengal	2.67	2.74	- 0.07	33.73	37.00	- 10
	Central Bengal	1.68	2.92	- 1.24	34.17	30.06	+ 5
	North Bengal	1.05	5.12	- 4.07	74.26	68.08	+ 9
	Orissa	3.48	2.40	+ 1.08	34.94	33.43	+ 5
	Chota Nagpur	3.13	2.93	+ 0.15	33.84	34.92	- 3
	Behar (South)	1.78	2.90	- 1.12	28.35	28.79	- 2
	Do. (North)	1.22	2.45	- 1.23	34.71	31.77	+ 9
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	1.72	2.42	- 0.70	29.20	24.14	+ 21
	Oudh (South)	0.91	2.08	- 1.17	29.09	24.39	+ 19
	Do. (North)	0.79	2.38	- 1.59	29.19	27.21	+ 7
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0.66	1.73	- 1.07	20.04	21.36	- 6
	North - Western Provinces (West).	1.74	1.65	+ 0.09	19.81	19.71	+ 1
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1.96	2.43	- 0.47	40.28	30.33	+ 33
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1.22	0.82	+ 0.40	10.53	10.01	+ 5
	Do. (Central)	1.50	1.19	+ 0.61	13.90	10.28	+ 14
	Do. (Submontane)	1.79	1.25	+ 0.54	18.73	19.75	- 5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3.71	5.06	- 1.95	56.16	64.13	- 12
	Do. (North-West)	1.23	1.11	+ 0.12	14.38	15.16	- 5
	Do. (West)	0.29	0.28	+ 0.01	5.86	5.54	+ 0
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	6.14	3.48	+ 2.66	85.49	85.23	0
	Madras (South Central)	2.30	0.87	+ 1.43	22.11	10.01	+ 108
	Coorg	6.70	4.95	+ 1.75	76.46	77.15	- 1
	Mysore	0.87	1.18	- 0.31	9.30	13.75	- 32
	Konkan	4.91	3.08	+ 1.28	106.91	78.11	+ 37
	Bombay Deccan	0.89	1.00	- 0.11	17.60	21.14	- 16
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0.44	1.33	- 0.89	11.69	15.28	- 23
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2.59	1.76	+ 0.83	27.72	22.60	+ 23
	Central Provinces (West)	2.01	1.84	+ 0.17	28.37	28.29	0
	Ditto (Central)	3.02	2.61	+ 0.41	43.74	38.30	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	4.02	3.37	+ 0.65	41.87	34.82	+ 20
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0.86	1.83	- 0.97	29.56	27.16	+ 9
	Kattiawar	0.32	1.15	- 0.83	23.02	20.15	+ 14
	Sind	0.10	0.27	- 0.17	1.48	3.64	- 59
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	3.58	1.98	+ 1.60	33.05	26.42	+ 25
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3.07	1.99	+ 1.08	20.70	18.08	+ 43
	Rajputana (West)	1.80	0.64	+ 1.16	8.36	9.23	- 10
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0.86	1.39	- 0.53	21.20	16.68	+ 27
	East Coast (North) (a)	2.55	1.73	+ 0.82	24.15	25.42	- 5
	Hyderabad (South)	1.42	1.33	+ 0.09	15.56	14.58	+ 7
	Madras (Central)	0.90	0.73	+ 0.17	11.83	11.16	+ 6
	East Coast (Central)	1.24	1.22	+ 0.02	12.34	12.31	0
	Ditto (South)	1.71	1.08	+ 0.63	12.03	9.48	+ 33
	Madras (South)	0.27	0.53	- 0.26	4.33	5.03	- 14

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 29th August, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris, and suffering from want of rain or water in parts of Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,796; Gopalpore Canal, 677; Ghat Roads, 3,380; other minor works, 2,734. Number on village relief on 17th August, 54,947, including 33,859 children; fed in kitchens, 10,498, including 7,093 children. Imports during week by sea and land, 586 tons. General prospects favourable and continue to improve in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain during week general; more rain needed throughout Nasik and in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops damaged by floods in parts of Karachi; by wind, rain, and breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad; and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad; also suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. *Rabi* sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Preparations for late crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th August.*—Good and general rain during the week, except in parts of Behar and North Bengal, where very light and local showers are reported. Transplanting of winter rice is being proceeded with, but more rain is still wanted in places in Western Bengal and Behar. In Balasore the rainfall is still very deficient in the Sadr sub-division, where the prospects of the crops are said to be unsatisfactory. Early rice and jute harvests are progressing. These crops have suffered from floods in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Dacca, and Fureedpore. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are promising, except in the inundated places. Prospects of both *bhadoi* and rice crops in the distressed tracts in the Durbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts are good. Much distress prevails owing to floods in the Sadr sub-division of the Muzaffarpur district, and relief is being given there in the shape of charity and loans. In Chumparun advances are being made to the cultivators whose crops have been destroyed by floods. In this district the number of persons daily receiving gratuitous relief at both Government and private expense averages over 1,500. In the north of Bhagalpur 341 persons are employed on two relief works. Foodstocks are sufficient, and prices are almost stationary throughout the affected area in the Patna division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th August.*—The weather continues favourable, and the *kharif* crops are doing well. Some damage caused to crops on low-lying land by floods in Benares and Ballia. Ploughing for the *rabi* has commenced. Markets are well supplied and prices generally are steady, but a fall is reported from several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain in all districts, except Peshawar and Sialkot. Prices stationary, except in Rawalpindi and Shahpur where they are rising, and in Delhi where they are falling. *Kharif* sowings nearly over. Weeding commenced in Jullundur. Crops in good condition and improved by recent rain. Prospects also good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Agricultural operations retarded in Saugor by excessive rain. The rainfall continues deficient in the northern portion of Jubbulpore, but elsewhere a break would be beneficial. The rice crops are suffering to some extent from insects in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Crops are thriving, and prospects generally are very favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Heavy rainfall throughout Lower Burma, and the crops, though backward in places, promise well generally. There has been a considerable improvement in Tounghoo and Prome. In Bassein, owing to the embankment having burst, the greater part of the crop in one circle has been destroyed, and in Tharrawaddy also some damage has resulted from floods. In Upper Burma there was a fair rainfall in Bhamo, Kathe, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Yeu, Upper Chindwin, Myingyan, Yamethin, and Pinyinmana districts; elsewhere the rainfall was light or there was none at all. Agricultural operations generally are progressing favourably, but more rain is wanted in Sagaing, Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Yamethin districts. Except in these districts and in Bhamo, where damage has been caused by insects, the crop prospect is fair. Fluctuations in the prices of foodgrains are slight.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Heavy rain in Nowgong; elsewhere the fall has been scanty. Harvesting of summer and transplanting of winter rice continues. Tea blight still continues in Cachar and in Lakhimpur. The weather has been cold and damp for tea.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rainfall good in the Bangalore and Shimoga districts of Mysore and fair elsewhere. Standing crops good all round, excepting parts of Hissar, where rain is needed. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. Season favourable. Crops doing well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Average rainfall fair. Cotton and *jowari* in good condition. Weeding continues. Agricultural stock good. Prices of foodgrains stationary. Fodder sufficient, except in Chikhli and Mehkar talukas, Buldana district.

Rainfall during week at Hyderabad, 1·45; total since 1st January, 20·36. Weeding of *kharif* and *rabi* crops continues. Water in tanks and wells still insufficient. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. A break would be beneficial in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, Goona, and Neemuch, where crops are being damaged from excessive rain. Condition of crops and pasturage improved in Bundelkhand. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Heavy rain in Abu, Kotah, Harowti, and Kerowlee; slight in Sirohi, Kherwara, and Meywar; moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Seasonable rain. Autumn rice in ear; will ripen shortly. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVIII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST, 1889.			WEEK ENDING 3RD AUGUST, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 4TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,53,167	431	1,514	6,84,252	452	1,53,07,731	562	1,56,71,815	575	3,64,084	...
17th ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,820	137	57	9,379	164	1,48,157	144	1,44,313	120	6,156	...
17th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	589	49	12	695	58	19,074	88	17,129	79	...	1,945
.....	Sindia	75	5,139	68	...	(a)	...	1,40,830	105	(a)	...	...	1,40,830
10th August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,08,230	125	1,664	2,01,000	175	65,23,988	218	74,13,678	250	8,89,690	...
10th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	180	17,278	93	305	(c) 17,897	59	6,09,477	182	(c) 6,95,909	131	86,432	...
10th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	78,305	92	857	62,936	73	14, 0,322	93	15,31,519	99	1,11,197	...
10th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	6,687	63	219	13,980	64	1,85,450	74	2,48,545	63	63,025	...
10th ditto	Indian Midland	130	12,093	89	701	(e) 40,643	07	2,79,074	114	(e) 10,19,007	91	7,40,013	...
10th ditto	Vilupuram-Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,376	52	83	4,477	54	88,140	59	86,781	59	...	1,359
10th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	39	1,329	37	30	1,082	30	28,175	40	35,797	58	7,522	...
	TOTAL	4,753	9,97,229	209	5,448	11,32,341	208	2,47,50,418	289	2,68,74,573	281	21,24,155	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
10th August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,81,332	158	2,380	5,57,530	234	83,66,348	193	95,45,543	224	11,79,195	...
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	80,995	120	692	1,01,801	153	25,95,508	208	27,16,192	234	3,20,684	...
10th ditto	Bengal Central	123	9,580	77	125	12,480	100	2,12,793	95	2,44,474	100	31,681	...
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,040	205	45	10,048	223	2,59,350	320	2,99,554	360	30,196	...
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,89,179	281	747	2,00,000	268	26,98,856	225	29,22,844	234	2,23,983	...
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,042	60	27	1,112	52	34,437	74	34,001	73	...	436
17th ditto	Tinoot	259	21,206	82	273	29,156	109	6,23,452	142	6,00,080	147	56,628	...
10th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	3,849	37	105	4,580	44	93,447	40	1,22,607	65	29,160	...
10th ditto	Sihramau	25	1,070	43	25	1,450	50	19,841	39	20,807	40	980	...
10th ditto	Jorhat	7	34	3	7	182	20	1,174	9	1,912	14	738	...
3rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	391	50,444	129	553	69,402	120	10,62,488	150	16,42,257	160	5,79,709	...
3rd ditto	Burma												
	TOTAL	4,701	7,57,381	159	4,985	9,91,961	199	1,59,67,682	186	1,84,20,271	209	24,52,589	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
10th August, 1889	Madras	840	1,61,916	193	840	1,75,474	209	29,58,054	196	32,65,563	218	3,97,509	...
10th ditto	South Indian	654	1,00,053	153	654	98,056	151	19,00,007	160	20,00,265	177	1,00,450	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(g) 5,80,069	300	1,440	(h) 3,74,204	200	1,63,57,755	600	1,26,53,371	491	...	37,04,384
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	1,44,610	314	461	1,89,000	410	46,51,939	561	49,35,207	600	2,83,320	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,87,257	280	3,395	8,37,364	247	2,59,27,754	417	2,29,20,406	378	...	30,07,288
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,900	27,41,867	211	13,828	29,61,060	214	6,66,45,854	286	6,84,15,310	279	15,69,456	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,43,18,036	147	3,49,91,127	143	6,73,091	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,23,27,818	139	3,32,24,183	136	8,96,365	...
	Assisted Companies.												
17th August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	3,565	162	22	4,456	203	1,08,067	270	1,07,476	268	...	391
27th July, 1889	Dibru Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(j)	...	(k) 1,45,509	110	(l) 1,04,409	124	18,900	...
17th August, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	32,613	87	376	35,310	94	9,41,626	139	9,99,941	148	49,315	...
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	9,570	143	67	5,725	80	1,30,030	120	1,43,726	120	7,190	...
	TOTAL	405	45,748	98	405	45,561	98	13,31,738	139	14,06,552	145	74,814	...
	Native States.												
10th August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	37,014	134	354	40,407	114	5,47,816	110	7,36,745	116	1,88,420	...
10th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,399	24	59	1,220	21	51,803	49	49,639	47	...	2,164
10th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Venkanga-Mohsana-Vadnagar	21	756	36	27	800	29	17,679	47	21,557	45	3,878	...
10th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,258	69	260	17,421	67	3,80,881	110	5,25,644	113	1,44,763	...
10th ditto	Munvi	60	4,775	41	68	2,924	43	72,702	50	80,315	60	7,613	...
10th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,973	48	124	5,300	43	1,40,115	63	1,27,291	57	...	12,824
	TOTAL	742	61,175	82	892	68,072	76	12,10,996	91	15,40,691	97	3,20,695	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Umanah Branch.

(c) Includes the Sancton Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(d) Includes the Dehar-Kistna State Railway.

(e) Includes the Simla and Bhopal-Bara State Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(g) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Bara State Railways.

(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.

(i) Includes the Patni Branch.

(j) Return not received.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th July, 1889.

(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under Secretary.

Simla, 29th August, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be inserted in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

STATEMENT No. II.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Peshāwar.	Um-balla.	Karnāl.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Ind State W. J. Canal.	Bikaner State.	Kalsia State.	Gurdāspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiāna.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot State.	Nābha State.	Patiala State.	Ind Sirhind Canal.	TOTAL.
Wheat . . ✓	34,228	81	17,552	27,644	13,005	25,220	94	818	5,099	78,761	139,324	12,112	132,451	33,752	8,165	17,744	420	546,464	
Barley . . .	29,858	7	206	86	50	2,120	375	19	381	1,538	2,464	369	12,726	3,252	327	2,466	7	56,251	
Mixed grain . .	9,154	...	730	1,958	434	264	232	260	92	365	990	6,831	3,760	195	1,463	3,134	78	29,940	
Others . . .	761	78	2,005	1,706	458	12,234	96	559	2,031	29,183	34,960	6,599	54,931	16,956	3,956	10,863	90	177,466	
TOTAL RABI 1888-89 .	73,995	166	20,493	31,394	13,947	39,838	797	1,656	7,603	109,847	177,738	25,911	203,868	54,155	13,911	34,207	595	840,121	
TOTAL RABI 1887-88 .	56,693	226	13,565	7,181	4,855	17,345	194	2,288	9,221	97,493	159,896	20,305	163,497	50,255	12,287	26,259	148	655,907	

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Dept.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89, ON PERENNIAL CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canals Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Swat River Canal Division.	WESTERN JUNNA CANAL.		Jhind State, Western Junna Canal.	BARI DOAB CANAL.			SIRHIND CANAL.			TOTAL.
		Karnal Division.	Delhi Division.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	Ludhiana Division.	Ferozepore Division.	TOTAL.	
Wheat	34,222	40,413	40,214		53,026	170,158	223,184	44,579	163,852	208,431	546,464
Barley	29,858	2,088	120	30,000	498	3,885	4,383	1,400	18,402	19,802	56,251 30,000
Mixed grain	9,154	975	2,643		492	955	1,447	15,721	...	15,721	29,940
Others	761	14,287	1,588		15,767	50,407	66,174	28,574	66,082	94,656	177,466
TOTAL RABI 1888-89	73,995	57,763	44,565	30,000	69,783	225,405	295,188	90,274	248,336	338,610	840,121
TOTAL RABI 1887-88	56,693	31,461	12,039	14,199	59,341	207,269	266,610	73,293	201,612	274,905	655,907

(1) Includes the Hansi Division, which was amalgamated with it on the 1st April 1888.
(2) This is exclusive of the Jind irrigation, which is shown separately.

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1888-89.
Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Districts of the Punjab, irrigated by Perennial Canals.

Districts.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.					
	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	KHARIF, 1888-89.		RABI, 1888-89.		WHOLE YEAR 1888-89.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.			
				Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.	
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.						Increase.	Decrease.
SWAT RIVER CANAL.																
Peshawar . . .	592,674	1,602,560	905,600	33,915	...	6,078	73,995	17,302	...	107,910	11,224	...	+ 11.61	14.2	13.1	- 7.75
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																
Umballa . . .	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	(1) 2,101	...	16	166	...	60	2,267	...	76	- 3.24	53.47	35.20	- 34.17
Karnal . . .	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	(2) 34,327	...	760	20,493	6,928	...	54,820	6,168	...	+ 12.68	38.73	32.25	- 16.73
Bohtak . . .	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	(3) 31,556	...	3,678	31,394	24,213	...	62,950	20,535	...	+ 48.41	24.75	20.40	- 17.58
Delhi . . .	643,515	804,933	525,676	(4) 27,770	...	2,439	13,947	9,092	...	41,717	6,653	...	+ 18.97	34.60	32.50	- 6.07
Hissar . . .	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	(5) 41,278	...	2,340	35,409	18,064	...	76,687	15,724	...	+ 25.79	24.86	11.44	- 53.98
Bikaner State . . .	...	...	...	311	73	...	797	603	...	1,108	676	...	+ 156.48	...	...	...
Kalsia State . . .	...	...	...	1,179	120	...	122	...	12	1,301	108	...	+ 9.05	...	...	...
Jind State . . .	...	...	...	20,000	...	12,560	30,000	15,801	...	(6) 50,000	3,241	...	+ 6.93	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL . . .	3,391,191	7,408,550	4,225,668	158,522	193	21,793	132,328	74,701	72	290,850	53,105	76	+ 22.30	...	...	...

BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

Gurdáspur . . .	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	23,250	2,466	...	7,603	...	1,618	30,853	848	...	+283	28.4	33.1	+16.55
Amritsar . . .	893,266	1,006,798	766,773	80,988	4,551	...	109,847	12,354	...	190,835	16,905	...	+9.72	17.7	26.8	+51.41
Lahore . . .	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	(7)119,800	10,166	...	177,738	17,842	...	297,538	28,008	...	+10.39	14.9	19.2	+28.86
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	2,641,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	224,038	17,183	...	295,188	32,196	1,618	519,226	45,761	...	+9.67	...	...	...

SIRHIND CANAL.

Ludhiána . . .	618,835	882,167	729,009	11,019	1,392	...	25,911	5,606	...	36,930	6,998	...	+23.4	27.1	25.75	-4.98
Ferozepore . . .	650,519	1,761,280	1,344,000	89,070	14,492	...	203,868	40,371	...	292,938	54,863	...	+23.0	11.0	24.5	+122.73
Hissar . . .	Given above	...	...	456	456	...	4,429	4,429	...	4,885	4,885	...	...	...	...	...
Fardkot State . . .	...	...	...	19,387	1,213	...	54,155	3,900	...	73,542	5,113	...	+7.5	...	...	...
Patálá . . .	...	...	...	11,619	3,403	...	34,207	7,948	...	45,826	11,351	...	+32.9	...	...	...
Nábha . . .	...	...	...	5,569	1,149	...	13,911	1,624	...	19,480	2,773	...	+16.6	...	...	...
Jind . . .	...	...	...	83	47	...	595	447	...	678	494	...	+268.5	...	...	...
Kalsia . . .	...	...	...	837	...	172	1,534	...	620	2,371	...	792	-25.0	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	1,269,354	2,643,447	2,073,009	138,040	22,152	172	338,610	64,325	620	476,650	86,477	792	+21.92	...	...	...
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	7,894,286	16,164,221	9,992,201	554,515	39,528	21,965	840,121	186,524	2,310	1,394,636	196,567	868	+16.32	...	...	...

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) The difference of 2 acres in Umballa, 31 acres in Karnál, 6 acres in Rohtak, 5 acres in Delhi and 5 acres in Hissar Districts between the figures for Kharif 1888, shown in this Statement and in half-yearly return for that crop, is due to additions subsequently made after submission of the half-yearly return.
 (6) This is the area for which Jind will pay annually Rs. 1,05,500 under the agreement, since the distributaries have been handed over to the State.
 (7) The difference of 2,192 acres between the area shown in the half-yearly statement for Kharif 1888 and that shown in this statement is due to the fact that in the former the area of Changa Manga Plantation was shown approximately and now the actual area as reported by the Forest Department is shown—

Area irrigated,	1887-88	Acres.
"	1,198,937	
"	1,394,636	
NET INCREASE	195,699	

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING
THE MONTH OF JULY, 1889.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years	26	22	48	47.93 women to every 100 men.	35	30	65	41.49 women to every 100 men.	61	52	113
From 2 to 10 years	106	91	197		105	69	174		211	160	371
„ 10 „ 20 „	77	32	109		48	23	71		125	55	180
„ 20 „ 30 „	472	231	703		451	192	643		923	423	1,346
„ 30 „ 40 „	103	48	151		129	43	172		232	91	323
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	2	3		1	3	4		2	5	7
Above 50 years . . . . .	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211		769	360	1,129		1,554	786	2,340

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Western Bengal	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Central ditto . . . . .	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Eastern ditto . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	129	81	210	232	115	347	361	196	557
North-Western Provinces	433	260	693	401	189	590	834	449	1,283
Oudh	206	77	283	121	47	168	327	124	451
Central India	10	6	16	5	2	7	15	8	23
Punjab	3	1	4	4	...	4	7	1	8
Nepal and Native States	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211	769	360	1,129	1,554	786	2,340

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	94	49	134	38	30	118	182	70	252
Agriculturists	245	97	342	261	85	346	506	182	688
Artisans	40	27	76	62	29	91	111	56	167
Low castes	339	225	564	309	188	497	648	413	1,061
Musulmans	58	37	95	49	28	77	107	65	172
Christians . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211	769	360	1,129	1,554	786	2,340

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,447	721	2,168
2. Musulmans	107	65	172
3. Christians . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,554	786	2,340

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 2nd, 1889.**

The most important changes which have occurred over India during the past week are the gradual but steady fall in the force and extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon and the disappearance of the steepish barometric gradient between Southern and Northern India, which has hitherto been a prominent feature in the pressure distribution. The Bay of Bengal monsoon has to a certain extent followed the same course as that of the Arabian Sea, but the change to weaker force did not occur till quite the close of the week, and hence, while the region influenced by the Arabian Sea current has had almost everywhere deficient rain, that part of India which derives its rainfall from the Bengal side has had exceptionally wet weather.

The Chart of the 27th showed that the depression which at the close of the previous week was moving westward across the country had contracted considerably in size, and that the centre lay between Raipur and Sutna. Gradients without being steep were favourable to the full extension of the monsoon currents, and the normal monsoon circulation, of winds of about the average strength, prevailed throughout the greater part of India, though there were feeble cyclonic movements around the centre of depression. By the morning of the 28th the depression had to a large extent filled up, but the relative distribution of pressure had changed very little. There were however already signs of an approach to great uniformity of pressure over the Peninsula, and the winds over Western India were falling lighter. The distribution of pressure, as shown by the Chart of the 29th, was peculiar and abnormal. A well marked depression lay over the Western Punjab and relatively low readings over the Gangetic plain. To the southward, but in the immediate neighbourhood, of these low pressure areas gradients were steep or moderately so and a fresh westerly current of wind prevailed, but still further to the southward, over the Peninsula, pressure was becoming very uniform and the Bombay monsoon was falling off. Over the Bay a strong monsoon current was blowing. The Chart of the 30th exhibited no important change, except that the winds in the west and centre of the Peninsula were drawing towards north. The Bay monsoon continued strong and steady. On the 31st the pressure distribution was still more abnormal. The low pressure areas over the Western Punjab and Upper Sind and over the Gangetic plain were rather better defined than on the 30th and the gradients on their southern borders were steeper. At the same time a slight anti-cyclone or high pressure area had been developed over the west of the Peninsula and readings were very uniform over Western, Central, and Southern India. The wind had become strongly north-westerly along the West Coast and over the Deccan. A fresh south-westerly and westerly current prevailed within the region covered by the steep gradients noticed above and a moderately strong monsoon was blowing over the head of the Bay, but in Upper India the wind was variable and light. On the 1st a small local depression was shown in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and the barometer was falling over the whole of Northern India. The area of high and uniform pressures over the Peninsula was less strongly

marked than on the 1st and moderate gradients appeared to be spreading southward again. The wind however remained north-westerly and light over the west and centre of the Peninsula. A cyclonic circulation was shown around the depression near Allahabad, and elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. On the 2nd there was no important change, but the Allahabad depression had almost disappeared and the monsoon over the Bay had fallen lighter.

Temperature.—The net result for the week of the daily variations of temperature from the normal again exhibits small departures in most Provinces. In Guzerat and Central India the weekly variation is *nil* and in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The largest variations are reported from Bombay and the Punjab, the former having been warmer, the latter cooler, than usual. In Bombay every day of the week was warmer than the normal and in the Punjab every day was cooler, but in the other Provinces the variations were less regular: thus—

No. of days below Normal.	Province.	No. of days above Normal.
0	Bombay	7
2	Sind and Rajputana	5
2	Madras	5
4	Bengal	3
5	Guzerat and Central India	2
5	North-Western Provinces	2
6	Central Provinces	1
6	Burmah	1
7	Punjab	0
37		26

This shows that on the whole the weather has been cooler than usual over India; and the following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	— 0.8°	— 0.6°
Bengal	+ 0.5°	— 0.1°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.3°	— 0.7°
Punjab	+ 0.6°	— 1.4°
Bombay	+ 0.6°	+ 1.2°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1.1°	— 0.3°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0.9°	0
Sind and Rajputana	— 0.9°	+ 0.2°
Madras	— 0.2°	+ 0.5°

Briefly, this shows that, compared with the average, the temperature has risen in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, and Madras, and fallen in Northern India.

Rain.—The conditions affecting rainfall over India have been nearly the reverse of those prevailing last week, the Bay of Bengal monsoon current having been the stronger and the Arabian Sea current the weaker during the past seven days. Hence the distribution of rainfall has also been reversed, Northern India reporting excessive and Southern and Central India deficient rains. In the North-Western Provinces another cause, in addition to that produced by the strength of the Bay monsoon, of heavy rainfall was the small depression which appeared near Allahabad on the 1st and which was accompanied by some heavy falls of rain in its neighbourhood.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 27th rain was shown to have fallen in all parts of India except Sind, the Bombay Deccan, and the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. The amounts were generally moderate, the largest being 2 inches at Ranikhet. On the 28th the only region that was wholly without rain was Sind and the Southern Punjab, and the amounts were somewhat larger than on the previous day. On the 29th rain ceased again in the Deccan, but otherwise there was no change; and on the 30th no rain was reported from the north-west of the Punjab. The Chart of the 31st showed that rain had ceased over the greater part of the Peninsula and of North-Western India. The break continued in the north-west on the 1st, but rain had recommenced over the Peninsula. On the 2nd a break in the rains was reported from nearly the whole of Western, Central, and North-Western India.

The concluding table shows that, as was the case last week, twenty-eight divisions have received more than the average amount of rain and twenty-two have received less. As pointed out above however, the respective distribution of these divisions of heavy and light rainfall is to a large extent the reverse of that prevailing last week. Burma, with the exception of Lower Burma, where there is a slight deficiency, has received ample rain, and the whole of Bengal, with the exception of Orissa, has received more than the normal amount. The North-Western Provinces record heavy rain except in the western division, where it is short. In the east and in Oudh the excess has been very large. In the Punjab the hill and submontane districts have again received slightly deficient rainfall, but the other districts received more. The inland districts in the south of the Peninsula report excessive rain, but the coast districts all along the West Coast, as well as nearly all the central districts, report a deficiency. In Madras four districts have received less and three more than the normal.

The maximum falls in Burma have been by no means so large as those reported last week, while in Bengal and Assam, on the contrary, they are larger. Cherrapunji has received 39 inches; Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnahs), 10½ inches; Cooch Behar, 13½ inches; and Alipore (Jalpaiguri), 14 inches. In Behar the heaviest fall was 10½ inches at Bahera in Durbhanga, while in Oudh the heaviest falls were 12½ inches at Pertabgarh and 13 inches in Fyzabad. Large falls were reported throughout the North-Western Provinces, the largest being 15½ inches at Akbarpur (Cawnpore); but in the Punjab the only fall of importance was 9½ inches at Panipat. All over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the maximum falls call for no remark, the only one of importance being 14 inches at Shugulpore in Bhopal.

The concluding column of the table shows that the seasonal rains are appreciably short only in the following places:—Lower and Central Burma, East Bengal, Punjab hill districts, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, and Rajputana West. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal rainfall equals or nearly equals the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to September 2nd.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	9'50	8'36	+ 1'14	155'18	141'89	+ 9
	Lower Burmah	4'07	4'43	- 0'36	57'84	71'84	- 19
	Central Burmah	4'32	3'71	+ 0'61	45'71	58'41	- 22
	Upper Burmah	2'12	?	?	43'72	?	?
	Arakan	8'18	5'73	+ 2'45	146'97	150'51	- 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	4'26	3'53	+ 0'73	55'26	63'46	- 13
	Assam (Surma)	8'47	3'82	+ 4'65	90'42	74'48	+ 29
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5'68	3'02	+ 2'66	63'83	54'65	+ 17
	Deltaic Bengal	2'45	2'18	+ 0'27	36'18	39'78	- 9
	Central Bengal	3'05	2'29	+ 0'76	37'22	38'72	- 4
	North Bengal	7'87	4'57	+ 3'30	82'09	72'65	+ 12
	Orissa	1'86	1'98	- 0'12	36'80	35'41	+ 4
	Chota Nagpur	2'99	2'11	+ 0'88	36'14	36'19	0
	Behar (South)	4'32	1'87	+ 2'45	32'67	30'66	+ 7
	Do. (North)	3'71	2'76	+ 0'95	38'41	34'54	+ 11
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	6'96	1'88	+ 5'08	36'16	26'02	+ 39
	Oudh (South)	6'90	1'87	+ 5'03	35'99	26'26	+ 38
	Do. (North)	6'78	1'90	+ 4'88	37'43	28'77	+ 30
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	4'30	1'59	+ 2'71	24'33	22'95	+ 5
	North - Western Provinces (West).	1'30	1'72	- 0'42	21'10	21'42	- 1
PUNJAB	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	4'73	2'45	+ 2'28	45'22	32'93	+ 37
	Punjab (South)	0'76	0'69	+ 0'07	11'29	10'70	+ 6
	Do. (Central)	2'62	1'36	+ 1'26	16'58	17'04	- 6
	Do. (Submontane)	1'27	1'32	- 0'05	20'00	21'07	- 5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1'72	4'64	- 2'92	57'87	68'77	- 16
	Do. (North-West)	1'28	0'81	+ 0'47	15'66	15'96	- 2
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Do. (West)	0'78	0'21	+ 0'57	6'65	5'75	+ 16
	Malabar	1'68	3'06	- 1'38	87'17	88'32	- 1
	Madras (South Central)	2'21	0'88	+ 1'33	24'33	11'49	+ 112
	Coorg	4'27	4'22	+ 0'05	80'73	81'37	- 1
	Mysore	2'43	1'11	+ 1'32	11'73	14'80	- 21
	Konkan	2'17	4'44	- 2'27	109'08	82'55	+ 32
	Bombay Deccan	0'39	1'54	- 1'15	18'04	22'09	- 20
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Khandeish	0'48	1'36	- 0'88	7'17	10'64	- 27
	Berar	1'21	2'50	- 1'29	28'93	25'10	+ 15
	Central Provinces (West)	1'54	2'24	- 0'70	29'91	30'53	- 2
	Ditto (Central)	2'25	2'66	- 0'41	45'56	40'40	+ 13
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Ditto (East)	1'24	2'09	- 0'85	43'10	36'91	+ 17
	Guzerat	2'50	3'08	- 0'58	32'06	30'24	+ 6
	Kattiawar	0'36	1'82	- 1'46	23'38	21'97	+ 6
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Sind	0	0'25	- 0'25	1'48	3'89	- 62
	Central India (East)	2'19	2'10	+ 0'09	35'24	28'52	+ 24
	Rajputana (East), Central	1'66	2'25	- 0'59	28'36	20'93	+ 36
	India (West).	0'03	1'02	- 0'99	8'39	10'30	- 19
MADRAS	Rajputana (West)	0'03	1'02	- 0'99	8'39	10'30	- 19
	East Coast (North)	2'05	1'52	+ 0'53	23'26	18'20	+ 28
	East Coast (North) (a)	1'00	1'73	- 0'73	25'15	27'15	- 7
	Hyderabad (South)	1'30	1'58	- 0'28	10'86	16'10	+ 4
	Madras (Central)	1'31	1'10	+ 0'21	13'13	12'26	+ 7
	East Coast (Central)	0'92	1'13	- 0'21	13'26	13'44	- 1
	Ditto (South)	1'06	1'13	- 0'07	13'69	10'61	+ 29
	Madras (South)	1'54	0'80	+ 0'74	5'87	5'83	+ 1

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 5th September, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rainfall general and good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, and Coimbatore. More rain wanted in parts of these districts and Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. Crops damaged by insects in Anantapur, Tinnevely, and Salem. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in seven, and stationary in the rest. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,174; Gopalpur Canal, 1,330; Ghat Roads, 3,942; other minor works, 2,017. Number on village relief on 24th August, 52,559, including 31,057 children; fed in kitchens, 11,023, including 7,726 children. Imports during week by sea and land, 655 tons. General prospects favourable everywhere. Season very favourable in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain during week general; total fall insufficient in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops damaged by floods in parts of Karachi, by blight in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Kaira; also withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Preparations for late crops progressing in Karachi and Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Prices rising in two talukas of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—Ordinary monsoon weather has been prevalent throughout the week, and there has been general rain over the whole Province. The rain was rather heavy in parts of North and East Bengal and Behar. Transplanting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, but more rain is still wanted in places in Western Bengal, South Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Sadr sub-division of Balasore, and the Palamow sub-division of Lohardagga. Early rice and jute harvests are in progress. Outturn of early rice reported to be full average in Backergunge; not much short of average in Rajshahye and Jalpaiguri; and only 9 annas in Pubna and Dacca. In Pubna the quality of jute is said to have been impaired by excessive water. In Behar and Chota Nagpur the *bhadoi* crops are promising, except on the inundated tracts. In Behar some of these crops have begun to be harvested. Food-stocks are reported sufficient in all the affected areas of the Province. In Muzaffarpur the floods are subsiding, but applications for gratuitous relief are increasing. In Chumparun agricultural loans are being distributed, and 1,900 people are in receipt of Government and private charity. Charitable relief is also being given to 177 persons in the Contai sub-division of Midnapur, where the affected area is about 110 square miles. In the north of Bhagalpur the attendance on two relief works has increased from 341 to 402.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th September.*—The rainfall has been generally heavy throughout the Provinces. Crops have suffered in several places from excessive rain and from overflow of rivers. Prospects are however favourable. Harvesting operations have commenced in a few districts. Markets are well supplied, and prices are on the whole steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan and Peshawar. Prices are falling in Delhi, Mooltan, and Shahpur; rising in Rawalpindi; and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *khariif* crops almost completed. Ploughings for *rabi* in progress. Prospects of *rabi*

crops are generally good and promising. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th September.*—*Kharif* crops suffered to some extent in Saugor from excessive moisture; but there is now a seasonable break in the weather all over the Provinces, and the prospects of the crops are very favourable. The ground is being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Prices continue steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st August.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was heavy in most districts. Some paddy has been destroyed by floods in Bassein and a little in Thongwa; otherwise the crops promise well, though backward in Tharrawaddy and Prome. In Upper Burma there was fair rainfall in Bhamo, Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Kyaukse, Upper Chindwin, Myingyan, and Pynmana. In the other districts the rainfall was slight, or there was none. Rain is wanted in parts of Shwebo, Pokokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin; except in these districts and in Bhamo, the crops generally promise well. The prices of paddy rose 5 per cent. in Thongwa, 14 per cent. in Shwebo, and fell 10 per cent. in Tharrawaddy and 9 per cent. in Prome. There were no other fluctuations of consequence.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall excessive in Nowgong, and moderate elsewhere. Reaping of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Tea doing well; blight is prevalent in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rainfall good throughout the State of Mysore, except in parts of Tumkur, where rain is needed. Standing crops in good condition. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. South-west monsoon has closed. Prospects good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Weeding continues. *Kharif* in good condition. Preparation of fields for *rabi* commenced. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Fair rain during the week in Hyderabad. *Kharif* crops prospering. Weeding of *abi* crops continues. Water in tanks not yet sufficient for *tabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. Prospects of crops and pasturage in Goona improved. No change in Neemuch and Bhopal. Bhopawar reports crops slightly damaged by rain. Locusts have appeared in parts of Jhabua and Burwani in Bhopawar. Prices of foodgrains high in Western Malwa and slightly fallen in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Heavy rain in Kerowlee, slight in Meywar and Sirohi, and moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Hope of good harvests. Damage reported by locusts in Marwar; by insects in Meywar; and by heavy rain in Jhallawar, Harowtee, and Kerowlee. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Seasonable rain. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 11TH AUGUST, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 10TH AUGUST, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 11TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Lines worked by Companies.													
24th August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,32,820	418	1,514	6,80,326	450	1,59,40,551	554	1,63,52,141	569	4,11,590	...
24th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,729	153	57	7,418	130	1,56,886	144	1,61,731	149	4,845	...
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	623	52	12	662	55	19,697	86	17,791	78	...	...
.....	Sindia	75	4,231	56	...	(a)	...	1,45,061	102	(a)	...	...	1,45,061
17th August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,12,899	128	1,664	2,77,000	166	67,36,887	213	76,90,678	245	9,53,791	...
17th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	14,890	80	305	(c) 18,465	61	6,24,373	177	(c) 7,14,374	127	90,061	...
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	66,985	79	857	61,111	71	14,87,307	92	15,95,917	98	1,08,610	...
17th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	11,105	80	219	13,850	63	1,96,615	74	2,60,953	63	64,338	...
17th ditto	Indian Midland	136	9,591	70	746	(e) 44,096	59	2,88,665	112	(e) 10,67,175	89	7,78,510	...
17th ditto	Villupuram - Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,978	48	83	4,603	55	92,118	58	91,389	58	...	72
17th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,142	32	36	1,410	39	29,317	45	37,031	57	7,714	...
	TOTAL	4,753	9,67,059	203	5,493	11,08,941	202	2,57,17,477	285	2,79,89,180	276	22,71,703	...
State Lines worked by Government.													
24th August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	4,01,125	166	2,386	4,47,470	188	87,67,473	191	99,93,013	222	12,25,540	...
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	99,836	131	692	1,05,902	153	26,86,344	204	30,15,071	229	3,28,727	...
17th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,818	79	125	14,440	115	2,22,611	94	2,38,914	109	36,393	...
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,710	260	45	13,870	308	2,71,068	317	3,03,424	358	32,356	...
17th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,13,241	317	747	2,20,090	295	29,12,097	228	31,42,934	238	2,39,837	...
24th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,604	59	27	1,460	53	36,041	73	35,193	72	...	84
24th ditto	Tirhoot	259	20,018	77	273	35,952	132	6,43,470	138	7,15,247	146	71,777	...
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur- Sihramau	105	3,860	37	105	5,765	55	97,307	49	1,28,175	64	30,868	...
17th ditto	Jorhat	25	1,554	62	25	1,471	58	21,375	40	22,278	41	903	...
10th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	124	17	7	176	23	1,298	9	2,088	15	790	...
10th ditto	Burma (g)	392	41,351	105	553	67,597	122	11,03,830	153	17,16,311	165	6,12,472	...
	TOTAL	4,761	7,95,241	167	4,985	9,14,193	183	1,67,62,923	186	1,93,32,648	208	25,69,725	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.													
17th August, 1889	Madras	840	1,56,126	186	840	1,68,931	201	31,14,180	195	34,33,957	217	3,18,877	...
10th ditto	South Indian	654	96,448	147	654	1,01,541	155	20,56,455	105	21,66,912	175	1,10,457	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,19,644	347	1,440	(i) 3,55,234	247	1,68,77,399	592	1,30,11,455	478	...	38,65,944
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,42,231	309	461	1,71,000	371	47,94,169	547	51,06,267	587	3,12,098	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,14,449	265	3,395	7,96,706	235	2,68,42,203	409	2,37,17,691	370	...	31,24,512
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,906	26,76,749	206	13,873	28,19,840	203	6,93,22,603	282	7,10,39,519	274	17,16,916	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,58,71,889	146	3,66,29,168	141	7,57,279	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,50,714	136	3,44,10,351	133	9,59,637	...
Assisted Companies.													
24th August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	3,996	182	22	4,959	225	1,12,063	205	1,12,435	266	372	...
3rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,54,290	110	(m) 1,74,234	124	19,938	...
24th ditto	Bengal and North- Western	376	34,652	92	376	38,470	102	9,76,278	137	10,29,411	145	53,133	...
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,047	75	67	5,589	83	1,41,583	117	1,45,110	120	3,527	...
	TOTAL	465	43,695	94	465	49,018	105	13,84,220	134	14,61,190	143	76,970	...
Native States.													
17th August, 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed Company	310	27,763	89	354	43,851	124	5,75,579	109	7,80,096	117	2,04,517	...
17th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,239	21	59	1,640	28	53,042	47	51,279	46	...	1,763
17th ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Verangam- Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	703	33	27	700	26	18,382	46	22,257	44	3,875	...
17th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal- Junagarh-Porbandar	193	12,173	63	260	16,000	62	3,93,054	107	5,41,183	110	1,48,129	...
17th ditto	Morvi	68	2,100	32	68	2,326	34	74,808	58	83,141	64	8,273	...
17th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,096	33	124	5,200	42	1,44,211	61	1,32,491	57	...	11,720
	TOTAL	775	48,140	62	892	69,717	78	12,59,136	83	16,10,447	96	3,51,311	...

- (a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

- (h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th August, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd August, 1889.

SIMLA, 5th September, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 37.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI. of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI. of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 9th, 1889.**

In the previous summary the gradual steady fall in the force and extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon current was noticed, and the commencement of a similar change in the case of the Bengal current was reported. These conditions have continued during the past week, throughout which period the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon has been practically absent and the Bengal current feeble, intermittent, and variable.

The Chart of the 3rd of September showed an area of very low pressure over the Indus Valley and of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic plain, with high pressures over the Andaman Sea and Lower Burma and relatively high pressures over the south of the Peninsula. Moderate gradients existed over Sind, Guzerat, and Rajputana, and a moderately strong westerly current of air blew across those districts and into the central parts of the country. Elsewhere the winds were light and generally variable—more particularly on the West Coast. On the 4th the general distribution was unaltered, but the low pressure area over the Indus Valley had largely filled up. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and calms and northerly breezes prevailed there. The Chart of the 5th showed a redevelopment of the low pressure over the extreme north-west and to a considerable extent a reproduction of the pressure distribution which prevailed on the 3rd. A general westerly current of air, light or moderate in force, swept across Northern and Central India, while northerly to north-westerly breezes and calms were reported from the Peninsula. South-westerly winds were blowing across the Bengal Coast, and an imperfect cyclonic circulation prevailed in Lower Burma. On the 6th the barometer was falling generally, but the change was fairly uniform and the distribution not materially altered. The westerly winds over Northern India had fallen

off in strength, but there was little other change. The chart of the 7th showed that pressure continued to decrease generally. A small shallow disturbance, with a cyclonic circulation of the winds, had passed into West Bengal from the Bay, and a well defined low pressure area was shown over the north-west of the Punjab, but the most prominent feature of the distribution was an elongated anti-cyclone lying over the centre of the Peninsula, extending from Malegaon to Cochin. A slight extension of easterly winds into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces was shown and also a further decrease in the westerly winds over Northern India, but otherwise there was very little change. By the morning of the 8th the small depression over South-West Bengal had disappeared, but the chart showed little other change. The chart of the 9th also showed very little alteration in pressure, but the winds had become moderate in force and normal in direction at the head of the Bay. Calms and variable winds prevailed in Northern India and light northerly to north-westerly winds over the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The generally cool weather, which prevailed over India during the week ending September 2nd, continued during the first two days of the week under review, but with the decreasing rainfall temperature rose, and the general temperature during the remaining five days of the week was above the normal average. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of temperature in the Provinces of Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and a deficiency in Bengal, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras. The excess in Bombay equals nearly 2°, in the Punjab 1½°, and in the Central Provinces 1°, while the deficiencies on the contrary were almost everywhere small. The warmest day was the 8th, when the only Provinces reporting a deficient temperature were Bengal and Guzerat and Central India; the coolest day was the 3rd, when the only places reporting any excess were Bombay and the Central Provinces.

During the week the maxima in the Indus Valley have steadily exceeded 100°, on one occasion by as much as 5°, and during the latter half of the week these high maxima have extended over the greater part of the Punjab also. The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	— 0·6	+ 0·7
Bengal	— 0·1	— 0·6
North-Western Provinces	— 0·7	+ 0·1
Punjab	— 1·4	+ 1·6
Bombay	+ 1·2	+ 1·9
Central Provinces and Berar	— 0·3	+ 1·0
Guzerat and Central India	0	— 0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0·2	— 0·3
Madras	+ 0·5	— 0·4

This table shows that, compared with the average, the weather has been warmer in all Provinces, except Sind and Rajputana, Bengal and Madras.

Rain.—A weak and irregular monsoon on the Bay of Bengal side and an almost entire absence of monsoon winds on the western side of India, together with a freedom from travelling cyclonic storms, have combined to give very short rainfall to almost all parts of India. The average pressure difference between Southern and Northern India during September is ordinarily about 2½-tenths of an inch, while during the past week the difference reached only two-tenths as a rule, and on the 9th was not much more than one-tenth. Small barometric differences such as these at this season are always accompanied with weak monsoon winds, which in their turn are accompanied with deficient rainfall.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 3rd rain was falling all round the Bay of Bengal, as well as over the greater part of Assam and Bengal and as far west as the east of North-Western Provinces. Showers were also reported from the inland parts of the Peninsula, from one or two places on the West Coast, and at one or two in the North-West

Himalaya. Elsewhere the weather was fair. On the 4th a similar distribution prevailed. On the 5th the rainfall showed a further falling off. Slight showers only were reported, except in Bengal, where the amounts were heavier. The chart of the 6th showed slight rainfall at the hill stations in the north-west, over the south and east of the Peninsula, and over Lower Bengal, and fine weather elsewhere. On the morning of the 7th there was no change in the break in the rains, except in Bengal, where, due to a small local depression, there had been some extension of the rainfall area. On the 8th rain had increased somewhat over the central parts of the country, but there was no other change; and on the 9th slight general rain was reported from the Deccan, the Central stations, Bengal, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Assam, and Burma.

The table at the close of the summary shows that thirty-eight of the divisions into which India is divided for rainfall purposes have received deficient rainfall and only twelve have received more than the average. Three divisions in the Punjab, *viz.*, the North-West, West, and Submontane, have received no rain whatever, and the amounts reported from all parts of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar have been very small. The amount of the deficiency in other parts of India varies largely, some divisions having very nearly the normal amount of rainfall, while others in the vicinity have received only trifling falls.

The whole of Burma has had deficient rain; so also has the whole of Bengal and Assam, with the exception of Deltaic Bengal and the valley of the Brahmaputra, where there has been a moderate or slight excess. In Upper India Oudh North has received a very trifling excess, but all the other divisions have received deficient rain—in some cases very largely so. Malabar and the Konkan Coasts have received less than half an inch of rain each during the week, but inland, within the divisions of Madras (South Central), Mysore, and the Deccan, the rainfall has been heavier than usual. Khandeish, Berar, and the Central Provinces have had very deficient rainfall, and in the whole of Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rain has also been short. On the other hand the whole of Madras, with the exception of the East Coast South, has had heavy rain.

The record of maximum falls exhibits very few instances of large amounts. In some parts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces there are some local falls ranging between 5 and 12 inches, but they are the exception, and in the Punjab the falls are very light. In the west and south of the Peninsula the maximum falls range between 3 and 5 inches, while in the central parts of the country they are still smaller, but on the eastern side of the Peninsula there are several heavy amounts reported.

The concluding column of the table shows an extension of the area over which the seasonal rainfall is short. The following are the divisions where the rainfall is deficient by more than 10 per cent.: Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Punjab, Central, Submontane, and hill districts, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, and Rajputana West. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal fall equals or nearly equals the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to September 9th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	1'01	7'70	— 6'69	156'18	149'59	+ 4
	Lower Burmah	1'59	4'94	— 3'35	59'43	76'78	— 23
	Central Burmah	1'67	3'20	— 1'53	47'38	61'60	— 23
	Upper Burmah	1'05	?	?	23'28	?	?
	Arakan	3'85	6'13	— 2'28	150'81	156'64	— 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2'04	3'98	— 1'94	57'30	67'44	— 15
	Assam (Surma)	3'44	4'14	— 0'70	99'86	78'62	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4'99	3'16	+ 1'83	68'82	57'64	+ 19
	Deltaic Bengal	3'08	2'92	+ 0'16	39'27	42'69	— 8
	Central Bengal	2'89	2'92	— 0'03	40'19	41'55	— 3
	North Bengal	4'11	4'51	— 0'40	86'20	77'16	+ 12
	Orissa	1'20	2'74	— 1'54	38'00	38'15	0
	Chota Nagpur	1'62	2'68	— 1'06	38'14	39'76	— 4
	Behar (South)	2'32	2'37	— 0'05	34'99	33'03	+ 6
	Do. (North)	2'25	2'58	— 0'33	40'67	37'12	+ 10
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	1'06	1'89	— 0'83	37'22	27'91	+ 33
	Oudh (South)	1'15	1'69	— 0'54	37'14	27'95	+ 33
	Do. (North)	2'35	2'21	+ 0'14	30'81	30'59	+ 21
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'66	1'84	— 1'18	24'99	24'79	+ 1
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'23	1'68	— 1'45	21'33	23'10	— 8
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1'24	1'90	— 0'66	41'89	34'34	+ 31
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'04	0'68	— 0'64	11'33	11'38	0
	Do. (Central)	0'08	1'50	— 1'42	16'66	19'14	— 13
	Do. (Submontane)	0	1'39	— 1'39	20'00	22'45	— 11
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'78	2'51	— 1'73	58'65	71'28	— 18
	Do. (North-West)	0	0'81	— 0'81	15'66	16'77	— 7
	Do. (West)	0	0'26	— 0'26	6'65	6'01	+ 2
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'34	2'46	— 2'12	87'51	90'77	— 4
	Madras (South Central)	1'85	1'08	+ 0'77	26'18	12'57	+ 108
	Coorg	2'03	3'23	— 0'20	82'76	84'60	— 2
	Mysore	4'15	1'18	+ 2'97	15'88	10'04	— 1
	Konkan	0'45	3'31	— 2'86	99'69	80'70	— 24
	Bombay Deccan	1'32	1'14	+ 0'18	19'37	23'82	— 19
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'75	1'33	— 0'58	12'92	17'97	— 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'16	1'96	— 0'80	30'10	27'06	+ 11
	Central Provinces (West)	0'78	2'82	— 2'04	30'69	33'35	— 8
	Ditto (Central)	0'60	2'73	— 2'13	46'10	43'13	+ 7
	Ditto (East)	1'46	1'87	— 0'41	48'22	41'82	+ 15
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'11	2'16	— 2'05	32'16	32'40	— 1
	Kattiawar	0'40	1'55	— 1'15	23'78	23'52	+ 1
	Sind	0'07	0'14	— 0'07	1'55	4'03	— 62
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'28	1'89	— 1'61	35'52	30'41	+ 17
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'07	1'73	— 1'66	28'43	22'06	+ 25
	Rajputana (West)	0'10	1'06	— 0'96	8'49	11'36	— 25
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'63	1'51	+ 1'12	25'89	19'71	+ 31
	Do. (North) (a)	3'85	2'20	+ 1'65	29'00	29'34	— 1
	Hyderabad (South)	1'83	1'12	+ 0'71	18'69	17'28	+ 8
	Madras (Central)	3'37	0'86	+ 2'51	16'50	13'12	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	1'01	1'21	+ 0'20	14'87	14'65	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0'63	1'23	— 0'60	14'31	11'84	+ 21
	Madras (South)	0'70	0'05	+ 0'65	6'56	6'48	+ 1

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 12th September, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainfall general; good in all districts, except Madras, South Arcot, and Tanjore. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot, suffering from want of rain in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely, and damaged by excessive rain in parts of Anantapur. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,699; Gopalpur Canal, 1,373; Ghât Roads, 3,710; minor works, 3,644. Number on village relief on 31st August, 46,032, including 28,246 children; fed in kitchens, 10,402, including 7,513 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land, 394 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Good rain over the greater part of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and crop prospects improved by it; slight in Guzerat, Kathiawar, Konkan, Khandesh, and Nasik. Total fall still insufficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Baroda. Standing crops damaged by rats, insects, and locusts in parts of Karachi; by locusts in parts of Shikarpur and Hyderabad; by insects and locusts in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals; also withering for want of moisture in two talukas of Surat and Poona, one of Ahmednagar, and parts of Nasik. Standing crops otherwise good. Preparation for late crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum. Drinking water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara. Prices rising in two talukas of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th September.*—Fairly general rain has fallen over the whole Province during the week, but there is now a partial break in the rains. Transplanting is nearly finished and the prospects of the winter rice are generally favourable, except in places in Western Bengal, in the south-west of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in the Sadr subdivision of Balasore, where the rainfall is still scanty. Autumn rice and jute harvests in some districts are expected to give fair results, while in others the outturn is estimated to be below the average. In Moorshedabad much damage has been caused to the autumn rice by floods, and in the east of Bogra the damage is also considerable. The *bhadoi* crops are being harvested and promise well, except in the inundated parts of Behar, where they have been almost wholly destroyed. Foodstocks continue to be sufficient in the affected tracts. At Motihari the price of common rice has fallen from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers a rupee; at Madhubani it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers; and at Sitamarhi from $8\frac{2}{3}$ to $9\frac{2}{3}$ seers. In Chumparun and Muzaffarpur agricultural loans are being given and the persons in receipt of charitable relief are increasing. The number of persons employed on relief works are 365 in Bhagalpur and about 1,500 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th September.*—There has been light rain during the week, except in the eastern districts, where floods have occurred. Crops are doing well. Harvesting operations in progress and ploughing for *rabi* has begun in some places. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally stationary, but in a few districts show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Rainfall light; showers in Khushab tahsil, Shahpur district, only. Prices falling in Delhi, Mooltan, and Shahpur; rising in Rawalpindi; and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *kharif*

crops completed. Ploughings for *rabi* commenced in certain districts. Rain wanted in Sialkot. Prospects of standing crops good and promising. Rice crop in Umballa suffering for want of rain. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Weather seasonable. The rainfall has been slightly deficient in parts of Jubbulpore and Seoni, but the prospects of the *kharif* crops continue favourable. Land being prepared for winter sowings. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was generally light and in Thayetmyo and Tavoy has not been sufficient, and in Thongwa late planted paddy has suffered from want of heavy rain; elsewhere the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma there was fair rainfall in Mandalay and Pynmana, but elsewhere but little fell or there was none at all. Rain is much wanted in Shwebo, Sagain, Lower Chindwin, Pakokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin districts; elsewhere the crop prospect is fair. The price of paddy has risen 9 per cent. in Thongwa, 4 per cent. in Thayetmyo and Magwe; but elsewhere there is little or no change.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Weather showery; nights unusually cool. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice still continue. Tea blight severe in Cachar. Prospects of tea and other crops good, except in Nowgong, where floods have done damage.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the State of Mysore. Standing crops in good condition, except in the Shikarpur taluk of the Shimoga district. Prices slightly fallen in Shimoga.

Good rain in Coorg. Standing crops doing well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Average rainfall good in Berar. Weeding continues. Crops healthy. Fodder sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Rainfall during week 2.53 inches at Hyderabad; total since 1st January 24.46. Weeding of *kharif* crops concluded and weeding of *rabi* crops in progress. Water in tanks not yet sufficient for *rabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th September.*—During the week no rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopawar, or Neemuch. Crop prospects improved in Bhopawar and Bhopal; unchanged elsewhere. Locusts still exist in parts of Barwani. Prices of food-grains high in Goona, falling in Neemuch, steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Moderate rain in Bikaner; slight in Ajmere and Abu. No rain elsewhere. Standing crops good. Harvest prospects favourable. Locusts reported in districts of Sirohi. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th September.*—Good rain fell during the week. Early rice is being harvested. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 18TH AUGUST, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 17TH AUGUST, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1st August, 1889	State Lines worked by Companies.												
1st ditto	East Indian	1,514	6,40,633	423	1,514	6,34,057	419	1,65,81,184	548	1,69,44,920	560	3,63,736	...
1st ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,079	134	57	6,725	118	1,64,565	144	1,68,454	147	3,889	...
1st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	582	49	12	679	57	20,279	85	18,415	77	...	1,864
1st ditto	Sindia	75	4,704	63	...	(a)	...	1,49,765	100	(a)	...	...	1,49,765
1st August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,32,107	139	1,664	2,91,000	175	69,08,994	209	79,72,224	241	10,03,230	...
1st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	16,533	88	305	(c) 19,176	63	6,40,906	172	(c) 7,36,334	124	95,428	...
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	55,445	65	857	67,048	78	15,42,752	91	16,70,805	98	1,28,053	...
1st ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,749	69	285	19,358	68	2,06,364	74	2,79,173	63	72,809	...
1st ditto	Indian Midland	136	6,723	49	746	(e) 42,416	57	2,95,388	108	(e) 11,14,279	88	8,18,891	...
1st ditto	Vilupuram - Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,238	51	83	4,638	56	96,356	58	96,262	58	...	...
1st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,079	30	36	1,318	37	30,396	44	38,349	56	7,953	94
	TOTAL	4,753	9,79,472	206	5,559	10,86,415	195	2,66,96,949	281	2,90,39,215	271	23,42,266	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
1st August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	3,92,749	159	2,386	4,08,865	171	91,60,222	186	1,04,01,878	220	12,41,656	...
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	92,031	133	692	98,106	142	27,78,376	200	31,15,438	225	3,37,062	...
1st ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,077	97	125	14,350	115	2,34,688	94	2,73,264	109	38,576	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,709	260	45	11,605	258	2,82,777	314	3,14,245	352	31,468	...
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,31,125	343	747	2,29,790	308	31,43,222	234	33,72,724	241	2,29,502	...
1st ditto	Nalhati	27	2,705	100	27	2,955	76	38,746	75	37,248	72	...	1,498
1st ditto	Tirhoot	259	22,816	88	273	39,479	145	6,66,286	135	7,57,546	146	91,260	...
1st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	3,642	35	105	5,619	54	1,00,949	48	1,33,270	63	32,321	...
1st ditto	Jorhat	25	1,209	48	25	1,414	56	22,584	45	23,692	42	1,108	...
1st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	78	11	7	106	28	1,376	9	2,284	15	908	...
1st ditto	Burma (g)	392	41,815	107	553	70,268	127	11,45,054	151	17,77,075	162	6,31,421	...
	TOTAL	4,819	8,11,956	168	4,985	8,81,747	177	1,75,74,880	183	2,02,08,664	206	26,33,784	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
1st August, 1889	Madras	840	1,61,789	193	840	1,74,234	207	32,75,969	195	36,03,093	216	3,27,124	...
1st ditto	South Indian	654	1,06,905	163	654	1,03,798	159	21,63,360	165	22,72,680	175	1,09,320	...
1st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,08,424	340	1,440	(i) 3,37,756	235	1,73,85,823	579	1,33,52,732	460	...	40,33,091
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,53,095	332	461	1,66,000	360	49,47,264	537	52,82,606	577	3,35,342	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,30,213	269	3,395	7,81,788	230	2,77,72,416	402	2,45,11,111	364	...	32,61,305
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	13,024	27,21,641	209	13,939	27,49,950	197	7,20,44,245	277	7,37,58,990	271	17,14,745	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,51,802	144	3,82,06,461	140	7,54,659	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,45,92,443	133	3,55,52,529	131	9,60,086	...
	Assisted Companies.												
1st August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	4,223	192	22	4,611	210	1,16,286	261	1,16,606	262	320	...
1st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,64,504	111	(m) 1,84,939	125	20,485	...
1st ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	32,763	87	376	38,150	101	10,09,041	134	10,67,561	143	58,520	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,191	77	67	5,820	87	1,40,774	115	1,50,930	119	4,156	...
	TOTAL	465	42,177	91	465	48,581	104	14,36,605	132	15,20,086	141	83,481	...
	Native States.												
1st August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	30,589	99	354	43,028	122	6,06,168	108	8,23,124	117	2,16,956	...
1st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,351	23	59	1,780	30	54,393	46	53,352	46	...	1,041
1st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veranganam	21	741	35	27	600	22	19,123	46	23,934	43	3,911	...
1st ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	193	13,084	68	261	16,642	64	4,06,138	105	5,58,516	108	1,52,378	...
1st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	68	2,571	38	68	2,202	32	77,439	57	85,339	63	7,900	...
1st ditto	Junagarh-Porbandar	124	4,123	33	124	4,800	39	1,48,334	60	1,36,531	55	...	11,803
	TOTAL	775	52,459	68	893	69,052	77	13,11,595	88	16,79,896	95	3,68,301	...

(a) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patni Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th August, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be issued to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Meigui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 7	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Moulmein and Anherat	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	17 10	17 10
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 11	12 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	18 12	18 12
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 7	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263 0	263 0	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwayyin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	11 8	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 2	11 5	11 10	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	17 12	17 12
Aran—																										
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 10	14 14	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyauk-pyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	36 0	36 0
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahm-putra—																										
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kamrup . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8
Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nawang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Subass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Subass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0

[illegible]

† Not procurable.

• Not sold.

(2) 81-1 per 100 cabs

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

§ Not sold.

† Six pies per bundle.

† For husked gram.

Central India—

Indore
Nimach Cantonment
Baghelkhand (Satna)
Goona
Gwalior

Western—

Jodhpur
Jaisalmer
Mekran

Keruli

Dholpur
Bharpur
Alwar
Deoli Cantonment
Nasirabad Cantonment
Hilly Tracts of Meywar
Balmor
Anadra
Shahpura

Eastern—

Partabgarh
Banswara
Meywar (Oodeypore)
Sirohi
Eripura
Ajmere
Abu
Kishengarh
Boondee
Kotah
Jhalwar
Tonk
Jeypore

Rajputana—

Partabgarh
Banswara
Meywar (Oodeypore)
Sirohi
Eripura
Ajmere
Abu
Kishengarh
Boondee
Kotah
Jhalwar
Tonk
Jeypore

Northern—

Fyzabad
Barabanki
Gonda
Bahraich
Sitapur
Kheri

Southern—

Partabgarh
Sultanpur
Rae-Bareilly
Unao
Lucknow
Hardoi

Oudh—

Partabgarh
Sultanpur
Rae-Bareilly
Unao
Lucknow
Hardoi

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus caryocarpus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hisar	17 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	110 0	10 8	10 12	10 12
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	100 0	10 8	13 4	13 4
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	10 8	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Rohatak	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0
Ludhiana	22 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8	13 0
Hoshiarpur	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	13 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 8	8 8	10 0
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Shikote	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Gurawal	19 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Gurawal	22 0	22 0	34 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	21 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	13 4	13 4	13 8
Rawalpindi	21 0	20 0	36 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	11 0
Hazara	22 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	105 0	105 0	38 0	38 0	40 0
Peshawar	21 0	21 0	44 0	43 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	125 0	125 0	56 0	56 0	56 0
Kohat	22 0	24 0	41 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	125 0	125 0	56 0	56 0	56 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	22 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Shang	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
Bannu	29 0	29 0	39 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	31 0	33 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	42 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	125 0	26 0	26 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	11 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Cidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Tbar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
Sukkur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Thatta	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1889—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR BARI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctianum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAF, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—																										
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 5	12 5
<i>South, central—</i>																										
Cumbalatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 0	9 10	11 3	10 6	19 5	20 0	18 3	16 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	11 0	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 3	13 3	25 14	25 14	23 0	23 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
<i>Central—</i>																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 5	13 5	28 10	28 2	21 10	21 10	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 11	10 11
Cuddapah	12 14	12 8	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	13 5	20 8	21 5	20 8	21 5	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	24 11	23 10	20 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 5
<i>East Coast, north—</i>																										
Ganjam	7 2	8 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 11	264 6	11 13	12 5
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	17 13	17 5	15 13	15 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	9 14	10 13	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	22 14	21 2	25 8	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
<i>East Coast, central—</i>																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	19 0	20 0	...	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	22 11	...	...	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
<i>East Coast, south—</i>																										
Madras	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 10	12 14	...	...	...	...	25 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	17 3	17 3	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	21 10	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 11	13 6	...	...	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 5	12 5	21 0	19 10	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	12 3
<i>Southern—</i>																										
Tinnevely	9 3	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	10 2	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 10	13 2	13 8	24 5	25 14	20 10	...	24 13	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	140 14	13 10	13 5
<i>Mysore—</i>																										
Mysore	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	17 8	30 0	29 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	32 0	31 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar . . . . .	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hasan . . . . .	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	11 9	12 10	12 10	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	33 10	31 8	...	...	48 5	44 2	...	...	14 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	55 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 0
<i>Coorg—</i>																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 8
<i>Aden</i>	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																					
YEAR.	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4.48	28.91	8.81	42.20	3.47	14.29	1.58	19.34	49	37	54	1.40	1.45	5.22	6.30	12.97	69	1.70	8.54	10.93	86.84
1872-73	5.66	28.14	9.03	42.83	2.23	15.63	1.35	19.21	47	38	89	1.74	1.66	5.03	4.98	11.67	1.36	1.91	16.41	19.68	95.13
1873-74	4.20	28.20	6.75	39.15	2.54	13.97	1.38	17.89	51	25	48	1.24	1.58	5.50	6.25	13.33	1.37	1.88	13.09	16.34	87.95
1874-75	4.96	31.23	5.16	41.35	2.69	16.55	1.49	20.73	53	25	56	1.34	1.45	5.95	5.64	13.04	1.75	2.70	9.16	13.61	90.07
1875-76	5.28	32.25	6.67	44.20	2.78	16.79	3.37	22.94	52	35	85	1.72	1.79	6.11	6.24	14.14	1.45	1.81	16.41	19.67	102.67
1876-77	5.56	25.98	4.83	36.37	3.49	13.64	4.8	17.61	57	25	9	91	2.46	5.56	3.81	11.83	1.99	2.15	11.82	15.96	84.68
1877-78	6.21	32.73	4.94	43.88	3.74	16.84	4.9	21.07	92	30	15	1.37	2.27	3.25	7.3	6.25	2.10	2.24	9.24	13.58	86.15
1878-79	5.62	27.50	5.65	38.77	3.49	15.08	8.5	19.42	81	20	10	1.11	2.43	4.14	1.80	8.37	3.21	2.77	11.94	17.92	85.59
1879-80	4.88	24.46	3.39	32.73	3.70	12.70	8.0	17.20	1.21	33	8	1.62	2.20	3.59	2.12	7.91	2.96	2.36	15.59	20.91	80.37
1880-81	5.52	23.25	3.93	32.70	3.53	17.23	6.9	21.45	1.77	42	9	2.28	2.03	4.35	4.16	10.54	2.97	3.02	16.66	21.75	88.72
1881-82	5.69	23.43	5.93	35.05	4.25	16.54	6.5	21.44	1.60	54	13	2.27	2.15	4.29	2.85	9.29	2.90	3.01	20.08	25.99	80.37
1882-83	5.99	1	6.25	12.25	4.36	—	5.5	3.94	1.39	3	21	1.63	2.23	1	1.78	4.02	3.48	3	25.34	28.85	94.04
1883-84	5.97	4	7.32	13.33	4.47	17	4.5	5.09	1.50	1	19	1.70	2.19	3	2.40	4.62	3.48	9	18.32	21.76	50.68
1884-85	5.07	13	4.27	9.47	4.23	17	7.1	5.11	1.64	3	18	1.85	2.00	1	2.79	4.80	3.35	4	12.75	16.14	46.50
1885-86	5.45	7	5.22	10.74	4.70	19	34	5.23	1.74	2	30	2.66	2.02	2	1.31	3.35	2.72	3	21.05	23.80	37.37
1886-87	5.41	12	4.25	9.78	4.92	24	4.8	5.64	1.97	6	38	2.41	2.56	5	2.27	4.88	3.86	6	16.89	20.81	45.18
1887-88	4.78	15	5.29	10.22	5.63	19	6.9	6.51	2.07	3	29	2.39	3.73	1	2.93	5.77	4.01	2	18.14	22.17	43.52
1888-89	6.02	2.46	6.95	15.43	5.76	1.23	54	7.53	2.08	60	18	2.86	4.17	3.3	2.26	6.76	3.82	37	11.95	16.14	47.06
1889-90	5.88	3.69	5.37	14.94	6.65	98	8.5	8.48	2.19	36	23	2.78	4.25	39	2.71	7.35	3.63	1.52	19.94	25.09	48.72

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH:

Calcutta, 17th September, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROPS OF 1887-89, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICTS IRRIGATED BY THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1887-88 AND 1888-89.

STATEMENT NO. I.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS.
Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4		5	6		7	RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			AREA IRRIGATED.			Increase.	Decrease.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			1888-89.	1887-88.					1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887-88.	1888-89.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

(a) This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Rabi Crop of 1887-88.
(b) The decrease in the Upper Sutlej Canals is due to short supply of water in the canals towards end of the season.

Acres.	
Total Area irrigated, 1887-88	472,928
" " " " " " " "	532,127
NET INCREASE	59,199

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.)	Mooltan (Sikhni Canal.)	Gujránwála.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Muzaffar- garh.	Shahpur.	TOTAL.
Wheat	25,693	39,773	13,123	4,798	20,643	112,909	43,209	113,154	9,420	382,722
Barley	386	1,560	5,836	185	573	3,144	893	4,688	43	17,308
Mixed grain	1,489	...	575	4,150	5,219	...	207	...	...	11,640
Others	5,711	11,394	1,193	4,286	14,744	41,561	8,652	32,613	303	120,457
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89	33,279	52,727	20,727	13,419	41,179	157,614	52,961	150,455	9,766	532,127
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	23,151	29,964	5,982	15,715	45,714	142,934	56,336	146,769	6,363	472,928

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT NO. III.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	Sidhni Canal.	Chenab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Indus Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	TOTAL.
Wheat	25,693	39,773	13,123	25,441	112,909	43,209	113,154	9,420	382,722
Barley	386	1,560	5,836	758	3,144	893	4,688	43	17,308
Mixed grain	1,489	...	575	9,369	...	207	...	...	11,640
Others	5,711	11,394	1,193	19,030	41,561	8,652	32,613	303	120,457
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89	33,279	52,727	20,727	54,598	157,614	52,961	150,455	9,766	532,127
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	23,151	29,964	5,982	61,429	142,934	56,336	146,769	6,363	472,928

LAHORE,

The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1888-89.
Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the districts of the Punjab irrigated by Inundation Canals.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.			
				KHARIF, 1888-89.			RABI, 1888-89.			WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			
				In comparison with 1887-88.			In comparison with 1887-88.			In comparison with 1887-88.			
				TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Para Canal.)	426,529	3,567,730	357,622	28,707	10,609	...	33,279	10,128	...	61,986	20,827	...	11'00
Mooltan (Sidhni Canal)	551,964	3,763,200	799,360	47,989	2,669	...	52,727	22,763	...	100,716	25,432	...	2'80
Gujranwala	616,892	1,637,425	529,270	26,917	22,045	...	20,727	14,745	...	47,644	36,790	...	21'80
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	18,270	1,691	...	13,419	...	2,296	31,639	...	605	9'67
Montgomery	...	Given above	...	66,886	6,257	...	41,179	...	4,535	108,065	1,722	...	Given above
Mooltan	...	Ditto	...	167,619	12,958	...	157,614	14,680	...	325,233	27,638	...	3'50
Dera Ghazi Khan	363,346	2,801,280	1,008,000	148,820	14,680	...	52,961	...	3,375	201,781	11,305	...	6'70
Muzaffargarh	338,605	2,007,819	397,529	139,372	5,814	...	150,455	3,686	...	289,827	9,500	...	5'50
Shahpur	421,508	3,031,700	585,491	10,391	...	58	9,766	3,403	...	20,157	3,345	...	7'00
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	3,642,950	19,143,726	4,842,103	654,971	76,813	58	532,127	69,405	10,206	1,187,098	136,559	605	...

Acres.
Area irrigated in 1887-88 . . . 1,051,144
Ditto 1888-89 . . . 1,187,098
Net increase . . . 135,954
(as per Revenue Report.)

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.
J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 16th, 1889.**

The abnormal conditions which were reported last week have continued and intensified during the week under review. The mail steamer which crossed from Aden during the week experienced light south-westerly winds over the western half of the Arabian Sea and light north-easterly winds and fine weather over the eastern half. This shows that the Arabian Sea monsoon was very feeble and did not extend as far as the Coast of India. Hence, instead of the normal westerly and west-north-westerly winds which ordinarily prevail on the West Coast of the Peninsula at this season, variable breezes, generally from the northward and north-eastward, were reported, and the monsoon current was practically non-existent. Towards the close of the week there was some tendency towards change, a low pressure area passing up the Coast and drawing the wind to the southward as it did so. On the Bengal side the winds approximated more closely to the normal monsoon directions than they did on the Bombay side; but after the 13th the wind over the head of the Bay "backed" towards east, and the circulation over the Bay became cyclonic. These conditions have resulted in a more or less general break in the rains, for though showers have occurred in most parts of India except at some north-western stations, the rainfall has generally been slight and intermittent and not such as is associated with monsoon conditions.

The Chart of the 10th showed that a general barometric fall was in progress. Pressure was below the average over the Peninsula, above over the Central Provinces, and about the normal elsewhere. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and gradients were generally slight for the time of year. Southerly winds prevailed over the Bay and easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were very abnormal. On the 11th pressure was still falling, but the changes were small and the general distribution was unchanged. The southerly wind at the head of the Bay was slightly stronger, but the easterly current over the Gangetic plain was less marked and the wind directions elsewhere were unaltered. Northerly winds still held on the West Coast. On the morning of the 12th there was very little change beyond an increasing deficiency of pressure on the West Coast and an increasing weakness of the monsoon currents all over India. The Chart of the 13th showed great uniformity of pressure and very light and variable winds. The distribution was more like that which at times prevails about the middle of October than that which is ordinarily experienced early in September. The winds around the Bay exhibited an indraught towards the centre of the Bay. The distribution of pressure on the 14th was very remarkable. There was a large deficiency of pressure over the West Coast and adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea, and at the same time there was apparently a large low pressure area over the Bay. The wind had shifted to the eastward over the head of the Bay and was light and variable elsewhere. The Chart of the 15th showed that the area of deficient pressure over the West Coast was working its way northward up the Coast and

that the depression over the Bay was developing slightly. The winds were very variable except along the foot of the hills, where they were steadily south-easterly. By the morning of the 16th the West Coast depression had advanced still further northward and the winds in that neighbourhood had become more normal in direction. Over the Bay there had occurred a considerable development of the depression, and a fairly well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed. The winds both around the Bay and elsewhere were very light in force, and numerous calms were reported from the inland stations.

Temperature.—The abnormal heat which set in last week with the decreasing rainfall has continued during the week under review and in several Provinces has intensified. Burma, the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana had excessive temperature on every day of the week, and in most other Provinces the majority of days were hotter than the average; but in Bengal, owing to the more constant rainfall, all days but one were cooler than the normal. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of temperature in all Provinces except Bengal. The greatest excess is in Bombay, 3° , followed by 2° in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Maxima exceeding 100° were daily registered in nearly all parts of the Punjab as well as in Upper Sind. The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.7°	+ 1.6°
Bengal	— 0.6°	— 0.5°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.1°	+ 0.2°
Punjab	+ 1.6°	+ 2.0°
Bombay	+ 1.9°	+ 2.9°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1.0°	+ 1.9°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0.1°	+ 1.7°
Sind and Rajputana	— 0.3°	+ 1.3°
Madras	— 0.4°	+ 0.1°

Rain.—The conditions affecting rainfall have during the present week been practically the same as those prevailing last week. An unsteady and intermittent monsoon has prevailed on the Bengal side and given rain practically only to Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal. On the western side of India the monsoon current was non-existent during the greater part of the week and only appeared as a feeble burst of south-west winds quite at the close. Consequently any rain which has fallen in the west of the Peninsula has generally occurred in thundershowers of short duration. Showers have also occurred over Central and Northern India, but there has been no continued rain.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain.

On the 10th fairly heavy rain was reported from Karwar and from Bengal, Behar, and as far west as Lucknow, while showers had fallen over the west and centre of the Peninsula and the Central and North-Western Provinces. On the 11th showers were reported from the west of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Behar, and along the foot of the Himalayas, but had more or less ceased in Bengal. There were no large amounts. On the 12th the general distribution was similar to that of the preceding day, but the showers had ceased in the west of the Peninsula and increased in Bengal. The Chart of the 13th showed that

several heavy falls had occurred in Bengal, but elsewhere any rainfall was very light and scattered. On the 14th scattered showers, generally of small amount, were reported from all parts of the Indian region except the Circars and North-Western India. A similar distribution prevailed on the 15th. The Chart of the 16th showed that showers had fallen over most of the Coast districts, but at very few of the inland stations.

The table at the close of the summary exhibits very clearly the general deficiency of rain during the week. At thirty-six of the rainfall districts the amount received has been short of the average and at only fourteen has it been in excess. Two divisions in the Punjab, as well as Sind and Rajputana, were entirely without rain, and Orissa, the North-Western Provinces (West), and the Punjab (South and North-West), received only insignificant amounts.

The greater part of Burma has again received deficient rainfall, the only exception being Lower Burma, with an excess of 0·18 inch. In Bengal and Assam the distribution has been irregular. The Brahmaputra Valley, Central Bengal, and Behar have all received more than the normal amount, while Eastern Bengal, the Surma Valley, North Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur have had deficient rains. With the single exception of Oudh North, the whole of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have had deficient rain and in some districts none at all. The West Coast of the Peninsula, with the exception of the Konkan owing to the constant showers, has received excessive rain, and this excess has extended inland over the Deccan, Khandeish, and Berar. Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind, like North-Western India, have had very little rain, and in Rajputana there has been none. The Central Provinces and Central India exhibit a large deficiency, and the same is true of the east of the Peninsula. In the extreme south there have been some heavy falls and a considerable excess.

The maximum falls call for very little comment. Cherrapunji received only $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches during the week, and though some largish amounts are reported from North Bengal and Behar, the falls in general over Burma, Bengal, and Assam are unimportant. In Upper India the amounts were all small. In Western India, Alipi was the only place which received more than 10 inches.

The final column of the table shows that the area over which the seasonal rainfall is deficient is increasing. The following are the divisions where the rainfall since the middle of May is deficient by more than 10 per cent.:—Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, North-West Provinces (West), Punjab, Central, Submontane and Hill districts, Khandeish, Sind and Rajputana West. The divisions of Deltaic Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (West) have come into the deficient list since last week. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal fall equals or nearly equals the average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to September 16th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	4.06	8.25	- 4.19	160.24	157.84	+ 3
	Lower Burmah	3.58	3.40	+ 0.18	63.02	80.18	- 21
	Central Burmah	1.76	2.46	- 0.70	49.13	64.06	- 23
	Upper Burmah	1.26	?	?	29.58	?	?
	Arakan	2.00	5.22	- 3.22	152.81	161.86	- 6
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0.96	2.42	- 1.46	58.26	69.86	- 17
	Assam (Surma)	1.72	3.76	- 2.04	101.59	82.39	+ 23
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2.45	2.03	+ 0.42	71.27	59.07	+ 19
	Deltaic Bengal	0.35	1.70	- 1.35	39.62	44.40	- 11
	Central Bengal	3.06	1.98	+ 1.08	43.25	43.51	- 1
	North Bengal	3.99	4.37	- 0.38	99.19	81.53	+ 11
	Orissa	0.28	2.94	- 2.66	38.28	41.09	- 7
	Chota Nagpur	2.01	2.03	- 0.02	40.15	41.79	- 4
	Behar (South)	2.35	1.46	+ 0.89	37.34	34.49	+ 9
	Do. (North)	5.37	2.09	+ 3.28	46.05	39.21	+ 17
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	1.37	2.03	- 0.66	38.59	29.94	+ 26
	Oudh (South)	1.04	2.25	- 1.21	38.18	30.20	+ 26
	Do. (North)	1.87	1.62	+ 0.25	37.96	32.30	+ 18
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0.76	1.66	- 0.90	25.75	26.45	- 3
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0.14	1.38	- 1.24	21.47	24.48	- 12
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1.35	1.96	- 0.61	46.24	36.30	+ 27
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0.01	0.41	- 0.40	11.34	11.79	- 4
	Do. (Central)	0	1.08	- 1.08	16.66	20.21	- 18
	Do. (Submontane)	0.21	0.83	- 0.62	20.21	23.28	- 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0.53	2.21	- 1.68	59.18	73.49	- 19
	Do. (North-West)	0.07	0.74	- 0.67	15.73	17.51	- 10
	Do. (West)	0	0.22	- 0.22	5.05	6.23	+ 7
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	4.06	2.06	+ 2.00	91.58	92.84	- 1
	Madras (South Central)	2.51	0.67	+ 1.84	28.69	13.23	+ 117
	Coorg	4.25	2.92	+ 1.33	87.01	87.52	- 1
	Mysore	1.96	1.18	+ 0.78	17.83	17.22	+ 4
	Konkan	1.77	3.29	- 1.52	111.18	89.29	+ 24
	Bombay Deccan	3.23	0.97	+ 2.26	22.60	24.80	- 9
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2.77	1.27	+ 1.50	15.69	19.24	- 18
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1.34	1.18	+ 0.16	31.41	28.24	+ 11
	Central Provinces (West)	1.70	2.43	- 0.73	32.39	35.78	- 9
	Ditto (Central)	0.95	2.29	- 1.34	47.11	45.42	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0.69	2.38	- 1.69	48.91	44.20	+ 11
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0.55	2.92	- 2.37	34.56	36.48	- 5
	Kattiawar	0.88	1.58	- 0.70	24.66	25.10	- 2
	Sind	0	0.28	- 0.28	1.55	4.31	- 64
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	1.01	1.88	- 0.87	36.32	32.04	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	1.37	- 1.37	28.43	24.03	+ 18
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.68	- 0.68	8.49	12.04	- 29
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0.46	1.40	- 0.94	26.35	21.11	+ 25
	Do. (North) (a)	1.20	2.18	- 0.98	30.20	31.53	- 4
	Hyderabad (South)	0.75	1.20	- 0.45	19.43	18.47	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0.73	0.99	- 0.26	17.23	14.11	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0.71	0.89	- 0.18	15.58	15.53	0
	Ditto (South)	1.18	1.28	- 0.10	13.49	13.12	+ 18
	Madras (South)	2.36	0.38	+ 1.98	8.92	6.86	+ 30

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 19th September, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rainfall good in all districts, except Nellore. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot and Chingleput, and slightly damaged by excessive rain in Nilgiris. Prices rising in eight districts, falling in twelve, and stationary in others. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,244; Gopalpur Canal, 1,436; Ghat Roads, 4,895; other minor works, 5,427. Number on village relief on 7th September, 46,983, including 28,772 children; fed in kitchens, 11,187, including 8,015 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 800 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and beneficial to crops; moderate or slight in other districts; more wanted in parts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Standing crops damaged by rats, crabs, turtles, and locusts in parts of Karachi; by locusts in parts of Shikarpur; by rats, insects, locusts, drought, and blight in parts of Hyderabad; by blight and locusts in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; and by insects in parts of Kathiawar. Crops otherwise good, except in one taluka of Surat and two of Khandesh. Reaping of early crops commenced in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Drinking water scarce in Upper Sind Frontier.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th September.*—General and heavy rain fell during the week in North Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpur. In Orissa rain was almost entirely absent, while in East and South-West Bengal it was very light and partial: some heavy local showers are however reported from Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, and Mymensingh. A break in the rains seems to be now prevalent in the whole Province. Transplanting of winter rice is almost finished but somewhat retarded for want of sufficient rain in places. In Western Bengal and in the Sadr subdivision of Balasore early jute, rice, and other autumn harvests are proceeding well. In Moorshedabad not much damage to crops has been reported, as more than 12 annas of the autumn rice was reaped before the floods; but there will be some suffering among cattle for want of fodder. In Jessore and Rajshahye some damage has been done by floods. In Rungpore the damage is not serious. Foodstocks continue to be sufficient, and prices are falling in the affected districts. In Muzaffarpur the number of persons in receipt of charity is increasing. In Chumparun relief is being given, but the distress is said to be diminishing. In Bhagulpore the relief works are closed.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Weather generally seasonable. Rainfall heaviest in the eastern and lightest in the central districts. More rain wanted in Jhansi and Meerut. Crop prospects are everywhere favourable. Rice being harvested, yield good. Markets are well stocked, and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th September.*—No rain, except a slight fall in the Lahore and Rawal Pindi districts. Prices rising in Rawal Pindi, falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *rabi* crops are in progress. Rain wanted in Hissar, Ferozepur, and Sialkot; it is also wanted for *kharif* crops in Umballa and Lahore. Prospects of standing crops are generally good, but only average in Peshawar owing to scarcity of water in the Bara. Crops are slightly damaged by locusts in Mooltan. Rice is suffering for want of rain in Umballa. Fodder is reported sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Weather generally clear with occasional heavy showers. *Kharif* crop in good condition. *Rabi* sowings commencing. Prices inclined to fall.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall for the week was light in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Mergui, fair in the remaining districts, and heavy in Thongwa. More rain is wanted in Tharrawaddy, where the crops are backward. In Thayetmyo and in Toungoo the crop prospect is on the whole good. In Bassein some damage took place owing to breaches of bund. In Upper Burma rain is much wanted in the following districts:—Mandalay, Shwebo, Myingyan, parts of Pakokku, Minbu (the Môn Valley), and Yamethin; in other districts the crop prospect is good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome and Toungoo, and fallen slightly in Pegu, Henzada, Tavoy, and Mergui; elsewhere in Lower Burma there is no change. In Upper Burma the price has slightly risen in Yeu and fallen in Shwebo and Pakokku; in other districts there are no fluctuations. The food-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall light; more rain wanted in Sylhet. Early rice is still being harvested and winter rice transplanted. Crops generally are doing well. Tea is suffering from blight in Cachar, and some damage has been done to crops in Sibsagar by insects.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall good throughout the State of Mysore. Standing crops generally good, but more rain is needed for wet crop in Shikarpur in the Shimoga district. Sowing operations still continue in parts. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. Season favourable for standing crops. Prices slightly fallen.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Average rainfall 2·66 inches in Berar. Crops in good condition. Weeding continues. Prices of food-grains high in Akola and low in Amraoti district. Pasturage sufficient.

Rainfall during week at Hyderabad, 2·4; total since 1st January, 26·50. Weeding of *kharif* and *rabi* crops completed. Tanks received sufficient water. Fodder for cattle plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall slight but general, except in Goona. Crops generally good; no further damage from locusts in Bhopawar. Prices still high in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Slight rain in Abu, Kherwara, and Bickaneer. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sirohi and Marwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th September.*—Good rain. Weather cool and rainy. Prospects very good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 24TH AUGUST, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 25TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
State Lines worked by Companies.													
August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,05,003	400	1,514	6,19,951	409	1,71,86,187	541	1,75,64,871	553	3,78,684	...
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,566	97	57	5,849	102	1,70,131	142	1,74,303	145	4,172	...
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur	12	621	52	12	714	59	20,900	83	19,129	76	...	1,771
.....	Sindia	75	4,458	59	...	(a)	...	1,54,223	98	(a)	...	...	1,54,223
August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,52,546	152	1,664	2,36,000	142	72,21,540	207	82,11,095	237	9,89,555	...
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	180	20,522	110	305	(c) 20,166	66	6,61,128	169	(c) 7,56,500	121	95,072	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	60,152	71	857	66,012	77	10,02,904	90	17,43,437	97	1,40,533	...
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,532	75	296	18,062	61	2,16,897	74	2,97,921	63	81,024	...
ditto	Indian Midland	130	7,121	52	746	(e) 40,335	54	3,02,509	100	(e) 11,57,820	86	8,55,311	...
	Vilupuram - Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	6,144	74	83	5,147	62	1,02,500	59	1,01,309	59	...	1,191
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,909	55	36	2,339	65	32,365	45	40,976	56	8,311	...
	TOTAL	4,753	9,74,634	405	5,570	10,14,575	182	2,76,71,584	277	3,00,67,061	267	23,95,477	...
State Lines worked by Government.													
August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	4,47,224	181	2,386	4,36,666	183	96,07,446	185	1,08,38,544	218	12,31,098	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	95,668	137	692	1,13,157	104	28,73,441	197	32,15,893	221	3,42,449	...
ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,232	82	125	15,490	124	2,44,920	93	2,83,619	108	38,699	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,639	347	45	8,806	190	2,98,416	316	3,23,951	344	24,635	...
ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,89,340	281	747	2,52,030	337	33,32,562	236	36,49,741	248	3,17,179	...
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,786	66	27	1,840	68	40,532	74	39,151	72	...	1,381
ditto	Tirhoot	259	20,963	81	273	37,348	137	6,87,249	133	7,93,394	145	1,06,345	...
	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	4,172	40	105	5,451	52	1,05,121	48	1,38,454	63	33,333	...
ditto	Silgram	25	1,491	60	25	1,404	50	24,075	40	25,990	42	1,921	...
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	198	28	7	187	27	1,574	10	2,471	16	897	...
ditto	Burma (g)	392	37,119	95	553	65,685	119	11,82,773	148	17,95,885	156	6,13,112	...
	TOTAL	4,819	8,23,232	171	4,985	9,38,064	188	1,83,98,112	180	2,11,05,499	205	27,07,387	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.													
August, 1889	Madras	840	1,47,302	175	840	1,71,085	204	34,23,271	194	37,71,106	215	3,47,835	...
ditto	South Indian	654	1,07,474	104	654	1,08,024	106	22,70,834	105	23,82,045	175	1,11,211	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,55,313	371	1,449	(i) 3,80,110	208	1,79,41,130	509	1,37,42,004	457	...	41,98,532
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,57,074	341	461	1,45,000	315	51,04,288	527	54,39,569	565	3,26,281	...
	TOTAL	3,452	2,07,113	280	3,395	8,10,819	239	2,87,39,529	306	2,53,26,324	358	...	34,13,205
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		13,024	27,04,979	212	13,950	27,63,458	198	7,48,09,225	274	7,64,98,884	267	16,89,659	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,90,36,873	143	3,97,95,600	130	7,38,727	...
NET RECEIPTS													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,57,52,352	131	3,67,03,284	128	9,50,932	...
Assisted Companies.													
August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	3,204	146	22	4,446	202	1,19,490	256	1,21,052	259	1,562	...
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,72,101	110	(m) 1,94,908	125	22,807	...
ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,095	93	376	36,540	97	10,44,136	132	11,04,101	141	59,995	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	97	4,753	71	97	5,352	80	1,51,527	113	1,61,190	120	9,663	...
	TOTAL	405	43,052	93	405	46,338	100	14,87,344	130	15,81,311	140	93,997	...
Native States.													
August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	27,931	90	354	43,022	122	6,34,099	107	8,66,146	117	2,32,047	...
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,390	24	59	1,520	26	55,783	45	54,956	45	...	827
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veinamgam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	512	24	27	630	23	19,635	45	23,715	42	4,080	...
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,439	59	261	15,129	58	4,17,578	103	5,73,115	105	1,55,537	...
ditto	Junagarh-Forbandar	68	1,357	23	68	2,348	35	78,996	55	87,091	61	5,065	...
ditto	Morvi	124	3,606	39	124	4,300	35	1,54,000	58	1,40,339	54	...	11,061
ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	775	46,495	60	893	66,949	75	13,58,091	87	17,45,962	94	3,87,871	...

- (a) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

- (h) Includes the Dand-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dand-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patni Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th August, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 39.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI. of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI. of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 23rd, 1889.**

Strongly marked contrasts of weather have prevailed over India during the past week. The mail steamer which crossed from Aden during the week experienced light westerly winds and sultry weather from Aden to Socotra and a light monsoon and heavy swell but no wind from Socotra to near Bombay. Near Bombay the weather was showery, with west-south-west winds and a westerly swell. From this it appears that for the present the Arabian Sea monsoon shows no sign of increasing strength, and the winds along the West Coast of India have been light and variable. The weather has not however on that account been dry. Showers, often of very considerable amount, have fallen almost daily over the Peninsula. On the opposite side of India, *viz.*, over the east of the Peninsula, the Bay, Burma, Bengal, Assam, and to a limited extent the Central and North-West Provinces, the weather has been rough, squally and unsettled. The depression which was forming over the Bay at the time of the conclusion of the previous summary developed into a storm of very considerable intensity. The centre crossed the Coast between Vizāgapatam and Gopalpore and advanced into the Central Provinces. It then moved northward and struck the Himalayas to the north of Gorakhpur. All over the area affected by this storm the weather has been squally and unsettled, with general and in places heavy rain. The weather in North-Western India has been in strong contrast to that prevailing over Eastern and Southern India. The winds have been light, the weather fine, and the temperature high.

On the morning of the 17th a well marked low pressure area prevailed over the centre and north of the Bay and extended westward across the Circars and Orissa as far as the east of the Central Provinces. Within this large area of low pressure and probably in lat. 18° 30' and long. 89° a storm centre existed. Pressure was highest in the south-east of the Bay and moderate gradients existed

in that quarter, but elsewhere readings were very uniform. A cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed around the Bay, with a strong indraught from the southward. Except around the Bay, the winds were generally light and variable. By the morning of the 18th the cyclonic storm in the Bay had approached the Coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore, and the barometer in that neighbourhood was two-tenths below the normal average. Cyclonic winds prevailed over the whole of the Bay, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Southern India, of which those near the storm centre were strong. The centre crossed the Coast some time in the afternoon of the 18th and at 8 A.M. on the 19th lay a little to the west of Gopalpore. The depression proved to be a deep one, and the barometer at the centre before crossing the Coast probably fell to 29.00". The cyclonic circulation around the storm extended over a very large part of India, and the winds were very strong over Ganjam and the centre and south of the Bay. Pressure remained highest in the south-east of the Bay, but was at the same time relatively high in the north-west of the Punjab. During the twenty-four hours succeeding 8 A.M. on the 19th the storm travelled very slowly, and the Chart of the 20th showed the centre a little to the south of Rairpur. The storm was apparently slowly filling up, but its effect on the winds was still extensive, the cyclonic circulation around the centre still extending over the greater part of the country. Over the head of the Bay and in the neighbourhood of the cyclone the wind was blowing strongly. The Chart of the 21st showed that pressure had increased everywhere. The cyclonic storm had filled up to some extent and was commencing a northerly movement. The circulation of the winds around the centre had undergone very little change. At 8 A.M. on the 22nd the centre of disturbance lay immediately to the south of Gorakhpur, the storm having moved quickly northward during the previous twenty-four hours. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm centre, but the large cyclonic circulation which had previously obtained had to a large extent broken up. The wind force was still high at the head of the Bay. By the morning of the 23rd the disturbance had disappeared and pressure, with some irregularities, decreased from a high pressure area in the south of the Bay to a low pressure area in Sind, the difference being 0.3". The winds were still strong at the head of the Bay, but the cyclonic movements had practically disappeared.

Temperature has undergone large variations during the week. At first, when the rainfall was generally light and scattered, the heat was above the average almost everywhere, but with the advent of the storm on the 19th a fall of temperature commenced in Burma, Bengal and Madras, which subsequently extended to the greater part of India except the west and north-west. The Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind and Rajputana were hotter than usual on every day of the week, but in the other Provinces there were considerable variations from day to day, and in Madras and Bengal only on two days in the week was the weather warmer than usual. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Sind and Rajputana, of 3° in Guzerat and Central India, and of 2° in Bombay and the Central Provinces, while Madras, Bengal and Burma show a slight defect and the Punjab and North-Western Provinces a slight excess. Maxima exceeding 100° were reported from several stations in North-Western India throughout the week, the highest reading being 108.7° at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 21st.

The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1.6°	— 0.1°
Bengal	— 0.5°	— 0.9°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.2°	+ 0.2°
Punjab	+ 2.0°	+ 1.0°
Bombay	+ 2.9°	+ 2.0°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1.9°	+ 2.2°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1.7°	+ 2.9°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1.3°	+ 3.5°
Madras	+ 0.1°	— 0.7°

Rain.—The conditions affecting the rainfall of the week have been detailed above. Briefly, the rain was due over the Peninsula to constant showers, and over the Bay, Burma, Bengal and the east of the Central and North-West Provinces to a travelling storm of considerable intensity. North-Western India, being beyond the sphere of the storm and unaffected by the feeble monsoons prevailing, had fine dry weather throughout.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 17th rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula, around the Bay and in Upper Burma and Assam, and a few showers had occurred in Lower Bengal and along the foot of the Himalayas. The heaviest falls were reported from Lower Bengal and the Bombay Deccan. On the 18th rain was fairly general except in the central parts of the country and the north-west. The heaviest amounts were now reported from the Circars. On the 19th rain was confined to the Peninsula, the Bay, Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal, and there was none over Central or North-Western India. Similar conditions prevailed on the 20th except that rain had commenced at some central stations. On the 21st rain ceased in the east, centre and west (north of Goa) of the Peninsula. On the 22nd excessively heavy rain fell in the east of the North-Western Provinces and general rain over Bengal and the Central Provinces. In the Peninsula the rainfall was confined to the west and south, and on the 23rd rain was falling except in North-Western and Central India.

The table at the close of the summary shows that at thirty of the rainfall districts the amount received during the week has been in excess and at twenty in defect of the average. Sind is the only district which has received no rain whatever during the week, but at several other districts in the north-west and centre of India the week's fall has been small and unimportant.

The whole of Burma, except the Tenasserim division, has received more than the average amount of rain. So also has the whole of Bengal and Assam, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the submontane district of the North-West Provinces. The east and centre of the Central Provinces have also received more than the usual amount of rain. The whole of this region was influenced by the cyclonic storm noticed above, and the general excess of rain which has occurred over these districts is more or less connected with the action and course of this storm. Over the whole of north-western and central parts of India outside the sphere of action of the storm, *viz.*, the west and centre of the North-Western Provinces, the whole of the Punjab, Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, Guzerat and Sind, the rainfall of the week was largely deficient or, in the case of Sind, altogether wanting. The monsoon on the West Coast was as explained above exceedingly feeble; but there appears to have been a certain amount of indraught across the Peninsula, as the whole of the West Coast districts, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and some Madras districts received heavier rain than usual. Whatever current there was did not however extend northward, so that Berar and Khandesh received a deficient amount.

The returns of maximum falls show that the heaviest rainfall tended towards East and North Bengal, Behar and the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Cherrapunji received 27 inches, one station in Tipperah 13 inches, one station in Rungpore 11 inches, one station in Durbhunga 15½ inches, and one station in Gorakhpur 13¼ inches. In North-Western India there were no heavy falls. In Malabar and Madras South Central some falls of about 15 inches were measured, while in North Kanara Kumpta received 17 inches and in Kolhapur Banda received 11½ inches. In the central parts of the country the maximum falls are unimportant. The heaviest fall in any part of India is 22½ inches, which occurred at Ankapalli in the Vizagapatam district.

The concluding column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. The following are the divisions in which the total rainfall since the middle of May is when compared with the average deficient by more than 10 per cent. :—Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North-Western Provinces (West), Punjab, Central, Submontane, Hill and north-west divisions, Khandesh, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana (West). Deltaic Bengal has hence disappeared from the deficient list since last week, while Guzerat and the north-west of the Punjab have on the contrary come into it. In all other parts of India the seasonal fall is satisfactory.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to September 23rd.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	5'42	7'46	— 2'04	165'66	165'29	0
	Lower Burmah	4'42	2'84	+ 1'58	67'44	83'02	— 19
	Central Burmah	2'56	2'30	+ 0'26	51'70	66'36	— 22
	Upper Burmah	3'37	?	?	32'68	?	?
	Arakan	8'30	6'60	+ 1'70	163'12	168'46	— 3
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	5'24	3'16	+ 2'08	63'50	73'02	— 13
	Assam (Surma)	8'72	3'78	+ 4'94	110'31	86'17	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'73	2'46	+ 1'27	75'00	62'13	+ 21
	Deltaic Bengal	2'49	2'13	+ 0'36	42'12	46'65	— 10
	Central Bengal	4'23	2'28	+ 1'95	47'48	45'80	+ 4
	North Bengal	5'10	4'48	+ 0'62	95'30	86'01	+ 11
	Orissa	2'59	2'54	+ 0'05	40'36	43'64	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	2'07	1'74	+ 0'33	42'22	43'53	— 3
	Behar (South)	2'45	1'44	+ 1'01	39'78	35'93	+ 11
	Do. (North)	5'17	1'96	+ 3'21	51'22	41'17	+ 24
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	5'01	1'79	+ 3'22	43'60	31'73	+ 37
	Oudh (South)	2'05	1'91	+ 0'14	40'23	32'11	+ 25
	Do. (North)	4'10	2'16	+ 2'00	42'11	34'46	+ 22
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'76	1'25	— 0'49	26'51	27'70	— 4
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'14	0'84	— 0'70	21'61	25'32	— 15
PUNJAB	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	2'20	1'72	+ 0'48	48'45	38'02	+ 27
	Punjab (South)	0'09	0'29	— 0'20	11'43	12'07	— 5
	Do. (Central)	0'03	0'63	— 0'60	16'69	20'84	— 20
	Do. (Submontane)	0'28	0'78	— 0'50	20'49	24'06	— 15
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'05	1'94	— 1'89	59'43	75'42	— 22
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Do. (North-West)	0'22	0'59	— 0'37	15'95	18'10	— 12
	Do. (West)	0'06	0'18	— 0'12	6'71	6'41	+ 5
	Malabar	7'16	2'12	+ 5'04	98'73	94'96	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	1'78	0'96	+ 0'82	30'47	14'19	+ 115
	Coorg	6'77	2'71	+ 4'06	93'78	90'23	+ 4
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Mysore	1'05	0'94	+ 0'11	18'88	18'16	+ 4
	Konkan	6'47	2'89	+ 3'58	117'66	92'18	+ 28
	Bombay Deccan	2'38	1'03	+ 1'35	24'98	25'83	— 3
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1'27	1'42	— 0'15	10'60	14'56	— 27
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Berar	0'17	1'71	— 1'54	29'55	28'76	+ 3
	Central Provinces (West)	1'10	1'49	— 0'39	35'58	39'08	— 9
	Ditto (Central)	1'90	1'61	+ 0'29	49'60	47'60	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	3'03	1'92	+ 1'11	51'95	46'12	+ 13
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Guzerat	0'93	1'88	— 0'95	30'94	37'85	— 18
	Kattiawar	1'19	0'98	+ 0'21	25'85	26'08	— 1
	Sind	0	0'08	— 0'08	1'55	4'39	— 65
MADRAS	Central India (East)	0'76	1'12	— 0'36	37'13	33'02	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'03	0'83	— 0'80	28'40	24'87	+ 14
	Rajputana (West)	0'12	0'64	— 0'52	8'61	12'68	— 32
	East Coast (North)	5'06	1'66	+ 3'40	31'41	22'77	+ 38
	Do. (North) (a)	2'45	2'80	— 0'41	32'65	34'38	— 5
	Hyderabad (South)	3'43	1'15	+ 2'28	22'86	19'62	+ 17
	Madras (Central)	2'71	1'09	+ 1'62	19'94	15'20	+ 31
	East Coast (Central)	1'40	0'97	+ 0'43	16'97	16'51	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	1'03	1'04	— 0'01	16'52	14'16	+ 17
	Madras (South)	0'20	0'63	— 0'37	9'17	7'49	+ 22

SIMLA, 26th September, 1889.

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Rainfall general; slight in Nellore and Salem. Crops generally good, but damaged by excessive rain in parts of the Nilgiris; withering from want of rain or water in parts of Chingleput and South Arcot. Prices rising in four districts, stationary in six, and falling in others. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,604; Gopalpur Canal, 1,099; Ghat Roads, 4,003; other minor works, 7,022. On village relief on 14th September, 42,518, including 25,649 children; fed in kitchens, 11,158, including 8,010 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 589 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rain during week throughout Presidency Proper and standing crops benefited by it; total fall still insufficient in parts of Guzerat, Khandesh, Thana and Colaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts, crabs and rats in parts of Karachi; and by locusts in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad; crops otherwise good. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Probable outturn of early crops in Baroda from 14 to 16 annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona and Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th September.*—Rainfall has been general and in the northern and eastern districts fairly heavy. Prospects of winter rice are generally favourable, but have suffered from floods in places in Central and Northern Bengal and from drought in parts of Burdwan, Hooghly and Balasore. In Moorshedabad the damage from floods in the low lands of the Lalbagh subdivision is considerable. Harvesting of early rice and jute is still proceeding and the outturn is reported to be fair in several districts. The *bhadoi* harvest in Behar and Chota Nagpur is yielding a good outturn except in the flooded tracts in Behar. Foodstocks are sufficient. In the affected districts in Chumparun and Muzaffarpur loans and gratuitous relief are still being given. In Midnapur the number of persons receiving charity is sixty. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs relief works are closed.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Heavy rain in some of the eastern districts has done injury to the standing crops and somewhat retarded ploughing for the *rabi*; elsewhere the rainfall has been light. Rice and the earlier *kharif* crops are being harvested, and *rabi* ploughing and sowing has commenced. Prospects generally are good. Markets are well supplied, and in most districts prices are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall slight in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. Prices rising in Rawalpindi, falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in certain districts. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. More rain wanted in most districts. *Kharif* crops are reported to be in good condition except in Hissar and Umballa, where they are withering for want of rain. Outturn of cotton is good in Peshawar. Crops are slightly damaged by locusts in Leiah tahsil, Dera Ismail Khan district. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Weather generally clear with occasional showers. Rainfall sufficient except in Sihora and Murwara tahsils of the Jubbulpore district. Prospects of the *kharif* crops continue very favourable. Land being prepared for *rabi* sowings, and sowings of *til* commencing in places. Prices generally steady and falling in some districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st September.*—The rainfall in all districts of Lower Burma was fairly heavy, with the exception of Prome and Tharrawaddy, where the fall was light. The crop prospect is generally good in Lower Burma. More rain is wanted in Mandalay, Shwebo, in part of the Myinmu subdivision of Sagaing, Minbu and Yamethin. The crop prospect is fair. The price of paddy in Lower Burma has fallen slightly in Prome, Moulmein and Tounghoo, and risen slightly in Henzada and Thayetmyo. In other districts the price remains unchanged in Upper Burma. The price has fallen from Rs. 95 to Rs. 65 per 100 baskets in Mandalay; in all other districts there are no fluctuations. The foodsupply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall varies from 0·90 inches in Darrang to 20·17 inches in Garo Hills, where damage has been done to crops. Reaping of early rice and transplanting of winter rice almost finished. Weather cold and wet for tea. Blight less prevalent in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the State of Mysore. More rain is wanted for wet crops in Shikarpur of the Shimoga district. In parts of the Tumkur and Kadur districts dry crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain, otherwise crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable. Prices slightly fallen in Bangalore and Shimoga districts.

Rainfall 8·26 inches in Coorg. Transplanting of rice completed except in parts of Kiggatnad taluk. Standing crops promise well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Average rainfall 1·60 inches in Berar. Standing crops healthy. Weeding continues. Prices of food-grains stationary. Pasturage sufficient.

Rainfall at Hyderabad during week, 2·53; total since 1st January, 29·03. *Kharif* and *abi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Crops generally good throughout the Agency, but slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Neemuch. Prices high in Goona, falling in Bundelkhand and parts of Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Slight rain in Marwar, Kherwara and Meywar. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in Marwar, Kishengarh and Ulwar. Rain much needed in Meywar, Bhurtpur, Ulwar and Harowtee. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage drying and fodder dear in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th September.*—Rain in showers and infrequent. Harvesting of early rice in progress. Prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER 1888.			WEEK ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST SEPTEMBER 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Lines worked by Companies.													
1st September 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,12,652	405	1,514	6,47,206	427	1,77,98,830	334	1,82,12,077	547	4,13,238	...
1st ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	6,299	111	57	6,455	113	1,76,430	140	1,80,758	144	4,328	...
1st ditto	Dildarnagar-Chazipur	12	585	49	12	669	56	21,435	81	19,798	75	...	1,637
1st September 1889	Sindia	75	4,339	58	...	(a)	...	1,58,562	96	(a)	...	...	1,58,562
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,064	2,66,402	160	1,071	2,32,000	139	74,87,702	205	84,47,480	232	9,59,778	...
1st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	18,439	99	305	(c) 21,757	71	6,70,807	166	(c) 7,80,242	119	1,09,375	...
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	890	63,287	74	850	87,712	67	16,66,191	89	18,03,720	96	1,37,520	...
1st ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	12,668	90	206	22,384	70	2,29,505	75	3,20,001	93	90,439	...
1st ditto	Indian Midland	130	10,136	74	740	(e) 43,881	59	3,12,745	104	(e) 12,02,813	85	8,00,168	...
1st August 1889	Villupuram-Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,766	57	83	5,485	64	1,07,266	59	1,06,558	59	...	708
1st September 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit.	30	1,252	35	30	1,280	30	33,617	44	41,796	55	8,179	...
	TOTAL	4,753	10,00,585	211	5,576	10,38,629	186	2,85,72,119	274	3,11,15,233	264	24,43,004	...
State Lines worked by Government.													
1st September 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	4,74,400	192	2,386	5,93,924	211	1,00,81,346	186	1,13,44,468	217	12,60,622	...
1st ditto	Quch and Rohilkhand	692	85,325	123	692	1,18,902	172	20,58,770	194	33,35,548	219	3,76,778	...
1st August 1889	Bengal Central	125	13,025	109	125	14,720	118	2,58,545	94	2,98,339	108	3,39,794	...
1st September 1889	Wardha Coal	45	14,127	314	45	11,082	249	3,14,343	316	3,34,133	349	21,590	...
1st August 1889	Eastern Bengal	673	2,56,790	383	747	2,66,110	359	35,89,352	242	39,15,851	253	3,26,499	...
1st September 1889	Nalhati	27	1,893	69	27	1,896	70	4,23,055	74	41,101	72	...	1,294
1st ditto	Tirhoot	259	18,517	71	273	30,997	114	7,05,760	130	8,26,936	144	1,21,176	...
1st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur- Sihramau	105	3,942	38	105	6,310	60	1,09,063	47	1,44,483	93	35,420	...
1st ditto	Jorhat	25	1,530	61	25	1,396	56	25,005	47	20,492	48	887	...
1st August 1889	Cherra-Companyganj.	7	241	34	7	1,915	49	1,915	12	2,812	18	992	...
1st ditto	Burma (g)	392	40,225	126	553	72,821	132	12,31,098	147	17,91,244	149	5,67,246	...
	TOTAL	4,519	9,19,585	191	4,985	10,28,499	209	1,95,17,698	183	2,20,67,107	204	27,49,709	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.													
1st September 1889	Madras	840	1,68,970	201	840	1,78,930	213	35,92,247	194	39,37,315	214	3,45,068	...
1st August 1889	South Indian	654	1,11,101	170	654	1,11,082	171	23,51,995	109	24,04,513	175	1,12,518	...
1st September 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	6,04,312	404	1,440	3,40,280	236	1,85,15,348	562	1,49,99,791	447	...	44,54,557
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (h)	461	1,75,001	380	461	1,46,000	317	5,79,289	521	55,81,768	554	3,95,479	...
	TOTAL	3,453	10,59,350	307	3,395	7,70,912	222	2,97,98,879	392	2,61,07,387	352	...	36,91,492
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,07,64,777	143	4,14,14,463	138	6,49,686	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,79,43,969	130	3,78,75,564	126	8,51,505	...
Assisted Companies.													
1st September 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	2,886	131	22	4,197	191	1,22,376	250	1,25,240	236	2,873	...
1st August 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,318	94	78	8,108	104	1,88,254	110	2,10,857	123	22,003	...
1st September 1889	Bengal and North- Western	370	24,831	66	370	31,630	84	10,68,967	129	11,35,731	138	66,794	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	1,281	19	67	5,931	88	1,52,808	100	1,06,085	118	12,277	...
	TOTAL	543	36,316	67	543	49,826	92	15,32,403	128	16,37,922	138	1,05,517	...
Native States.													
1st September 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed	310	31,685	102	354	47,677	135	6,65,784	107	9,13,823	118	2,48,039	...
1st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,617	27	59	1,710	29	57,400	44	57,113	44	...	287
1st ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Veranganam- Mehsana-Vadnagar.	21	598	28	27	600	22	20,233	44	24,353	41	4,120	...
1st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal- Junagarh-Porbandar	193	9,742	50	261	14,716	56	4,37,320	101	5,90,338	104	1,63,018	...
1st ditto	Morvi	68	2,205	33	68	2,086	40	81,261	54	90,377	60	9,116	...
1st ditto	Jodhpore	124	3,199	26	124	5,200	42	1,55,199	57	1,45,504	54	...	9,697
	TOTAL	775	49,106	93	893	72,589	81	14,07,197	86	18,21,506	93	4,14,399	...

(a) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Kujpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.

(j) Includes the Patri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, 26th September, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1888.

No. 406 A.R., dated Simla, the 16th September 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 621A.R., dated 5th October 1886.

Read also the following :

Note by **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. G. BEGGIE, R.E.**, Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 891R., dated 23rd August 1889.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual Synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1888.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1888 of the several Railway Companies bears interest as shown below :

Railway.	CAPITAL BEARING INTEREST AT						Premium on Stock.	Discount on Stock.	Total Capital raised.
	3½%	3½%	4%	4½%	4½%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras ... ..	...	397,800	102,200	500,000	500,000	8,757,070	12,014	...	10,008,044
South Indian ... ..	...	970,000	...	435,000	161,044	3,087,008	62,353	3,000	4,065,405
Bombay, Baroda and Central India...	100,000	886,500	...	...	...	7,550,300	32,270	14,000	8,557,070
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1204,000	1,947,300	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	297,303	233,301	24,870,664
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	3,030,300	398,700	...	...	4,000,000	15,922	47,611	7,363,311
(1) Total to end of 1888 ...	364,000	7,033,900	3,189,350	935,000	1,151,004	43,305,878	410,964	286,002	50,150,004
(2) Ditto ditto 1887 ...	100,000	6,600,300	5,402,150	925,000	1,133,504	43,303,603	410,539	286,002	50,036,204
(3) Ditto ditto 1886 ...	...	5,164,600	5,430,650	925,000	1,160,564	43,350,911	200,553	64,364	50,210,204
(4) Ditto ditto 1885 ...	...	4,481,800	5,217,150	925,000	1,169,624	43,318,189	209,165	50,134	50,205,004
(5) Ditto ditto 1884 ...	...	4,325,750	4,911,950	925,000	1,179,510	43,338,730	200,702	40,134	51,816,204
(1) Compared with (2) { Increase ...	264,000	64,000	...	...	...	2,375	125	...	...
{ Decrease ...	...	...	2,213,800	...	2,600	...	...	...	1,895,200

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £2,777,429 :

TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.					Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.	
Year.								
Amount.								
					£	£	£	
To end of 1884	51,844,504	1,471,929	...	
99 1885	56,205,004	1,450,500	...	
99 1886	56,210,294	...	81,800	
99 1887	58,035,294	1,825,000	...	
99 1888	56,150,004	...	1,885,200	
						4,747,429	1,970,000	
Net increase					...	2,777,429		

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

			£	Increase. £
To end of 1884	...	...	53,240,053	1,144,018
" 1885	...	...	54,516,361	1,276,308
" 1886	...	...	55,517,215	1,000,854
" 1887	...	...	55,920,875	403,660
" 1888	...	...	56,455,146	534,271
Increase in five years			...	4,359,111

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction," on the open lines of railway, during and to end of the year, gives the following cost per mile:

Railway.	CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE PER OPEN MILE.		Remarks.
	During 1888.	To end of 1888.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1,565-98	1,34,729-34	Metre gauge.
South Indian	834-76	69,838-54	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	885-21	2,07,553-15	
Great Indian Peninsula	2,514-49	2,07,605-55	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	419-11	1,29,342-46	
Average outlay excluding South Indian	1,606-72	1,72,008-26	
Ditto including ditto	1,477-49	1,54,900-30	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:—

Railway.	REDUCTION IN STOCK.					Total reduction in five years.
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	68,943	4,59,341	3,09,528	6,76,872	17,704	1,43,736
South-Indian	94,461	4,83,956	3,54,488	5,54,202	5,57,460	13,35,491
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,86,482	2,78,348	6,49,977	4,31,054	5,90,250	4,64,193
Great Indian Peninsula	3,40,888	20,24,643	13,64,804	8,76,659	9,60,488	15,18,196
Oudh and Rohilkhand	6,62,439	8,84,435	20,34,445	34,209	1,87,131	24,27,762
TOTAL	2,98,473	24,11,752	40,93,186	6,01,084	17,613	20,02,558

7. The increase in the amount of Capital locked up in stores during the year under review on the South Indian Railway is attributed to the receipt of

Permanent Way materials for renewals, and that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is said to be due to the late arrival of Permanent Way material and coal from England.

8. On 31st December 1888, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent:

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22½	24½	2
South Indian	not fixed	(a) 34½	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	37½	16
Great Indian Peninsula	63	60½	-2½
Oudh and Rohilkhand	12½	26½	14½
TOTAL	119½	149½	36

(a) Not included in the total.

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways which have now become State lines, the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under:

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	6,24,57,699	3,26,82,475	2,97,75,224
1885	6,73,27,871	3,51,47,654	3,21,80,217
1886	7,21,55,228	3,56,28,891	3,65,26,337
1887	7,20,41,944	3,81,22,174	3,59,19,770
1888	7,48,29,283	3,77,21,047	3,71,08,236

10. For the year 1888 the net earnings amounted to	Rs.	Rs.
	...	3,71,08,236
Deduct—		
Interest charged on overdrawn Capital	...	31,439
Moiety of Surplus Profits due to Shareholders	...	55,95,126
Contributions to Provident Fund	...	2,14,483
		<u>58,41,048</u>

The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at 3,12,67,188

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1888, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table,

as also the percentage of Interest and Net Profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest.	Loss to State.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1888 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent. of guaranteed interest.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Madras	35,31,845	50,99,928	21,77,183	2,504.14	38.20	4.90	5.03
South Indian	16,07,481	22,24,122	5,56,641	850.37	25.03	4.57	5.43
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,081	2,890.81	28.29	4.81	6.17
Great Indian Peninsula	1,73,97,951	1,39,19,004	43,78,287	3,398.63	33.89	4.76	6.37
Oudh and Rohilkhand	30,16,005	*35,42,434	15,36,420	763.70	14.86	4.80	4.08
Total 1888	3,12,67,188	*2,88,78,093	23,89,095	610.99	8.27	4.78	5.18
1887	3,01,34,819	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	274.29	3.68	4.67	4.84
1886	3,05,61,972	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	405.06	5.49	4.84	5.07
1885	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,080	9,03,764	234.75	3.19	4.69	4.84
1884	2,86,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	680.49	8.88	4.77	4.84

12. The result of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1888 may be considered satisfactory. The annual result in the last five years has been turned from a loss of Rs. 24,95,280 in 1884, to a gain of Rs. 23,89,095† in 1888.

13. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings— <i>vide</i> para. 11.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 5.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	2,86,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	3,31,60,580	65,44,146	40,48,698
1885	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,080	9,03,764	3,40,01,117	65,61,901	66,48,137
1886	3,05,61,972	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	3,67,85,398	62,03,426	77,94,509
1887	3,01,34,819	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	3,70,65,693	79,40,876	89,11,226
1888	3,12,67,188	*2,88,78,093	23,89,095	3,91,80,416	70,19,238	1,03,06,833

* This excludes Interest to end of December 1888, amounting to £40,073, on debt appropriated to the discharge of debentures to the extent of £1,885,000, which fell due during the year. It has been decided to treat this payment as a State Railway charge.

† The real loss is understated by the sum of £40,073 referred to in the preceding note.

‡ The real gain is overstated by the sum of £40,073 referred to above.

The details for each year are as follows :

1884.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 3.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7-503d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 3.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,35,687	56,94,450	27,63,763	64,33,432	34,87,745	7,36,983
South Indian	14,00,698	21,17,129	6,60,531	24,90,708	10,36,110	3,79,579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	51,43,252	43,29,164	11,23,088	48,72,790	5,70,453	5,53,636
Great Indian Peninsula	1,31,04,290	1,26,45,335	8,16,955	1,42,66,602	9,02,302	16,31,287
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,04,607	33,30,070	10,22,039	40,07,038	17,68,441	7,66,413
TOTAL	2,60,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,289	3,21,66,569	68,44,145	40,48,865

1885.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6-012d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 3.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,70,166	56,98,628	24,19,060	67,36,206	34,57,036	10,37,379
South Indian	16,72,921	21,32,817	5,59,896	36,36,655	10,62,734	5,03,839
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	50,01,089	41,00,300	14,71,423	49,52,432	7,09,257	7,63,166
Great Indian Peninsula	1,52,31,597	1,27,91,990	24,39,601	1,51,15,011	1,16,586	23,23,015
Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,03,941	35,30,073	18,35,332	45,61,813	28,47,073	10,23,740
TOTAL	2,74,10,210	2,93,52,990	9,93,764	3,40,01,117	65,61,901	56,48,137

1886.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6-503d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 3.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,39,243	56,98,828	24,69,585	71,24,932	38,95,709	14,36,124
South Indian	14,60,534	20,60,364	6,99,780	28,35,523	13,65,944	6,66,164
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,35,478	44,37,891	16,97,597	55,47,675	5,87,803	11,09,794
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,77,979	1,38,67,572	40,10,407	1,60,80,206	7,97,683	23,13,734
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,49,998	37,07,260	9,47,602	51,74,947	23,27,259	13,79,697
TOTAL	3,06,61,973	2,80,70,895	16,91,677	3,67,65,393	67,03,426	77,94,603

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 60016d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,06,358	56,70,318	29,00,000	73,06,536	44,40,178	10,30,188
South Indian	16,05,744	21,61,302	5,95,134	20,48,096	13,42,052	7,57,494
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,608	41,70,909	12,50,500	57,61,814	28,246	12,64,943
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,92,009	1,28,04,010	40,18,800	1,05,50,308	3,32,001	30,86,269
Oudh and Rohilkhand	39,36,230	34,15,920	5,00,000	53,08,330	23,82,100	15,52,410
TOTAL	3,01,24,818	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	3,70,65,083	78,40,576	69,11,226

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4-146d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,21,045	50,08,428	21,77,183	76,23,851	41,02,206	19,25,023
South Indian	16,07,481	22,24,122	5,66,641	31,10,600	14,43,170	8,96,538
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,04,100	41,03,945	12,71,061	60,00,716	2,45,000	15,16,070
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,07,951	1,20,10,664	48,78,287	1,72,74,706	23,245	43,55,042
Oudh and Rohilkhand	30,16,005	35,42,494	45,26,420	51,67,404	12,51,480	16,25,000
TOTAL	3,12,07,188	2,98,78,009	23,80,005	3,01,50,420	79,10,338	1,03,05,333

* This excludes interest to end of December 1888, amounting to £40,073, on debt appropriated to the discharge of debentures to the extent of £1,885,000, which fell due during the year. It has been decided to treat this payment as a State Railway charge.

† The real loss is understated by the sum of £40,073 referred to in the preceding note.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Officer noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay. Director General of Railways.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, No. 891-R., DATED 23rd AUGUST 1889.

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1888.

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1888.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1888.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1888.			Net earnings from commencement to end of 1888.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1888.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn, from commencement to end of 1888.	Railway Company's liability of surplus profits, from commencement to end of 1888.	LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1888.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1888.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn, from commencement to end of 1888.	Railway Company's liability of surplus profits, from commencement to end of 1888.	During 1888.	From commencement to end of 1888.	State charge for control for 1888.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1888.	Value of land made over during 1888.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1888.	Value of land restored to Government during 1888.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1888.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1888, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1888, capitalised.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,31,084	60,09,409	35,31,645	...	...	...	55,08,828	...	55,08,828	15,10,39,310	...	15,10,39,310	0,02,48,160	...	13,071	...	21,77,183	9,23,94,901	1,16,068	25,09,060	2,553	13,13,784	1,022	3,68,370	3,365	8,51,383
6,23,024	37,50,702	16,73,272	...	4,701	...	22,24,122	...	22,24,122	4,23,70,290	...	4,23,70,290	2,10,00,008	...	67,709	...	5,50,041	2,05,63,300	...	...	4,220	10,85,534	17,274	1,23,378	677	5,45,331
7,39,933	56,10,578	71,10,359	71,104	20,178	25,27,789	44,80,044	3,101	44,03,045	10,98,03,150	3,16,635	10,97,79,765	0,38,23,444	4,95,790	8,03,631	99,77,323	-12,71,001	3,69,34,075	2,03,193	40,07,840	30,524	60,73,073	12,037	87,417	119	4,81,023
3,50,219	1,09,80,283	2,17,78,950	1,43,280	6,470	86,63,402	1,89,92,650	27,014	1,30,19,664	31,31,06,313	46,00,331	31,78,05,644	20,97,20,786	9,54,967	3,07,135	3,33,04,220	-43,78,287	4,35,41,020	...	...	-4,963	55,02,001	285	19,01,997	3,075	4,13,275
3,77,053	40,61,048	30,16,005	...	...	...	35,37,274	6,100	35,42,434	5,40,62,420	4,37,300	5,44,89,780	3,04,07,851	...	2,19,841	...	5,20,420	2,42,11,878	73,786	12,83,479	20,003	13,14,324	3,045	52,308	7,113	4,30,804
1,29,283	9,77,21,047	3,71,09,236	2,14,483	31,439	1,11,00,251	2,68,62,818	35,276	2,69,78,093	07,07,27,491	53,53,332	07,00,80,823	51,51,08,868	14,50,477	10,31,777	4,32,81,519	-23,90,096	20,00,45,769	3,92,037	78,01,271	66,414	1,57,89,275	33,663	25,73,179	14,340	27,41,685
782,013	450,100	329,917	...	...	...	522,393	...	522,393	13,999,355	...	13,999,355	6,347,751	...	1,253	...	199,675	7,552,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
516,706	359,447	160,259	...	469	...	213,145	...	213,145	4,001,001	...	4,001,001	2,008,808	...	8,405	...	53,345	1,070,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167,736	615,128	652,008	6,828	1,860	231,711	411,579	294	411,863	10,043,280	10,853	10,053,147	8,000,301	45,447	46,165	014,546	-110,514	2,409,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
703,702	1,767,358	1,000,404	13,136	509	704,062	1,181,636	2,476	1,184,302	28,701,413	430,772	29,132,184	27,475,228	87,513	18,987	2,063,697	-401,513	4,916,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
707,708	406,161	301,601	...	...	...	353,737	516	354,243	6,405,212	43,737	6,448,979	3,040,788	...	21,064	...	52,643	2,421,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
940,023	3,597,333	3,433,640	10,001	2,902	1,028,778	2,042,089	8,576	2,046,945	63,110,359	404,387	63,904,720	47,671,903	132,000	96,774	3,967,475	-212,204	10,329,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

), which fell due during the year. It has been decided to treat this payment as a State Railway charge.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 40. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

	(a) Eight annas per 100 cobs.	(b) Rs-4 per 100 cobs.	(c) Not sold.	(d) Not procurable.
Bengal—				
Chittagong Hill Tracts—				
Hill Tipperah	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
Naga Hills	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
Eastern—				
Backergunge	11 4	12 8	12 8	10 0
Noakhully	11 8	12 0	12 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	12 12	12 12	10 8
Tipperah	13 0	14 0	14 0	9 0
Dacca	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
Mymensingh	11 8	12 0	12 0	9 12
Deltaic—				
Koolna	17 0	12 5	12 5	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	13 4	13 4	10 8
Midnapore	13 6	11 7	11 7	10 6
Howrah	16 12	17 0	17 0	10 8
Caldcutta	12 14	13 0	13 0	10 8
Hooghly	13 0	11 0	11 0	9 0
Nuddica (Kishnagarh)	17 12	12 9	12 9	9 2
Jessore	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 2
Furzedpore	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 9
Central—				
Bankoora	13 8	17 4	17 4	10 0
Burdwan	13 4	13 11	13 11	10 8
Beerboom	15 0	14 0	14 0	10 8
Moorsheadabad	12 8	12 8	12 8	10 0
Sonhai Pergunnahs	12 8	12 8	12 8	9 0
Pubna	16 8	13 8	13 8	9 2
Bogra	12 12	14 4	14 4	9 12
Rajshahye	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
Maladah	16 0	12 8	12 8	9 0
Northern—				
Rungpoore	13 5	14 8	14 8	9 6
Dinagpoore	13 8	14 8	14 8	9 7
Laparguri	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
Darjeeling	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0
Orissa—				
Poores	10 8	14 7	14 7	9 13
Cuttack	11 13	15 12	15 12	10 0
Balaore	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—				
Singbhoom	10 0	20 0	20 0	5 0
Manbhoom	11 8	15 8	15 8	9 0
Lohardugga	10 4	14 0	14 0	7 0
Hazaribagh	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0

† Not procurable.

● Not sold.

(6) R1-4 per 100 cobs.

(a) Eight annas per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAOI (<i>Blechnum canaliculatum</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—continued.																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	17 14	16 12	17 14	10 8	10 8	11 10	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	18 14	17 14	21 0	17 14	17 13	126 0	126 0	9 14	9 14
Gya	14 8	15 8	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	21 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	21 8	21 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	14 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	9 0	9 0	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Patna	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	...
Bhagalpur	16 6	15 12	17 10	17 10	10 11	10 11	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	21 7	17 10	17 10	17 10	151 8	164 0	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	14 13	15 5	16 9	18 8	9 6	9 2	12 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	18 4	16 0	...	18 8	18 4	160 0	140 0	11 6	10 13
Muzaffarpore	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 4	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Churn	13 4	14 8	17 12	17 8	8 0	8 4	11 8	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 9	17 4	17 4	20 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champaran	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Renapur	14 6	14 10	19 0	19 0	8 5	9 3	12 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 11	19 0	19 0	19 6	19 4	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 6
Ghazipur	14 12	15 7	18 10	18 10	6 7	7 0	10 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	16 12	18 0	20 0	20 0	194 8	154 8	10 6	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	14 0	14 0	18 12	18 12	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Central—																										
Banda	15 8	14 8	21 8	19 8	7 8	7 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	15 0	14 8	22 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	...	...	25 0	23 12	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Hamirpur	16 10	16 0	24 6	21 14	9 0	9 0	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	24 2	...	...	29 12	26 7	140 0	140 0	10 9	10 8
Jalaun	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cannore	16 12	16 0	23 8	22 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	27 0	24 0	25 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	17 8	16 8	23 8	20 4	5 0	5 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Farrukhabad	16 0	15 4	21 8	21 4	4 12	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	21 8	25 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	17 10	17 0	25 10	23 4	4 12	4 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 10	...	...	23 6	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Etah	17 4	17 4	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jaipur	14 12	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	12 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 4
Jhansi	15 12	14 8	20 4	21 0	7 12	7 9	11 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	21 13	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Aggra	15 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	25 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 8	15 0	22 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	27 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Alwar	16 4	16 6	22 12	22 12	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 12	30 0	29 8	30 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Bandikhal	17 8	16 14	26 0	25 8	7 0	6 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	28 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Bleerut	17 0	17 0	25 8	25 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	22 8	23 0	22 0	26 8	25 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 8	17 12	18 0	9 12	9 2	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	...	20 8	19 8	155 0	155 0	10 9	10 6
Azangah	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	8 14	8 14	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	14 0	13 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 10	13 10	18 0	19 4	9 0	8 12	11 1	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 14	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 6
Basti	15 8	15 8	20 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8
Shahjahanpur	17 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Rudrai	17 4	17 4	26 4	26 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	24 0	24 0	31 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12

Barcelly	13 12	13 11	13 10	13 9	13 8	13 7	13 6	13 5	13 4	13 3	13 2	13 1	12 12	12 11	12 10	12 9	12 8	12 7	12 6	12 5	12 4	12 3	12 2	12 1	11 12	11 11	11 10	11 9	11 8	11 7	11 6	11 5	11 4	11 3	11 2	11 1	10 12	10 11	10 10	10 9	10 8	10 7	10 6	10 5	10 4	10 3	10 2	10 1	9 12	9 11	9 10	9 9	9 8	9 7	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 3	9 2	9 1	8 12	8 11	8 10	8 9	8 8	8 7	8 6	8 5	8 4	8 3	8 2	8 1	7 12	7 11	7 10	7 9	7 8	7 7	7 6	7 5	7 4	7 3	7 2	7 1	6 12	6 11	6 10	6 9	6 8	6 7	6 6	6 5	6 4	6 3	6 2	6 1	5 12	5 11	5 10	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 6	5 5	5 4	5 3	5 2	5 1	4 12	4 11	4 10	4 9	4 8	4 7	4 6	4 5	4 4	4 3	4 2	4 1	3 12	3 11	3 10	3 9	3 8	3 7	3 6	3 5	3 4	3 3	3 2	3 1	2 12	2 11	2 10	2 9	2 8	2 7	2 6	2 5	2 4	2 3	2 2	2 1	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 9	1 8	1 7	1 6	1 5	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 1	0 12	0 11	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 1	-1 12	-1 11	-1 10	-1 9	-1 8	-1 7	-1 6	-1 5	-1 4	-1 3	-1 2	-1 1	-2 12	-2 11	-2 10	-2 9	-2 8	-2 7	-2 6	-2 5	-2 4	-2 3	-2 2	-2 1	-3 12	-3 11	-3 10	-3 9	-3 8	-3 7	-3 6	-3 5	-3 4	-3 3	-3 2	-3 1	-4 12	-4 11	-4 10	-4 9	-4 8	-4 7	-4 6	-4 5	-4 4	-4 3	-4 2	-4 1	-5 12	-5 11	-5 10	-5 9	-5 8	-5 7	-5 6	-5 5	-5 4	-5 3	-5 2	-5 1	-6 12	-6 11	-6 10	-6 9	-6 8	-6 7	-6 6	-6 5	-6 4	-6 3	-6 2	-6 1	-7 12	-7 11	-7 10	-7 9	-7 8	-7 7	-7 6	-7 5	-7 4	-7 3	-7 2	-7 1	-8 12	-8 11	-8 10	-8 9	-8 8	-8 7	-8 6	-8 5	-8 4	-8 3	-8 2	-8 1	-9 12	-9 11	-9 10	-9 9	-9 8	-9 7	-9 6	-9 5	-9 4	-9 3	-9 2	-9 1	-10 12	-10 11	-10 10	-10 9	-10 8	-10 7	-10 6	-10 5	-10 4	-10 3	-10 2	-10 1	-11 12	-11 11	-11 10	-11 9	-11 8	-11 7	-11 6	-11 5	-11 4	-11 3	-11 2	-11 1	-12 12	-12 11	-12 10	-12 9	-12 8	-12 7	-12 6	-12 5	-12 4	-12 3	-12 2	-12 1	-13 12	-13 11	-13 10	-13 9	-13 8	-13 7	-13 6	-13 5	-13 4	-13 3	-13 2	-13 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Morabad	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	-1 0	-2 0	-3 0	-4 0	-5 0	-6 0	-7 0	-8 0	-9 0	-10 0	-11 0	-12 0	-13 0	-14 0	-15 0	-16 0	-17 0	-18 0	-19 0	-20 0	-21 0	-22 0	-23 0	-24 0	-25 0	-26 0	-27 0	-28 0	-29 0	-30 0	-31 0	-32 0	-33 0	-34 0	-35 0	-36 0	-37 0	-38 0	-39 0	-40 0	-41 0	-42 0	-43 0	-44 0	-45 0	-46 0	-47 0	-48 0	-49 0	-50 0	-51 0	-52 0	-53 0	-54 0	-55 0	-56 0	-57 0	-58 0	-59 0	-60 0	-61 0	-62 0	-63 0	-64 0	-65 0	-66 0	-67 0	-68 0	-69 0	-70 0	-71 0	-72 0	-73 0	-74 0	-75 0	-76 0	-77 0	-78 0	-79 0	-80 0	-81 0	-82 0	-83 0	-84 0	-85 0	-86 0	-87 0	-88 0	-89 0	-90 0	-91 0	-92 0	-93 0	-94 0	-95 0	-96 0	-97 0	-98 0	-99 0	-100 0	-101 0	-102 0	-103 0	-104 0	-105 0	-106 0	-107 0	-108 0	-109 0	-110 0	-111 0	-112 0	-113 0	-114 0	-115 0	-116 0	-117 0	-118 0	-119 0	-120 0	-121 0	-122 0	-123 0	-124 0	-125 0	-126 0	-127 0	-128 0	-129 0	-130 0	-131 0	-132 0	-133 0	-134 0	-135 0	-136 0	-137 0	-138 0	-139 0	-140 0	-141 0	-142 0	-143 0	-144 0	-145 0	-146 0	-147 0	-148 0	-149 0	-150 0	-151 0	-152 0	-153 0	-154 0	-155 0	-156 0	-157 0	-158 0	-159 0	-160 0	-161 0	-162 0	-163 0	-164 0	-165 0	-166 0	-167 0	-168 0	-169 0	-170 0	-171 0	-172 0	-173 0	-174 0	-175 0	-176 0	-177 0	-178 0	-179 0	-180 0	-181 0	-182 0	-183 0	-184 0	-185 0	-186 0	-187 0	-188 0	-189 0	-190 0	-191 0	-192 0	-193 0	-194 0	-195 0	-196 0	-197 0	-198 0	-199 0	-200 0	-201 0	-202 0	-203 0	-204 0	-205 0	-206 0	-207 0	-208 0	-209 0	-210 0	-211 0	-212 0	-213 0	-214 0	-215 0	-216 0	-217 0	-218 0	-219 0	-220 0	-221 0	-222 0	-223 0	-224 0	-225 0	-226 0	-227 0	-228 0	-229 0	-230 0	-231 0	-232 0	-233 0	-234 0	-235 0	-236 0	-237 0	-238 0	-239 0	-240 0	-241 0	-242 0	-243 0	-244 0	-245 0	-246 0	-247 0	-248 0	-249 0	-250 0	-251 0	-252 0	-253 0	-254 0	-255 0	-256 0	-257 0	-258 0	-259 0	-260 0	-261 0	-262 0	-263 0	-264 0	-265 0	-266 0	-267 0	-268 0	-269 0	-270 0	-271 0	-272 0	-273 0	-274 0	-275 0	-276 0	-277 0	-278 0	-279 0	-280 0	-281 0	-282 0	-283 0	-284 0	-285 0	-286 0	-287 0	-288 0	-289 0	-290 0	-291 0	-292 0	-293 0	-294 0	-295 0	-296 0	-297 0	-298 0	-299 0	-300 0	-301 0	-302 0	-303 0	-304 0	-305 0	-306 0	-307 0	-308 0	-309 0	-310 0	-311 0	-312 0	-313 0	-314 0	-315 0	-316 0	-317 0	-318 0	-319 0	-320 0	-321 0	-322 0	-323 0	-324 0	-325 0	-326 0	-327 0	-328 0	-329 0	-330 0	-331 0	-332 0	-333 0	-334 0	-335 0	-336 0	-337 0	-338 0	-339 0	-340 0	-341 0	-342 0	-343 0	-344 0	-345 0	-346 0	-347 0	-348 0	-349 0	-350 0	-351 0	-352 0	-353 0	-354 0	-355 0	-356 0	-357 0	-358 0	-359 0	-360 0	-361 0	-362 0	-363 0	-364 0	-365 0	-366 0	-367 0	-368 0	-369 0	-370 0	-371 0	-372 0	-373 0	-374 0	-375 0	-376 0	-377 0	-378 0	-379 0	-380 0	-381 0	-382 0	-383 0	-384 0	-385 0	-386 0	-387 0	-388 0	-389 0	-390 0	-391 0	-392 0	-393 0	-394 0	-395 0	-396 0	-397 0	-398 0	-399 0	-400 0	-401 0	-402 0	-403 0	-404 0	-405 0	-406 0	-407 0	-408 0	-409 0	-410 0	-411 0	-412 0	-413 0	-414 0	-415 0	-416 0	-417 0	-418 0	-419 0	-420 0	-421 0	-422 0	-423 0	-424 0	-425 0	-426 0	-427 0	-428 0	-429 0	-430 0	-431 0	-432 0	-433 0	-434 0	-435 0	-436 0	-437 0	-438 0	-439 0	-440 0	-441 0	-442 0	-443 0	-444 0	-445 0	-446 0	-447 0	-448 0	-449 0	-450 0	-451 0	-452 0	-453 0	-454 0	-455 0	-456 0	-457 0	-458 0	-459 0	-460 0	-461 0	-462 0	-463 0	-464 0	-465 0	-466 0	-467 0	-468 0	-469 0	-470 0	-471 0	-472 0	-473 0	-474 0	-475 0	-476 0	-477 0	-478 0	-479 0	-480 0	-481 0	-482 0	-483 0	-484 0	-485 0	-486 0	-487 0	-488 0	-489 0	-490 0	-491 0	-492 0	-493 0	-494 0	-495 0	-496 0	-497 0	-498 0	-499 0	-500 0	-501 0	-502 0	-503 0	-504 0	-505 0	-506 0	-507 0	-508 0	-509 0	-510 0	-511 0	-512 0	-513 0	-514 0	-515 0	-516 0	-517 0	-518 0	-519 0	-520 0	-521 0	-522 0	-523 0	-524 0	-525 0	-526 0	-527 0	-528 0	-529 0	-530 0	-531 0	-532 0	-533 0	-534 0	-535 0	-536 0	-537 0	-538 0	-539 0	-540 0	-541 0	-542 0	-543 0	-544 0	-545 0	-546 0	-547 0	-548 0	-549 0	-550 0	-551 0	-552 0	-553 0	-554 0	-555 0	-556 0	-557 0	-558 0	-559 0	-560 0	-561 0	-562 0	-563 0	-564 0	-565 0	-566 0	-567 0	-568 0	-569 0	-570 0	-571 0	-572 0	-573 0	-574 0	-575 0	-576 0	-577 0	-578 0	-579 0	-580 0	-581 0	-582 0	-583 0	-584 0	-585 0	-586 0	-587 0	-588 0	-589 0	-590 0	-591 0	-592 0	-593 0	-594 0	-595 0	-596 0	-597 0	-598 0	-599 0	-600 0	-601 0	-602 0	-603 0	-604 0	-605 0	-606 0	-607 0	-608 0	-609 0	-610 0	-611 0	-612 0	-613 0	-614 0	-615 0	-616 0	-617 0	-618 0	-619 0	-620 0	-621 0	-622 0	-623 0	-624 0	-625 0	-626 0	-627 0	-628 0	-629 0	-630 0	-631 0	-632 0	-633 0	-634 0	-635 0	-636 0	-637 0	-638 0	-639 0	-640 0	-641 0	-642 0	-643 0	-644 0	-645 0	-646 0	-647 0	-648 0	-649 0	-650 0	-651 0	-652 0	-653 0	-654 0	-655 0	-656 0	-657 0	-658 0	-659 0	-660 0	-661 0	-662 0	-663 0	-664 0	-665 0	-666 0	-667 0	-668 0	-669 0	-670 0	-671 0	-672 0	-673 0	-674 0	-675 0	-676 0	-677 0	-678 0	-679 0	-680 0	-681 0	-682 0	-683 0	-684 0	-685 0	-686 0	-687 0	-688 0	-689 0	-690 0	-691 0	-692 0	-693 0	-694 0	-695 0	-696 0	-697 0	-698 0	-699 0	-700 0	-701 0	-702 0	-703 0	-704 0	-705 0	-706 0	-707 0	-708 0	-709 0	-710 0	-711 0	-712 0	-713 0	-714 0	-715 0	-716 0	-717 0	-718 0	-719 0	-720 0	-721 0	-722 0	-723 0	-724 0	-725 0	-726 0	-727 0	-728 0	-729 0	-730 0	-731 0	-732 0	-733 0	-734 0	-735 0	-736 0	-737 0	-738 0	-739 0	-740 0	-741 0	-742 0	-743 0	-744 0	-745 0	-746 0	-747 0	-748 0	-749 0	-750 0	-751 0	-752 0	-753 0	-754 0	-755 0	-756 0	-757 0	-758 0	-759 0	-760 0	-761 0	-762 0	-763 0	-764 0	-765 0	-766 0	-767 0	-768 0	-769 0	-770 0	-771 0	-772 0	-773 0	-774 0	-775 0	-776 0	-777 0	-778 0	-779 0	-780 0	-781 0	-782 0	-783 0	-784 0	-785 0	-786 0	-787 0	-788 0	-789 0	-790 0	-791 0	-792 0	-793 0	-794 0	-795 0	-796 0	-797 0	-798 0	-799 0	-800 0	-801 0	-802 0	-803 0	-804 0	-805 0	-806 0	-807 0	-808 0	-809 0	-810 0	-811 0	-812 0	-813 0	-814 0	-815 0	-816 0	-817 0	-818 0	-819 0	-820 0	-821 0	-822 0	-823 0	-824 0	-825 0	-826 0	-827 0	-828 0	-829 0	-830 0	-831 0	-832 0	-833 0	-834 0	-835 0	-836 0	-837 0	-838 0	-839 0	-840 0	-841 0	-842 0	-843 0	-844 0	-845 0	-846 0	-847 0	-848 0	-849 0	-850 0	-851 0	-852 0	-853 0	-854 0	-855 0	-856 0	-857 0	-858 0	-859 0	-860 0	-861 0	-862 0	-863 0	-864 0	-865 0	-866 0	-867 0	-868 0	-869 0	-870 0	-871 0	-872 0	-873 0	-874 0	-875 0	-876 0	-877 0	-878 0	-879 0	-880 0	-881 0	-882 0	-883 0	-884 0	-885 0	-886 0	-887 0	-888 0	-889 0	-890 0	-891 0	-892 0	-893 0	-894 0	-895 0	-896 0	-897 0	-898 0	-899 0	-900 0	-901 0	-902 0	-903 0	-904 0	-905 0	-906 0	-907 0	-908 0	-909 0	-910 0	-911 0	-912 0	-913 0	-914 0	-915 0	-916 0	-917 0	-918 0	-919 0	-920 0	-921 0	-922 0	-923 0	-924 0	-925 0	-926 0	-927 0	-928 0	-929 0	-930 0	-931 0	-932 0	-933 0	-934 0	-935 0	-936 0	-937 0	-938 0	-939 0	-940 0	-941 0	-942 0	-943 0	-944 0	-945 0	-946 0	-947 0	-948 0	-949 0	-950 0	-951 0	-952 0	-953 0	-954 0	-955 0	-956 0

Not sold.

† Six pies per bundle.

† For husked grain.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUSCUB (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANKNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARRAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Bissar	18 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	1 0	1 0	105 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Ferozepore	19 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	108 0	13 4	13 0
Montgomery	18 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	1 0	1 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ludhiana	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	1 0	1 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 8
Jullundur	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	1 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	1 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	15 0	1 0	1 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 8	8 8
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkote	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	21 0	21 0	33 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	21 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	37 0	37 0	18 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	84 0	85 0	13 8	13 4
Hazara	20 0	20 0	35 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	14 0	12 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Peshawar	21 0	21 0	45 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	15 0	15 0	1 0	1 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	109 0	105 0	38 0	38 0
Kohat	22 0	22 0	46 0	41 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	15 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	125 0	125 0	60 0	50 9
Western—																										
Shahpur	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	1 0	1 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Bannu	29 0	29 0	39 0	39 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	32 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	20 0	21 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	125 0	125 0	26 0	26 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	16 0	15 0	7 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	18 0	14 8	14 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	8 15	8 15	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Parkar (Umankot)	13 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Sukkar	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Shikarpur	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	9 0	8 4	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	9 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	11 4	11 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 8

Bombay— Konkan—		9 8	10 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 14	18 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	11 8	9 8	10 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Karwar
Ratnagiri
Colaba (Alibag)
Bombay
Tanna (Salsette)
Deccan—	
Dharwar (Hubli)
Belgaum
Satara
Sholapur
Bijsapur
Poona (City)
Khandesh—	
Ahmednagar
Nasik
Khandesh (Dholia)
Guarat—	
Surat
Broach
Kaira
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)
Panch Mahals (Godhra)
Deccan Cantonment
Kathianwar—	
Rajkot
Central Provinces—	
Western—	
Nimnir
Khandwa-Asingh Cant.
Hoshangabad
Betul
Chhindwara
Nagpur
Wardha
Central—	
Narsinghpur
Saugor
Damoh
Jubbulpore
Mandla
Seoni
Balaghat
Bhandara
Chanda
Eastern—	
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Berar—	
Buldana
Basim
Akola
Ellichpur
Amroli
Wan.
Nizam's Territories—	
Secunderabad
Bolarum
Chadarghat

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

§ Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1889—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMRU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THAR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Calanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 5	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	19 5	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 5	12 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	23 14	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 10	10 0	11 3	11 3	18 8	19 5	18 13	18 3	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	11 0	11 0
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 13	11 3	13 3	13 3	27 5	26 6	24 10	23 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	12 3	11 13	13 8	13 5	28 10	28 10	21 2	21 10	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	31 6	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 11	10 11
Cuddapah	12 8	12 14	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 8	12 14	22 14	20 8	21 2	21 2	31 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	10 3	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	26 6	24 11	31 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	6 3	7 2	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 11	167 11	11 13	11 13
Visagapatnam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	10 3	20 0	17 13	23 13	15 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	10 6	9 14	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	21 2	22 14	23 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	22 11	...	...	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 8	11 6	12 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	26 5	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 11	93 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 6	12 0	13 3	12 13	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 8	13 2	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	23 2	21 10	25 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 11	13 11	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	27 3	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trenchinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	12 3	11 14	12 11	12 5	21 0	21 0	21 10	20 5	26 3	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	9 3	9 3	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	10 13	10 2	...	...	12 10	12 3	13 2	13 2	24 5	24 5	...	...	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 0	10 4	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	9 8	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 11	14 11	31 8	33 10	...	...	48 5	48 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 8
Aden																										
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING INDIAN RAILWAYS.

No. 512 R. T., dated Simla, the 23rd September, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV (the Indian Railway Act) of 1879.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated 13th September 1880 (publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India) and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated 21st August 1880.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 504 R. T., dated 21st May 1886.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, No. 2019 T., dated 29th August 1889.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act IV of 1879, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Indian Midland Railway has applied that Rules 342 and 343 of the General Rules for Indian Railways, which have been made applicable to the Indian Midland Railway under the Resolution read above, should be modified so as to read as follows:—

"No. 342.—No engine or train shall be moved from any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line Clear," "Caution Message," or other permission written on the authorized form showing that he can proceed to the next station. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train, or from the Station Master, or from one of the Station staff duly authorised for such duty; but on all occasions when the Guard does not personally deliver the permission to the Driver, it must be countersigned by the Guard before delivery to the Driver. The Driver must also receive from the Guard the usual starting signal before moving.

When a train is arranged to run through a station without stopping, the written permission to proceed to the next station may be handed to the Driver direct by the Station Master or other authorised person of the Station staff, and a duplicate of it handed to the Guard in the same manner.

"No. 343.—The Station Master, or other authorised person of the Station staff, is to hand the written permission to the Guard, who must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received, before handing it to the Driver. The Driver must also satisfy himself on these points before starting.

This written permission is never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

When a train is not timed to stop at a station, and the written permission is handed both to the Driver and Guard of the train, the Station Master will be held wholly responsible that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given, and that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of the said Act, to sanction the application to the Indian Midland Railway of Rules 342 and 343 of the General Rules for Indian Railways modified as shown above.

ORDER.—Ordered, that Rules 342 and 343 of the General Rules for Indian Railways, modified as shown above, be notified to the Railway servants and the public by a copy of this Resolution being kept open to inspection, free of charge, together with a copy of the General Rules and of Public Works Department Resolution No. 504 R. T., dated 21st May 1886, in the Office of the Station Master of every station on the said Railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, for information and guidance; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following papers for general information :

NOTE ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF UPPER BURMA FROM
APRIL 1887 TO AUGUST 1889.

No. 1759 (Public), dated Simla, the 4th October, 1889.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 41—274, dated the 3rd ultimo, with which you forward a Note on the progress made in the pacification of Upper Burma from April 1887 to August 1889.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the record of progress which the Note contains is in a high degree creditable to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's administration of the Province. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of publicly expressing his appreciation of the ability, energy, and consideration which the Chief Commissioner has brought to bear on one of the most difficult tasks which have fallen to the lot of any administrator in India in recent years, and his approbation of the unwearied attention which the Chief Commissioner has devoted to every branch of the administration. His Excellency in Council feels assured that now that the return of the peaceful inhabitants of the country to their daily pursuits has been rendered possible by the suppression or surrender of almost all the principal leaders of organized crime, the revenues of Upper Burma will rapidly develop, and has in particular noticed with much satisfaction the measures which the Chief Commissioner has in contemplation for some reduction of the most serious burden on the revenues of the Province, *viz.*, the cost of the Military police. While however the Governor-General in Council would welcome any measure of economy which could be carried out without affecting the efficiency of the administration, he is content to leave to you the determination of the time and measure of the reduction that should be effected in the police, and has no wish to press upon you any curtailment of the forces available for the maintenance of order which might result in the recrudescence of those forms of crime which have now been so successfully suppressed.

No. 41—274-N., dated Rangoon, the 3rd September, 1889.

From—H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India a Note on the progress made in the Settlement of Upper Burma from April 1887 to August 1889.

NOTE.

At the beginning of the year 1887, though much had been done to break the power of the most important opponents of the British Government in Upper Burma, and though the foundations of order had been laid, District Officers had not yet found time to seriously undertake the task of organizing the civil administration of their districts. The work of the first year of the occupation was to a great extent the work of the soldier, the task of dealing with leaders who, nominally at least, aimed at overthrowing the new Government. It is not too much to say that although much remains to be done before the administration of Upper Burma can bear strict comparison with that of settled provinces in India, the last two years and a half have witnessed good progress made. It may certainly be said that disorder and lawlessness have been put down, and that the power of the Government is firmly established and fully

acknowledged. To describe rapidly but precisely the progress of this work is the object of this Note.

2. The town of Mandalay, which contains nearly 200,000 inhabitants and is the centre of any political intrigue or discontent that may exist, has been undisturbed by any serious outbreak since April 1886. Since the beginning of 1887 it has been as free from serious crime as any town in India. A Municipality has been established; and the Committee, which comprises representatives of all classes of the community, takes much intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. Many good roads have been made, the principal quarters are well lighted, and a very large number of substantial masonry houses have been erected within the last two years, and building is still going on. In April 1887 the condition of the district was less satisfactory than that of the town. The south-eastern parts of the district were troubled by the Setkya Pretender, who was reported in August 1887 to have a permanent following of 200 men and to be able to call out about 300 when required. Nga To and Nga Yaing held the islands of the Irrawaddy and were harboured and supported by the villages near the river bank. Nga Zeya held the tract of country known as Yegyi-Kyabin to the north and north-east of the district. Among many minor leaders may be mentioned Nga Pan Gaing, Nga Lan, Nga Thein, Nga Tha Aung, Nga Tha Maung, Nga Aung Min, and Nga Nu. The whole district outside the walls of Mandalay was more or less under the influence of these leaders, who levied contributions on the villages in the tracts which they dominated. By steady perseverance, and without demanding more than occasional assistance from the troops, the district has been freed from all these leaders. Since the 1st April 1887 three have been killed, seven have been captured, and twenty-five have surrendered. The Setkya Pretender, driven out of the Mandalay district into Kyaukse and thence into the Shan States within the present year, has been captured, tried, and executed. Nga Yaing's gang has been dispersed and he himself recently captured in Shwebo and executed. Nga Zeya, at one time the most formidable of all, has been driven out of the district and forced to take refuge on the borders of Taungbaing and Momeik. Nga To, the last of the leaders who gave serious trouble in the Mandalay district, was hotly pursued during the early months of the current year and every member of his gang either killed, captured, or compelled to surrender. Nga To himself, without a single follower and with his influence thoroughly broken, is now a fugitive and has disappeared. At the present time there is in the Mandalay district not a single dacoit leader and not a single organized band of dacoits. The only probable source of trouble is Nga Kyaw Zaw, one of the Setkya Pretender's leaders, who still lingers on the borders of the Pyinulwin subdivision and the Kyaukse district. The number of violent crimes during the current year has not been greater than in an ordinary district in Lower Burma, and such crimes as are committed have been the work of local criminals, not of regularly organized bands of dacoits. Survey operations have been undertaken in the district and regular methods of administration everywhere introduced. In the open season thousands of pack-bullocks and footmen carrying loads come down from the Shan States and from China. The Municipal returns show that the trade by the Thibaw route has doubled. In 1887-88 13,300 pack-bullocks, with merchandise valued at Rs. 4,56,518, entered Mandalay. In 1888-89 the number of laden bullocks was 27,170, and the value of the goods Rs. 7,30,279. It may safely be asserted that the town and district of Mandalay have seldom been so secure and peaceful as at present. On 1st July 1889 the Deputy Commissioner wrote:

"I have quite recently visited a large portion of the Pyinulwin subdivision and of the Madaya and Kutywa townships, and nowhere did I see any distress. The villagers appeared to me to be remarkably happy and contented, and they commented frequently on the abnormal freedom from dacoity and cattle-lifting which they were enjoying.

"There was no appearance of discontent. On the contrary, the people were most loyal in their manner and seemed to be in good health and spirits."

3. The Shwebo district has always been noted for the turbulent character of its inhabitants. In this district the progress made has been almost as marked as in Mandalay. In the beginning of 1887 Nga Yaing and Nga To were still powerful in the south of the district; Nga Kyauk Lôn was giving trouble in the north; and Nga Thôn and Nga Aga, with a band of about 30 men, disturbed the central part of the district from Male to the borders of Ye-u on the

west. Of these Nga Yaing, who troubled the district from 1886 to the middle of 1889, has recently been arrested by a local Burmese official; Nga To, as already explained, has disappeared. Kyauk Lôn, Aga, and Nga Thôn have still to be accounted for. They haunt the forests in the northern part of the district, but have recently committed no serious crimes. The southern part of the district is perfectly quiet; the people are everywhere disposed to take part with the Government against the dacoits. The condition of the Shwebo district is in striking contrast with its condition a year or two ago, when violent crimes were of common occurrence. During the past three months violent crimes have been less frequent in Shwebo than in many districts in Lower Burma. Mr. Morison, Deputy Commissioner of Shwebo, wrote on 30th June 1889:

"The exodus from Upper Burma which commenced in 1882 continued until the end of 1887, but I am glad to be able to report that it has now ceased from this district, and numbers of families are now returning from Lower Burma—a fact which in itself would prove the untruth of the assertion of widespread discontent. It will however take many years for the country to regain the prosperity which it enjoyed during the reign of King Mindôn Min.

"Dacoity has now almost entirely ceased in this district, and villages which were removed to other sites are being permitted to return. Trade is reviving and cultivation is everywhere being pushed on to the full capacity of the stock of plough-cattle."

4. The greater part of the Katha district which lies to the north of Shwebo is and has been undisturbed. The proximity of the State of Wuntho under Native administration is however a permanent source of trouble, especially in the Kawlin subdivision. While the people of Wuntho are allowed to possess arms practically without restraint, it has been difficult to insist on the complete disarmament of the adjoining subdivision of Kawlin. In consequence of this, dacoity by organized bands has not been entirely stamped out. Moreover, gangs from Wuntho occasionally raid in our territory. It is impossible to remedy this evil all at once. It is not neglected, and the Sawbwa will in time learn the advantage of assisting the Government to maintain order. The attitude of the Wuntho Sawbwa has not been entirely satisfactory; but he has not been openly unfriendly, and recently he has co-operated with the officers of the Katha district in dealing with dacoit gangs on his borders, and is reported to have punished some local officials who were in the habit of harbouring dacoits. The rest of the district, as has already been said, is quiet. The Deputy Commissioner has recently succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the Kachins on the north of the district. During the past open season a Survey party carried a reconnaissance for the Mu Valley Railway right through the State of Wuntho and were assisted by the local officials under the Sawbwa's orders.

5. In the Bhamo district the results attained have been most important. In 1887 the Mogaung subdivision had been visited; but it was practically beyond the limits of our control. The Kachin tribes of Mogaung, who, under the influence of the *ex-Myoók* Maung Po Saw and his lieutenant Nga Ti, gave much trouble in the spring of 1888, have now been severely punished by a mixed force of troops and police, which operated in the hills from February to May in the current year. The result has been that about a hundred Kachin villages have tendered their submission and are now on friendly terms with the local officers. The rebel leaders above mentioned have disappeared. The road to the jade mines is open and protected by a military police post at Kamaing, which commands the principal route. Travellers can now proceed from Mogaung to the jade mines and back without fear of molestation by the Kachin tribes. In the part of the district nearer to the town of Bhamo equally good results have been attained. The Pônkan Kachins, who defied our authority successfully in 1886, and who during the past open season raided within a few miles of Bhamo itself, have been punished and compelled to make terms. This was accomplished almost without opposition. A military force under General Wolseley occupied the principal village of the tribe and remained there long enough to make it evident that the Government intended to compel complete submission. The Kachins complied with the terms imposed on them, which included the restoration of captives, the payment of a moderate indemnity, and the surrender of a number of guns. The results of the past two years in the Bhamo district include the settlement of the Mogaung subdivision and the establishment of police posts there; the adjustment of our relations with the Kachin tribes, most of whom may now be regarded as friendly; and the opening out of the route to the jade mines. The Kachins nearer Bhamo have also been taught

that they cannot raid with impunity, and it is probable that raids will not now be of frequent occurrence.

6. The remaining district of the Northern division, the Ruby Mines district, lies on the borders of the dependent States of Thibaw, Mainglôn, Taungbaing, and Momeik. Such elements of disorder as still exist in this district are the result of the imperfect administration of these States. From the beginning of 1887, after the occupation of the district by General Stewart's force till the end of 1888, this district was undisturbed. Towards the end of 1888 reports were current that the town of Momeik, the capital of the State of that name, was threatened by a large gathering of dacoits or rebels under Saw Yan Naing, a grandson of Mindôn Min, whose headquarters was at Binbong or Manpun,* some three days' march to the north-east of Momeik. In consequence of these reports a small detachment of troops was stationed at Momeik; and after an unfortunate encounter in which, owing to insufficient information, a handful of troops suffered a reverse, a considerable body of dacoits which had advanced towards Momeik was attacked and defeated with heavy loss. These disturbances however affected the rest of Momeik and the Ruby Mines district, the garrison of which had been weakened by the withdrawal of part of a Gurkha regiment for the Chin expedition. Twinngè is an important village of 300 houses on the bank of the Irrawaddy, at that time included in the State of Momeik; it was attacked and burnt by a gang under Nga Maung of Twinngè, one of the lieutenants of Kan Hlaing, the claimant to the Sawbwaship of Momeik. Another man of the same name, known as Nga Maung of Mainglôn, formerly Myoza of that State, and other minor dacoits from the same neighbourhood threatened the district and caused a feeling of insecurity to be felt. On the Taungbaing border, Nga Zeya, the noted dacoit leader who had been driven out of the Mandalay district, was reported to have a considerable following. Some dacoities were committed in the district, and travellers on the road from Thabeikkyin to the Ruby Mines were attacked. A general feeling of insecurity prevailed; and the state of the district was less satisfactory in the early months of 1889 than it had been for the past two years. In order to deal effectually with the dacoit gangs which were reported to be in or on the borders of the district, the military garrison was strengthened and the command of all the troops and police was placed in the hand of Colonel Cochrane of the Hampshire Regiment. Under his orders an attack was made on Saw Yan Naing's stronghold at Binbong and his gathering was dispersed. At the same time steps were taken to strike at the root of the evil by improving the administration of the neighbouring States. The Sawbwa of Thibaw was induced to reform his administration in Mainglôn, a more competent ruler was established in Momeik, and the Sawbwa of Taungbaing was enjoined to look to his borders. In view of the great importance of keeping order in the Ruby Mines district, the civil police has been reorganized and strengthened and an extra company, which will consist of Gurkhas, will be added to the military police battalion. The military garrison will also be strengthened by the substitution of Gurkha for Madras troops. At present, except for a small gang which commits petty robberies on travellers, the district is quiet.

7. The districts in the Central division of Upper Burma are Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Kyauksé, and Ye-u. Writing on the 1st June 1889, the Commissioner of this division says:

"During a recent tour, extending from the 20th March to the 27th May, I have travelled through all the districts of this division; have visited nearly all the townships and many villages in four of these districts. * * * * *

"The crops have been good and cultivation is extending. I saw evidence of this everywhere. * * * * *

"In nearly all the townships of the division visited during my recent tour I saw evidences of comfort and in parts of affluence. 'Pwès,' 'ahlus,' and other festivities were going on in all quarters, even where least to be expected. The only exception to this condition was in a part of the Ava subdivision, where cattle-disease has lately been literally raging and smallpox has been very prevalent. In some of the Ava villages these two afflictions had retarded cultivation. But these are epidemic, and although very serious indeed, they did not seem to have left the same mark on the people as they would have done in Lower Burma."

8. In the beginning of 1887 Sagaing and Ava, which were then separate districts, were practically held by dacoit bands, who levied contributions on the

* Binbong and Manpun are not, as had been supposed, the same. They are about 10 miles apart in the hills north-east of Momeik. Both places have been named at various times as the headquarters of Saw Yan Naing.

villages and kept the country side in terror. The most important leader in Sagaing, Hla U, was killed by his own followers early in 1887; but his lieutenants, among whom the chief were Nyo U, Nyo Pu, and Min O, remained and, notwithstanding that numerous bodies of troops were employed to pursue the gangs, gathered strength as the year advanced. On the Ava side Shwe Yan and Bo Tôk, with large gatherings, committed many dacoities and successfully defied the local officials. The pacification of the Sagaing district (including the Ava district, which had been incorporated with it) was systematically undertaken early in 1888 by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) W. P. Symons, assisted by various civil officers. It was found impossible to make any way by the methods hitherto employed. The troops never saw the dacoits, who continued to levy taxes from the villagers and to murder village officials and others suspected of aiding the Government. The Village Regulation was made use of, villages which fed the gangs were removed or fined, and the relatives of the dacoits who furnished them with supplies and with information and were the chief instruments in assassinating the friends of the Government were removed until the dacoits surrendered or were captured. A great change for the better soon followed these measures. The operations were steadily continued, and by the beginning of the current year all parts of the Sagaing district were in perfect order. Up to the present time twenty-six leaders, among whom were Nyo U, Nyo Pu, Shwe Yan, and Bo Tôk, have been killed; twenty-six, including Nga Sawbwa and Min O, captured; and seven have surrendered. Many followers of these leaders have also surrendered, the rank-and-file having been allowed to return to their homes on furnishing security for their good behaviour. The whole of the district has been thoroughly disarmed. Both Sagaing and Ava are now as peaceful as an ordinary Lower Burma district; the people live undisturbed in their villages and cultivate their fields; and, according to the statements of the people themselves, the district is more free from crime than it has ever been before. The dacoit leaders who remain at large are of no importance and have given no trouble.

9. The Ye-u district borders on the Upper and Lower Chindwin districts, Shwebo, and Katha, while on the north it touches the territory of Wuntho. It is in many parts covered by extensive forests which afford shelter to dacoits and in which it is difficult for troops or police to operate. Since April 1887 eight dacoit leaders have been killed and only four, of whom the most important is Yan Gyi Aung, remain at large. The greater part of the district is in good order. But the northern township is still troubled by dacoits from the adjacent territory of Wuntho.

10. The Lower Chindwin district is in excellent order. In October 1887 a rising occurred in Pagyi, the south-western part of the district bordering on the Yaw country. This was suppressed after one encounter with the dacoits, in which two British officers were killed, and the country was for the time restored to order. The elements of mischief were however not entirely removed. The country is exceedingly malarious, and it was not thought right to maintain police posts in the Shitywagyaung tract, which is the part of the Western Pagyi township adjacent to Yaw where the disturbances occurred. Towards the end of 1888 another attempt was made to excite a rising in this tract, but the ring-leader, a pseudo-prince, was arrested, tried, and executed. Military police were sent to Shitywagyaung, and the dacoits and disaffected persons moved westward towards Gangaw and caused serious disorder in the Yaw country. The rising was not promptly and effectually dealt with by the troops at Gangaw and the adjacent posts, and reinforcements had to be sent. The Yaw country was then settled without much difficulty, the great majority of the persons who had taken part in the rising being allowed to return to their homes. But some of the Pagyi dacoits, under the leadership of a noted local dacoit called Saga, driven back towards the Lower Chindwin district, continued to give trouble. A military police post was therefore established in the Shitywagyaung country and a special officer was deputed to bring this tract into order. The result has been entirely satisfactory. Under the direction of the Commissioner of the Central Division, Mr. Smeaton, the operations have resulted in the death of Bo Saga, who was recently killed by a party headed by the loyal and zealous Myoôk of Western

Pagyi, Maung Po O,* and many of the members of Saga's gang have surrendered. The result is that the whole of the Lower Chindwin district is quiet. Since April 1887 fifty dacoit leaders have been killed and captured or have surrendered in this district, and only five remain who are included in the list of dacoit leaders reported as still at large in Sagaing and Ye-u.

11. The Upper Chindwin district includes a vast extent of territory, part of which is still practically unknown. It extends to the borders of Manipur on the north-west and to the Mogaung country on the north and east. Except for slight disturbances in Mingin, caused by the gang of Saga above mentioned, the whole of the district has been little troubled by ordinary dacoity. Raids on the State of Kale, which adjoins the Upper Chindwin district, and on the Kubo valley, which forms part of it, were committed in 1887-88 by Chins of the Tashôn, Siyin, and Kanhaw tribes. The two last named tribes were severely punished during the open season of 1888-89, and preparations for an expedition on an extensive scale for the subjugation of the Tashôn and other tribes to the south are now being made. On the east of the Chindwin river a dacoit leader named Naga Le still holds out. He was attacked two or three months ago and his camp destroyed. Since then he has not been heard of. But till he is captured or killed the peace of the district will not be secure. During the coming open season it is proposed to explore the country between the Chindwin river and the jade mines of Mogaung; and advantage will be taken of the opportunity to establish friendly relations with the Kachin Chiefs in this part of the country.

12. The Kyauksè district, the remaining district of the Central Division, was in 1886 one of the most disturbed parts of Upper Burma. In 1887 and 1888 it was disturbed by a pretender known as the Setkya Mintha, against whom operations had to be undertaken in October last. The result was that the Mintha was driven out of the district into the Shan hills to the east. There he was captured and handed over by the loyal Sawbwa of Yat Sauk; he was tried and executed. Another noted leader, Myat Hmôn, who had surrendered and afterwards absconded in 1887, again surrendered with his followers towards the end of 1888, and is now living quietly in his own village. The only dacoit leader of any note still at large in Kyauksè is Kyaw Zaw, one of the Setkya Pretender's lieutenants, who still haunts the difficult and wild hills to the north-east on the borders of Kyauksè and Mandalay, but does little mischief. It will be necessary to dispose of him. Subject to this, which is scarcely an exception, the Kyauksè district is perfectly quiet. It has recently been found possible to effect a considerable reduction in the military police force of the district—a sure indication of tranquillity.

13. The Myingyan district, which includes the country between Ava and Magwe and between the Irrawaddy river and the Eastern Division, was disturbed during 1887 and 1888. Two notorious dacoit leaders named Yan Nyun and Bo Cho, with their bands, infested the western part of the district and committed atrocious crimes. In the early part of the current year special measures were taken to reduce this part of the district to order. The result was that the gangs of Bo Cho and Yan Nyun were entirely broken up and dispersed. Most of the members of these gangs were permitted to surrender and are now living quietly in their villages. Bo Cho and Yan Nyun have not been captured; but they have no following and are not now actively mischievous. There will be however no security against new outbreaks until they are taken. The district, which includes the very difficult country in the vicinity of Popa hill, is now quiet. Many of the villages which had been temporarily moved have been allowed to return to their former sites, and the state of this part of the country is becoming satisfactory. The result of the past two-and-a-half years' work in the Myingyan district has been the death in action of 17 dacoit leaders, the capture of 16 others, and the surrender of 18 besides. There are still 14 leaders unaccounted for, but they are no longer at the head of gangs of dacoits.

14. The Pakôkku district includes the Yaw country, to which reference has already been made. The rising in the neighbourhood of Gangaw in December last having been suppressed, that part of the district is in good order. The rest

* Maung Po O, who has recently been decorated by His Excellency the Viceroy, is an Upper Burman, a nephew of the Kiawun Mingyi, one of the Chief Ministers of Mindôn Min.

of the district was disturbed by local gangs during the greater part of the years 1887 and 1888. None of these gangs were formidable in point of numbers; but they committed many local dacoities. Of late the people have evinced a most praiseworthy spirit in affording information and in resisting attacks by dacoits. The result is that the whole district is in excellent order and that serious crime is practically extinct. Only three leaders, who have of late given no trouble, remain undisposed of.

15. The result of the work done in the last two years in the Minbu district may be regarded with pleasure. Ever since the annexation of Upper Burma this district had been in a most disturbed state. Bo Swé, Ôktama, Ôktaya, Byaing Gyi, Tha Do, and Tha Tu were among the best known leaders: for many months they held almost the whole of the district. The well-directed and sustained efforts of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hartnoll, and of his Assistants, Mr. Collins and Mr. Hertz, have resulted in the complete pacification of this important district. Bo Swé was killed in the Thayetmyo district towards the end of 1887: the credit of this is due to the Military Officers working the Thayetmyo district. Every other leader of note in the Minbu district has now been either killed or captured or has surrendered. Ôktama was at the head of a large organization and at one time numbered his followers by hundreds. In 1886 he attacked and burnt Sagu, and later on besieged Salin with a large force. Gradually his power was broken, and finally, within the last few weeks, he was captured by a Burmese Myoök. At the time of his capture he was in hiding, with only one follower. A few days before Ôktaya, Ôktama's principal lieutenant, and Byaing Gyi, another leader who had given much trouble, had been captured, the latter being given up by his own men. The list of dacoit leaders killed, captured, or surrendered since April 1887 in the Minbu district includes the names of 106 persons. This takes no account of the individual members of the various gangs, hundreds of whom have been permitted to surrender. The Deputy Commissioner reckons that there are left eight leaders on the borders of the Minbu and Thayetmyo districts. None of these are of any importance.

16. The Magwè district is the only part of Upper Burma which is still disturbed otherwise than by outlaws, who have been driven to the hills, or by raiders from Native States. In this district, owing to the inefficiency of the staff and the inferior quality of the military police who were recruited in Bombay, dacoit bands have been allowed to gather strength and to remain unpunished. Till recently, dacoities on a large scale were of almost daily occurrence. Special measures, of which the result is already apparent, have recently been taken to restore order in Magwè. There is every reason to expect that within the next few months the Magwè district will be as orderly as other parts of the province. General Symons reports that the situation is changing daily for the better, and that numbers of men are surrendering. The Chief Commissioner, marched through the district in July, in company with General Symons.

17. In the Eastern Division excellent work has been done in every district. On the 8th June 1889 the Commissioner wrote:

"The extraordinary increase in the thathameda collections of 1888-89 as compared with those of 1887-88 is, I think, a marked indication of the improved state of affairs. The figures of the two years are as follows:

DISTRICT.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Pyinmana	49,028	67,680
Yamèthin	1,60,372	2,11,780
Meiktila	1,99,507	2,64,600
TOTAL	4,08,907	5,44,060

"The increase in the collections under this head, which are based on the number of households in each village, is no doubt due in some measure to the return to their villages

of a large number of people who in the previous year had either fled from the dacoits or were themselves members of dacoit or rebel bands. There are now no large dacoit gangs in any part of the division. English officers ride all over the Yamèthin and Meiktila districts unarmed and without escort of any kind, while in most parts of the Pyinmana district also an escort is unnecessary."

In the early months of 1887 Meiktila was much disturbed by large gangs of dacoits on the north and west. These were for the most part disposed of in May 1887. During the last two years and a half eleven dacoit leaders have been killed, six have been captured, and nine have surrendered. There are now no dacoit gangs or leaders in the Meiktila district. The Deputy Commissioner writes :

"Every one is hard at work ploughing, and we have just had most excellent rains. In short, the Meiktila district has almost recovered from the ravages of 1886 ; the people are happy and contented, but are of course unhappy at having lost so many bullocks this year from disease. If only the crops are good this year, the district will be in perfect order in 1890."

The Yamèthin district is also perfectly quiet, and the strength of the military police force has been reduced. The Deputy Commissioner reports :

"Speaking from an acquaintance of nearly two years with the district, I can say with knowledge that the condition of the people is improving in every way. In the first place, violent crime has decreased in such a way that it may be almost said not to exist, which means that the element of fear and insecurity has been correspondingly reduced. Again, the thathamada revenue, though regularly increasing very largely in amount, was collected with a rapidity which astonished us and which shows that no difficulty was experienced in paying it. People who had fled during the disturbances to the Shan States and to other districts are returning to their old homes ; the value of landed property for purposes of sale or mortgage is rising largely, showing that a feeling of security prevails."

The Chief Commissioner visited this district lately, and was informed by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner that they could give up four or five companies of military police without risk.

The Pyinmana district, which was for a long time one of the most disturbed districts in Upper Burma, is now in good order. Since April 1887 sixteen prominent leaders have surrendered and ten have been killed or captured. Only three leaders of any note remain at large, and none of these is now in the Pyinmana district. In this district the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are carrying on extensive work in the forests. They have recently returned to Rangoon one-hundred muskets which they had obtained for the protection of their employés, the orderly state of the district rendering the retention of these weapons no longer necessary. On the 5th June last the Deputy Commissioner wrote :

"The gangs of dacoits which have not yet been disposed of are few in number, receive no fresh accession of strength, and are of no political significance. They are mainly composed of men who under the Burmese régime were known as bad characters, or who have placed themselves outside the pale of mercy by their own misdeeds. The sympathy at first extended to them by the population at large is fast disappearing, and public feeling is being rapidly enlisted on the side of law and order, as is shown by the frequent information received from the people themselves as to the doings of dacoits, which have led to important arrests of late, and by the fact that captured dacoits admit that they have to commit dacoity to save themselves from starvation, because they can no longer depend on villagers giving them the food they require. To such straits have dacoits been reduced by the indifference and in some cases the active opposition of their quondam friends, that they have preferred in some cases quite lately to surrender unconditionally, with their arms, to leading the miserable life they now do. I have five such cases under trial. The attitude of the country towards officials and Europeans generally is tested by the fact that though officers of all ranks ride through the wildest parts of this wild district with an escort of not more than two mounted orderlies, they are never in any way interfered with. The Bombay Burma Corporation Assistants often travel alone and sometimes unarmed on forest duty in outlying tracts with perfect safety. I do not wish in any way to minimize the difficulties which still exist and which must be overcome before this district is brought into perfect order. My only object in stating the above facts is to show that headway is being made against crime and criminals, and that the majority of the population is siding with, and to a certain extent assisting, us in our struggle against disorder. Possibly the district may be again disturbed. If so, it will be the result of outside influences and not from an uprising of internal elements of disorder."

18. It is hoped that the facts stated in the preceding paragraphs will be held to show that progress has been made during the past two or three years in the pacification of Upper Burma. The districts of Mandalay, Sagaing,

the Lower and Upper Chindwin, Kyaukse, Myingyan, Pakôkku, Minbu, Meiktila, Yamèthin, and Pyinmana are in excellent order: there is not more crime in them than in an ordinary Lower Burma district. The same remarks apply to a great part of the Shwebo, Ye-u, and Katha districts. The Bhamo district, essentially a hill and frontier district, is untroubled. The only noted dacoit leaders who remain have been driven out of the plain country and have sought refuge in the hills among the wild tribes which inhabit the fringe of the upper province. The statement which has been made that Upper Burma is becoming depopulated is not only false but entirely the reverse of the truth. In most districts people who had left their homes and gone to Lower Burma in the time of disturbance are now returning to their former districts in large numbers.

19. Frontier affairs have also been efficiently dealt with. Before the arrival of British troops at Nyaunggywe in 1887 the whole of the States were in a condition of anarchy. Desolating wars were being waged between the rulers of the several States and the country was rapidly falling to ruin. Now profound tranquillity rules throughout the whole of the Shan country; and the Chiefs are not only at peace, but on terms of friendship, with each other. The attitude of all the Shan Sawbwas, including the Chief of the important State of Theinni, is most satisfactory; and order is maintained without difficulty by the mere presence of six companies of military police. In Eastern Karenni a satisfactory settlement has been made, and the Chief who wantonly attacked territory under British protection has been deposed to make room for a ruler who is actively loyal and anxious to stand well with the British Government. Mention has already been made of the measures taken to reduce to order the wild Kachins of the Bhamo district. These measures were entirely successful, and there is every reason to expect that friendly relations with these tribes will now be maintained. Active operations were undertaken against the Chins who inhabit the hills between Bengal and Arakan and Upper Burma. These operations will be continued during the coming cold season.

20. Of the material progress of the country the revenue returns afford satisfactory indications. The revenue collected in Upper Burma during the past three years was as follows:

	Rs.
1886-87	22,24,980
1887-88	50,16,360
1888-89	73,45,435

The figures for 1888-89 do not include Public Works or Railway receipts. The actual receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 4,85,435. The land revenue collections have increased from Rs. 16,71,730 in 1886-87 to Rs. 37,87,730 in 1887-88 and to Rs. 43,65,375 in 1888-89. There has been also an increase under the heads of Stamps and Excise. The estimated revenue for the current year is Rs. 76,74,000. One of the best tests of the state of the country is the amount of the thathameda, which is a tax on households, not on individuals. In two districts, Katha and Pyinmana, the only districts from which the figures are available, the number of households has increased from 9,624 to 10,677 and from 5,769 to 6,782 respectively. In Bhamo the thathameda collections increased from Rs. 48,890 in 1887-88 to Rs. 54,275 in the past year. In Katha the increase was from Rs. 83,470 to Rs. 1,06,385. The figures of thathameda for the Eastern Division, as given by the Financial Commissioner, are as follows:

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Meiktila	1,99,508	2,73,336
Yamèthin	2,15,312	2,18,188
Pyinmana	37,465	74,950
TOTAL	4,52,285	5,66,474

21. The recently published report on the inland trade of the province for the past year shows that there has been on the whole a large increase in the volume of the trade between Upper and Lower Burma. The following table shows the trade between Upper and Lower Burma during the past five years :

Routes.	Years.	Exports to Lower Burma.	Imports from Lower Burma.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>River Routes.</i>				
Irrawaddy	1884-85	1,70,87,169	1,99,36,690	3,70,23,859
	1885-86	1,24,69,382	1,53,66,706	2,78,36,088
	1886-87	1,21,51,429	2,06,10,160	3,27,61,589
	1887-88	1,34,96,388	3,27,45,145	4,62,41,533
	1888-89	1,78,69,581	2,75,03,370	4,53,72,951
Sittang	1884-85	17,07,371	2,76,667	19,84,038
	1885-86	25,06,865	1,85,675	26,92,540
	1886-87	7,35,209	1,36,314	8,71,523
	1887-88	10,10,180	84,072	10,94,252
	1888-89	24,97,639	...	24,97,639
<i>Land Routes.</i>				
Kyaukpyu	1884-85	33,361	43,219	76,580
	1885-86	16,238	16,546	32,784
	1886-87	24,326	19,014	43,340
	1887-88	33,866	25,973	59,839
	1888-89	37,234	24,455	61,689
Thayetmyo	1884-85	8,06,272	96,902	9,03,174
	1885-86	3,32,700	44,281	3,76,981
	1886-87	6,07,766	28,423	6,36,189
	1887-88	8,97,556	42,349	9,39,905
	1888-89	6,78,977	54,623	7,33,600
Toungoo	1884-85	6,05,157	3,60,760	9,65,917
	1885-86	1,96,638	4,66,711	6,63,349
	1886-87	58,521	1,62,613	2,21,134
	1887-88	1,10,320	21,725	1,38,045
	1888-89	3,27,074	26,31,092	29,58,166

The total value of the exports from Upper Burma into Lower Burma was Rs. 2,14,10,505 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 1,55,54,310 in the preceding year; of imports into Upper Burma, Rs. 3,02,13,540 as compared with Rs. 3,29,19,264 in 1887-88. The total value of the trade by the Irrawaddy river was less than in the previous year, aggregating Rs. 4,53,72,951 against Rs. 4,62,41,533. There was however a large increase under the head of exports to Lower Burma, the difference in favour of the past year being Rs. 43,73,193. In the value of imports from Lower Burma by the Irrawaddy route there was a decrease of Rs. 52,41,775. The increase in the case of exports occurred under the head of cattle, fruits, oils, silk goods, unrefined sugar, jade, letpet (pickled tea), and timber. Imports of piece-goods were less than in 1887-88 owing to the markets being overstocked by large imports in the previous year. The largest decrease (Rs. 24,00,000) occurred under the head of cleaned rice. This is a satisfactory sign as showing that the food-supply of the upper districts had become more nearly equal to the consumption. The trade by land routes increased from Rs. 11,37,789 in 1887-88 to Rs. 37,53,455 in the past year. Commenting on the inland trade of the quarter ending on the 31st December 1888. one of the local newspapers* remarked as follows :

"The report on the inland trade of Burma for the quarter ending the 31st December last shows signs of steady progress. There is a decline of about three lakhs, it is true, in

* Rangoon Gazette, dated 23rd March 1889.

the exports from Lower to Upper Burma; but as two lakhs of this are due to the exports of paddy and rice having been reduced to about 12½ lakhs of rupees worth in the third quarter of 1888-89 against about 14½ lakhs worth in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, this decline is satisfactory. It is altogether an unusual and unsatisfactory condition of things that Upper Burma, with its scanty and poor population, should be in any way dependent on an imported supply of food; and a decrease in the imports of paddy and rice to the extent of two lakhs of rupees a quarter may show that, although parts of the country are still disturbed, throughout a considerable portion of the settled tracts the people are taking more to agriculture, and in the course of a few years more Upper Burma should be in a position to export a large quantity of surplus grain instead of having to import considerable supplies of food, because cultivation is neglected and the people are wholly given over to dacoity and lawlessness, as has been the case far too much during the past decade."

22. The completion without difficulty of the railway between Toungoo and Mandalay may be mentioned among the works of great importance accomplished during the past three years. The line has now been open without interruption for nearly six months. The following are the figures of the gross earnings of the line since March 1889:

	Rs.
March	1,44,789
April	1,29,859
May	1,56,484
June	1,22,616
July	1,16,955

Preparations have been made for the construction of a railway from Sagaing to Mogaung along the valley of the Mu river, which will be taken in hand as soon as the season permits. It is probable also that a reconnaissance will be made for the purpose of fixing on a line for a railway through the Shan States to China.

23. It may be as well to note that the action of the Government has not been confined to the suppression of disorder. Besides the large sums spent on the railway and on military works, the following sums have been spent in the civil department of public works:

UPPER BURMA.		Civil Buildings.	Communi-cations.	Irrigation.	Total.
<i>Original Works.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Official year	{ 1887-88	8,84,621	16,60,634	35,300	25,80,555
	{ 1888-89	11,76,433	12,48,775	81,808	25,07,016
April 1889		18,774	69,858	4	88,636
May 1889		44,369	1,01,249	5,133	1,50,751
TOTAL WORKS		21,24,197	30,80,516	1,22,245	53,26,958

A further sum of Rs. 3,83,935 was spent on miscellaneous public improvements and a sum of Rs. 5,12,544 on repairs, making in all a total of Rs. 62,23,437 expended on civil works.

Much has been done to open up communications. A cart-road is open from Mandalay to Maymyo, 42 miles, on the Shan plateau. The cart-road to the Ruby Mines, 64 miles, is nearly complete. The cart-road to Fort Stedman and the Southern Shan States, from the Meiktila road railway station *via* Hlaingdet, has made good progress. The hitherto completely landlocked country of the Yaw is being opened up both from the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin. Shwebo has been connected with the river. These are some of the works that

have been done. In almost every district proper court-houses have been provided and good jails or lock-ups have been built. The military police battalions have been everywhere comfortably sheltered and provided with hospitals.

24. The system of making agricultural advances has been extended to Upper Burma with good results. The people are beginning to see that the Government takes an interest in their welfare, and they have shown their gratitude by punctually fulfilling their obligations. In 1888-89 the following advances have been given for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle :

	Rs.
Pyinmana	37,000
Pakòkku	10,000
Minbu	7,000
Magwe	26,000
Shwebo	20,000
Ruby Mines	500
Sagaing	20,000
Northern Shan States	5,000
TOTAL	1,25,500

In some districts the cattle have suffered from disease. But plenty of cattle are procurable by those who have money. Cattle suffered principally from smallpox and from rinderpest. The contagion is believed to have been brought from the Shan States, and was communicated to the village cattle owing to their mixing with the infected cattle in the village grazing-grounds. Ample security was given for all advances, which shows that the people of Upper Burma are not destitute, notwithstanding the losses which they must have sustained at the hands of dacoits and insurgents.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. THIRKELL WHITE,

Officiating Chief Secretary.

The 20th August, 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST 1889.

General Weather conditions of the month.—The conditions of August are very similar to those of July. The monsoon currents usually prevail with great steadiness and extend over the greater part of the country. It is hence a month of frequent and in some districts of almost constant precipitation and of comparatively uniform temperature and high humidity. It is also usually the month of the greatest extension of the monsoon currents, and hence that in which Upper India obtains the largest amount of rain. Temperature hence falls to some extent in Sind and the West Punjab, which are in this, as in the three preceding months, the hottest districts of India. Pressure also tends to rise permanently in Upper India with the decrease of temperature, and before the end of the month the first indications of increasing weakness of the monsoon current are usually shown.

One of the most important features of the month is the position of the trough of low pressure in Northern India, the character of which was stated in last month's report. During the month of August last it generally occupied a somewhat more southerly position than usual, stretching across from Orissa to the Central Provinces and thence to Upper Sind.

A second important feature of the month is the small cyclonic storms which form at the head of the Bay and advance landwards. They always give more or less general rain, but its distribution depends largely upon the amount of concentration of the storm. If the depressions be shallow and extensive, the rainfall is generally moderate in amount and widely spread. If on the other they are deep and concentrated depressions, they give heavy or excessive rainfall to narrow belts of country at the expense of neighbouring districts, and are hence frequently a cause of several local floods and inundations.

The Bombay current has been stronger and steadier than usual during the month. Winds of force 9 (hard gale) have been reported from the centre of the Arabian Sea. The Bengal current (as measured by the strength of the winds) has on the other hand been feeble and more largely diverted to Burmah than usual. The storms of the month have been due to shallower and more extensive depressions than usual, and hence have given widely spread and moderate rain. In consequence of the pressure conditions these storms advanced in every case to the Central Provinces and thence to Central India, and hence those areas received frequent and abundant rain. There was no prolonged general break in the rains such as sometimes occurs in August. The month has hence been more or less favourable over the whole of India and the rainfall generally abundant and well distributed.

Barometric depressions and cyclonic storms of the month.—There were three depressions during the month, but they were shallower and more diffused than usually occur in the month of August.

(1) *Shallow depression of the 4th to the 11th August.*—The first indications of the formation of this depression were shown by the observations of the morning of the 4th, when the winds were shifting round to north-east on the Orissa and Bengal Coasts. The depression concentrated slightly during the day, and on the morning of the 5th a well marked moderate cyclonic circulation was established in the north-west angle of the Bay and adjacent coast districts. The centre crossed the Balasore Coast on the night of the 5th and moved westwards across Orissa into the Central Provinces on the 6th. The disturbance on the morning of the 7th covered the whole of the Central Provinces and part of Central India, the centre being a little to the east of Seoni. It now began to move slowly to the north-north-west, but was, as it had hitherto been, a shallow and

extensive depression. The centre was between Seoni and Saugor on the morning of the 8th and near Saugor on the 9th. It was then commencing to break up as the air motion was becoming irregular over the area of depression. The centre was midway between Saugor and Jhansi at 8 A.M. of the 10th. It filled up during the day after an existence of a week. This disturbance gave moderate rain to Bengal and Orissa during its earlier stages and a prolonged heavy burst of rain to the Central Provinces and eastern districts of Central India whilst it was advancing slowly northwards from Nagpur and Seoni to Jhansi. It recurved from west to north in the Central Provinces. It was throughout a shallow but somewhat extensive disturbance, and hence gave moderate and diffused rainfall over a large area rather than heavy concentrated rainfall over a narrow belt of country.

(2) *Shallow depression of 13th to the 20th of August.*—Almost immediately after the breaking up of the previous feeble storm the winds on the Bengal and Orissa Coasts shifted in the manner usually indicative of the commencement of the formation of a cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay. The indications of the storm were feeble from the 13th to the 15th, but on the morning of the 16th a shallow depression and moderate cyclonic circulation was established in the north-west angle of the Bay and adjacent coast districts. The centre crossed the coast near Saugor Island on the evening of the 16th, when it was advancing in a north-westerly direction. On the morning of the 17th the centre was a little to the south of Burdwan. The weather was now and during the next forty-eight hours stormy with heavy westerly gales over the whole of the north of the Bay. The centre moved more westerly than previously on the 17th and on the morning of the 18th was south of Benares. At that time the depression covered Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. The centre advanced in a westerly direction during the next twenty-four hours and was a little to the north of Jhansi at 8 A.M. of the 19th. The depression had intensified to some extent, and during the previous day the cyclonic circulation was more vigorous than it had been since it crossed the Bengal Coast. Strong westerly winds blew across Central India and the Central Provinces and gave general rain to these areas at this time, whilst the easterly winds from the Bay of Bengal fell off in strength. The depression hence was almost stationary during the next twenty-four hours, the centre being a little to the north of Jhansi at 8 A.M. of the 20th. There were indications of the formation of a shallow depression at this time in Bengal and the humid winds from the Bay had hence ceased to feed into the depression. The winds from the Arabian Sea fell off rapidly during the day, and the depression hence filled up with unusual quickness on the evening of the 20th. Its existence extended over a period of eight days. It was a slightly more concentrated storm than the previous and gave a general burst of rain to Bengal, Orissa, Behar, the Central Provinces, and Central India.

(3) *Land formed depression of 21st to 28th August.*—As already noted, there was a tendency to the formation of a shallow depression in Bengal shown by the barometer and wind observations of the 20th. A very shallow depression covered that area on the morning of the 21st. It moved very slowly to the west-south-west during the next three days, but showed no signs of concentration. It then advanced westwards into the Central Provinces on the 26th and filled up in that area on the 28th. It was hence throughout a very shallow and diffused depression of comparatively little importance. It gave moderate rain over a large area, including Bengal, Behar, the Central Provinces, and eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Pressure.—The chief barometric movements occurred in connection with the feeble cyclonic storms described above. As they were shallower than usual, the pressure changes were somewhat less marked than is generally the case in August. The following table gives the larger oscillations of the barometric differences between Southern and Upper India during the month. They indicate roughly the variations in the general strength of the monsoon currents (more especially the Bombay current) blowing into India during the month :

Date.	Highest Pressure in Southern India or Ceylon.	Lowest Pressure in Upper India.	Range of Pressure or total gradient over India.
1st	29.78"	29.52"	.26"
4th	29.80"	29.38"	.42"
12th	29.85"	29.56"	.29"
18th	29.87"	29.37"	.50"
27th	29.82"	29.52"	.30"
29th	29.86"	29.51"	.35"
31st	29.89"	29.59"	.30"

The average range of pressure over India in the month of August is slightly less than a third of an inch, and the average for the past month was slightly greater, and was associated with a strong monsoon current from the Arabian Sea.

The mean pressure of the month of the whole of India was .018" in defect.

The following table gives the barometric anomalies or local pressure variations in different parts of the country and those of June and July for comparison :

PROVINCE.	BAROMETRIC ANOMALY.		
	June 1889.	July 1889.	August 1889.
Burmah	+ .011	+ .004	+ .008
Bengal	+ .008	+ .017	— .014
Assam	+ .019	+ .019	+ .002
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	+ .006	+ .019	— .007
North-Western Provinces	+ .003	+ .015	+ .005
Punjab	— .016	— .004	+ .019
Sind and Rajputana	— .013	+ .005	+ .005
Central India	— .001	+ .012	— .001
Central Provinces	— .004	+ .005	— .048
Bombay	— .001	— .025	+ .002
Madras	— .002	— .026	+ .012

The preceding table shows that the pressure relations changed considerably during the month of August. The most important features were the great deficiency in the Central Provinces and Berar and the excess in Upper India. The deficiency was absolutely greatest at the following stations:

Stations.	Deficiency.
Seoni	.074
Hoshangabad	.072
Jubbulpore	.064
Nagpur	.055

The excess in Upper India was greatest at Peshawar (.033").

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the month do not call for much remark. The month was one of fairly steady rainfall over by far the greater part of the country, and the variations of the temperature from the normal were hence generally small in amount. The variation of the mean

temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month is shown for different districts in the following table:

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST				Difference of Mean Temperature from the Normal for the Month.
	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	
Burmah	+1.5	+0.6	+0.4	-0.8	+0.2
Bengal	+0.9	+1.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.7
North-Western Provinces .	-1.2	+2.2	-0.3	+0.3	+0.1
Punjab	+0.4	+1.1	-1.4	+0.6	+0.1
Bombay	+1.8	+0.7	+0.3	+0.6	+0.7
Central Provinces and Berar.	+1.8	-0.6	-1.9	-1.1	-0.9
Guzerat and Central India .	+1.7	+0.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.1
Sind and Rajputana . . .	+2.9	+1.2	+0.5	-0.9	+0.8
Madras	-0.2	-0.1	0	-0.2	0

The variation of the average temperature of the month from the normal was hence less than 1° in all districts.

The hottest part of India during the month included Upper Sind and the West Punjab.

The following were the highest temperatures registered in that area during the month:

Jacobabad	112.2° on the 8th.
Multan	111.2° " "
Dera Ismail Khan	108.5° " 7th.
Peshawar	108.5° " 6th.
Lahore	105.6° " 5th.

Rainfall.—As already noted, there were fewer cyclonic storms than usual during the month. The three which occurred were much shallower and more extensive and diffused depressions than usual. Hence the rainfall of the month was on the whole very uniformly distributed. The Arabian Sea current blew with unusual steadiness during the month, whilst the Bengal current was below its normal force.

During the first week of the month the rainfall was normal or slightly in excess over the whole of India, with the exception of Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, in which the rainfall was unusually scanty. The hottest temperatures of the month were recorded in Upper India at the end of this dry period. In the second week of the month larger amounts of rain were generally recorded. The Central Provinces and Central India received abundant rain from the storm which passed through them. The Punjab and Rajputana obtained moderate rain during the latter part of the week, chiefly from the Bombay current. In other districts the rainfall was generally slightly in excess.

The storm of the third week of the month gave rise for some time to strong winds of indraught from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, and hence general and favourable rain fell over nearly the whole country. The Central Provinces, Central India, and East Rajputana received the most abundant rain from the storm. Frequent showers fell in the Punjab, but the total amounts were generally below the average.

During the last week of the month the rainfall was larger than hitherto in Northern India, whilst smaller amounts fell in Southern and Central India. The districts of most abundant rainfall during the week were the North-Western Provinces and the eastern districts of Rajputana and Central India.

The rainfall of the month has hence on the whole been favourably distributed. It was in excess over nearly the whole of the interior and in moderate defect in the coast districts, where deficiency is least prejudicial. There was a moderate excess in Lower Burmah averaging 4·6 inches, and a deficiency ranging from 3·6 inches to 4·9 inches in Bengal, Assam and Chutia Nagpur. In Behar the rainfall of the month was very slightly below the normal. It was in excess over the whole of the North-Western Provinces (with some local exceptions), the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and the Central Provinces. The southern half of the Central Provinces received 7·14 inches, or 58 per cent. more than its normal amount. The rainfall of the month was deficient in the West Coast districts of Guzerat and the Konkan, and also in Hyderabad, but nowhere does the deficiency appear to have been large in amount except perhaps locally in some parts of the North Bombay Deccan. Over the whole of Southern India, including Malabar, Mysore and the Carnatic, there was a moderate excess.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal Average Rainfall in August.	Actual Average Rainfall in August 1889.	Difference from the Average in August 1889.
Punjab, West	7	5·94	6·40	+ 0·46
" East	4	9·42	10·81	+ 1·39
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	8	13·95	18·69	+ 4·74
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	10·53	9·96	— 0·57
Behar	2	12·75	11·96	— 0·79
North Bengal	3	18·99	14·11	— 4·88
Assam—Cachar	3	16·02	12·21	— 3·81
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	14·30	10·67	— 3·63
Orissa—North Circars	5	9·56	10·37	+ 0·81
Central Provinces, South	7	12·34	19·48	+ 7·14
Berar—Khandeish	2	6·78	8·31	+ 1·53
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	9	11·89	16·30	+ 4·41
Sind—Cutch	3	1·99	2·03	+ 0·04
Guzerat	3	7·76	5·30	— 2·46
Konkan	4	15·30	9·49	— 5·81
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	6·59	4·95	— 1·64
Malabar	5	20·69	21·76	+ 1·07
Mysore—Bellary	4	5·06	5·46	+ 0·40
Carnatic	6	4·04	5·13	+ 1·09
Lower Burmah	7	25·01	29·63	+ 4·62
Ceylon	1	5·22	4·49	— 0·73

JOHN ELIOT,

*Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

SIMLA, 27th September, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 30th, 1889.**

The meteorological changes of the past week have exhibited a steady advance towards cold weather conditions, the rainfall area has contracted and the fine settled conditions which in the preceding week were confined to North-Western India spread eastward and southward so as by the end of the week to include nearly the whole of the Indian region except Burmah and Assam. The Commander of the Mail Steamer which crossed the Arabian Sea during the week experienced light to moderate westerly to southerly winds and fine weather during the passage. Hence it may fairly be concluded that so far as the greater part of the Indian region is concerned the monsoon season of 1889 is ended, and that the period of calms and light variable breezes which annually precedes the appearance of the north-east monsoon is apparently setting in. In the extreme south there is still a certain amount of monsoon current which at the close of the week swept across Ceylon and the Bay and gave general rain to Burmah, South-East Bengal and Assam, but this was the only region where anything approaching monsoon conditions prevailed. A very feeble low pressure area was established over the Bay, Burmah and Lower Bengal on the 25th, and for a time conditions were favourable to the formation of a considerable depression, but the barometer rose on the 26th and the depression slowly moved northward into Bengal, where it filled up.

On the 24th pressure was high on the Malabar Coast, low in Sind, and low within a large area which enclosed Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Circars and the north of the Bay. The winds varied largely in direction. There was a fairly steady westerly and south-westerly current across the Sind and Guzerat Coasts into Rajputana, a north-westerly current in the Central Provinces, and a south-easterly and easterly current along the foot of the hills. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. On the 25th a well marked but shallow depression overlay the Bay, Burmah and Bengal. The barometric depression was however apparently very slight, and beyond north-easterly winds in Bengal there was very little trace of cyclonic movement. Light easterly and south-easterly winds prevailed along the foot of the hills and north-westerly to westerly winds over the central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were very variable. On the 26th the barometer was rising generally, but owing to the comparatively slight increase over the Bay, the depression in that region was somewhat more strongly marked than on the previous day, more particularly to the southward, where gradients were moderately steep and where probably a moderately strong monsoon current was blowing. Cyclonic movements around the Bay were more marked than on the preceding day, there being a general indraught from the shores towards the centre of the Bay. A north-westerly and westerly current is blowing down the Gangetic plain and variable breezes over the Peninsula. The Chart of the 27th showed that the depression had moved quickly northward and lay over Bengal and that it had become very much smaller. The cyclonic movements over the Bay had consequently disappeared and westerly and west-north-westerly winds prevailed over Northern India, south-easterly and easterly winds in Burmah, and calms and variable winds in the Peninsula and at the central stations. Gradients were still moderately steep in the south, and a fairly strong monsoon current prevailed at Colombo and across the south of the Bay. On the 28th the general features of the pressure distribution were the same, readings decreasing from a high pressure area overlying the Malabar Coast and the south of the Bay to a low pressure area over Bengal. Over the Peninsula calms and variable breezes still prevailed, but over the greater part of India there was a fairly general westerly or west-north-westerly current,

and over Burmah winds from south-west to south-east. In Ceylon and across the south of the Bay a fairly strong monsoon current still prevailed. On the 29th pressure fell over North-Western India, while it rose slowly over the Peninsula. In consequence barometric gradients became steeper generally and much of the variability which had previously characterised the wind directions disappeared, and a fairly general westerly or west-north-westerly current prevailed over a large part of India. In Burmah the wind was south-westerly and south-easterly. On the 30th the barometer had risen briskly over Northern India and slightly in the south. Hence the gradient had decreased and the wind, more particularly over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, become again variable. In Northern India the wind was west-south-westerly and in Burmah southerly and south-westerly.

Temperature.—Most of the variations of temperature from the mean during the past week have been due to the varying amount of rain received in the different Provinces compared with the average, but the relative coolness of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces is due to other causes. The day temperatures over the region including the North-Western Provinces, the north of Rajputana, the Punjab, Upper Sind, and Baluchistan have on nearly all days exceeded the normal average, but the night temperatures, owing probably to extreme dryness of the air permitting excessive radiation, have been largely below the average, and hence the mean of the day and night observations over this region exhibits a deficiency. In the other Provinces, as stated above, the variations of temperature coincide roughly with the variations of rainfall. Thus in Burmah the earlier days, when rain was slight, were warmer and the latter days, when rain was heavy, were cooler than usual. In Bengal, where rain ceased on the 24th, one day was cooler and six warmer than the average. Bombay and Sind showed the same proportion, and the Central Provinces and Central India were warmer than the average throughout. Madras, where there was a good deal of rain, was cooler than usual. The warmest day was the 26th, when only two Provinces, *viz.*, the Punjab and Madras, reported any deficiency of heat. Maxima exceeding 100° were recorded in several parts of North-Western India throughout the week, the highest reading being 105.4° at Jacobabad on the 24th.

The following table shows the amount of excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	— 0.1°	— 1.0°
Bengal	— 0.9°	+ 1.0°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.2°	— 0.7°
Punjab	+ 1.0°	— 0.8°
Bombay	+ 2.0°	+ 0.9°
Central Provinces	+ 2.2°	+ 2.1°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 2.9°	+ 1.6°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 3.5°	+ 0.6°
Madras	— 0.7°	— 0.9°

This table shows that except in Bengal the weather has on the whole, and relatively to the average, been cooler during the present than during the past week.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the amount and extent of rainfall have both decreased during the past week. The rainbearing monsoon current has practically ceased except in the extreme south, and there have been no travelling cyclones such as occasionally carry heavy rain over a large tract of country. Hence conditions have been generally unfavourable to rainfall and the most part of the rain shown in the concluding table is due to showers.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 24th a few slight showers were reported from parts of the Punjab and general rain from Lower Bengal, Assam, Lower Burmah and the whole of the

Peninsula south of Vizagapatam on the one side and Ratnagiri on the other. On the South-West Coast the amounts were large. On the 25th rain had ceased in the north-west and almost ceased in Bengal, but in Burmah and the Peninsula general rain continued. A similar distribution prevailed on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, the amount of rain over the Peninsula steadily becoming less, though the extent of the rainfall area remained little altered. On the 30th rain practically ceased over the Peninsula. It continued to fall in Burmah, and a patch of rain also occurred over the Central Provinces.

The concluding table shows that the rainfall of the week was in excess at only sixteen of the rainfall districts and in defect at thirty-two districts, while in two there was no variation from the average. Sind and Chutia Nagpur have received no rainfall whatever. In the former division none is expected and the defect is unimportant, but in Chutia Nagpur the normal fall is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In the Punjab the average rainfall throughout the whole Province is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, and in some districts in that Province the deficiency is large. In the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana the rainfall has been almost equally scanty both absolutely and relatively to the average. In contrast with these scanty rainfalls are the rainfalls of Tenasserim, Arakan and the west of the Peninsula, where the amount of rain received during the week has been from two to three times the normal.

The whole of Burmah and the Surma Valley of Assam have received excessive rain, the excess in Tenasserim and Arakan being large and in Cachar and Lower Burmah small. The whole of Northern India, comprising Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana, has on the contrary received a short supply, the deficiency ranging from only a few hundredths in parts of the Punjab to as much as 3 inches in North Bengal. The rainfall of the west of the Peninsula comprising the divisions of Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, as well as northward over Khandeish and the west of the Central Provinces, has been everywhere in excess of the average. The heaviest fall relatively to the average was in the Konkan, where the amount was three times the average. In the central parts of the country including Berar, the greater part of the Central Provinces, Central India, Kathiawar and Guzerat the rainfall was more or less short; but as the amount ordinarily received over the greater part of this district is not large at this season, the deficiency is probably unimportant. Over the east of the Peninsula the rainfall in relation to the average varies a good deal, excessive falls being reported from Jeypore (Madras), Hyderabad, and the centre and south of the East Coast, and defective falls from the Circars and Central and South Madras.

The returns of maximum falls now show very few large amounts. In Tenasserim one station received 21 and another 18 inches of rain during the week, but these amounts were exceptional, and in other parts of Burmah there were no heavy amounts recorded. Cherrapunji received only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and in most of the other districts in Bengal and Assam the falls were proportionately low; but in some parts of Behar amounts varying between 3 and 9 inches were reported. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Guzerat there were hardly any stations the total rainfall of which exceeded 1 inch; but in the central parts of the North-Western Provinces there was a local patch of rain where the week's amounts varied between 2 and 6 inches. In the West Coast districts there were several instances of heavy falls, the largest being 15 inches at Karwar and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Cannanore. In the central parts of the country the falls were fairly large, and in Madras they varied between 2 and 7 inches.

The state of the seasonal rainfall is shown in the concluding column of the table. The following are the divisions in which the total rainfall since the middle of May is deficient by amounts exceeding 10 per cent.:—Lower and Central Burmah, East and Deltaic Bengal, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the Central, Submontane, Hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, Khandeish, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana West. Of these the only addition since last week is Deltaic Bengal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to September 30th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	15'38	5'18	+ 10'20	181'04	170'47	+ 6
	Lower Burmah	4'33	3'22	+ 1'11	71'77	86'23	- 17
	Central Burmah	3'41	2'59	+ 0'82	55'11	68'96	- 20
	Upper Burmah	3'46	?	?	28'60	?	?
	Arakan	6'68	3'21	+ 3'47	164'64	171'67	- 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	1'45	2'45	- 1'00	64'94	75'47	- 14
	Assam (Surma)	4'03	3'92	+ 0'16	114'39	90'09	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'15	2'50	- 0'35	93'32	77'63	+ 22
	Deltaic Bengal	0'36	1'42	- 1'06	42'47	48'08	- 11
	Central Bengal	0'43	1'90	- 1'47	46'08	47'93	- 3
	North Bengal	1'11	3'95	- 2'84	90'40	80'96	+ 7
	Orissa	0'46	1'80	- 1'34	41'32	45'44	- 1
	Chutia Nagpur	0	1'39	- 1'39	42'22	44'92	- 6
	Behar (South)	0'55	1'93	- 1'38	40'33	37'86	+ 7
	Do. (North)	1'36	2'15	- 0'79	52'58	43'32	+ 21
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	0'10	0'94	- 0'84	43'70	32'67	+ 34
	Oudh (South)	0'20	0'91	- 0'71	40'43	33'01	+ 22
	Do. (North)	0'10	1'17	- 1'07	42'21	35'64	+ 18
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'49	0'49	0	26'98	28'19	- 4
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'03	0'25	- 0'22	21'64	25'57	- 15
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	0'09	0'97	- 0'88	48'54	38'99	+ 25
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'19	0'22	- 0'03	11'62	12'29	- 4
	Do. (Central)	0'06	0'25	- 0'19	16'75	21'09	- 21
	Do. (Submontane)	0'03	0'56	- 0'53	20'52	24'62	- 17
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'05	1'93	- 1'88	59'28	77'35	- 23
	Do. (North-West)	0'11	0'32	- 0'21	16'09	18'42	- 13
	Do. (West)	0'01	0'12	- 0'11	6'72	6'53	+ 3
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR, COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	4'34	2'16	+ 2'18	103'08	97'11	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	1'05	1'31	- 0'26	31'53	15'50	+ 110
	Coorg	5'23	2'61	+ 2'62	99'01	92'84	+ 7
	Mysore	2'63	1'11	+ 1'53	21'54	19'26	+ 12
	Konkan	5'23	1'76	+ 3'47	122'89	93'94	+ 31
	Bombay Deccan	3'58	1'29	+ 2'29	28'56	27'12	+ 5
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2'51	1'51	+ 1'00	19'44	22'28	- 13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'09	1'59	- 0'50	30'64	30'35	+ 1
	Central Provinces (West)	1'14	1'05	+ 0'09	34'37	33'29	+ 10
	Ditto (Central)	0'21	1'00	- 0'79	49'84	48'06	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	1'15	1'34	- 0'19	53'09	47'46	+ 12
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'29	1'05	- 0'76	33'68	37'89	- 11
	Kathiawar	0'20	0'26	- 0'06	20'05	20'34	- 1
	Sind	0	0	0	1'55	4'39	- 64
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'30	1'19	- 0'89	37'31	34'56	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'05	0'54	- 0'49	28'51	25'41	+ 12
	Rajputana (West)	0'12	0'21	- 0'09	8'73	12'89	- 32
	East Coast (North)	0'54	1'76	- 1'22	31'95	24'53	+ 30
MADRAS	Do. (North)	2'20	1'13	+ 1'07	34'85	35'51	- 2
	Hyderabad (South)	1'19	1'00	+ 0'19	24'05	20'61	+ 17
	Madras (Central)	1'45	1'72	- 0'27	21'39	16'91	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	1'56	1'41	+ 0'15	18'53	17'91	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	2'13	1'17	+ 0'96	18'65	15'33	+ 22
	Madras (South)	0'14	0'88	- 0'74	9'31	8'37	+ 11

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 3rd October, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Rainfall fair and general; slight in Madras, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. Crops generally good, but dry crops suffering from excessive rain in parts of Kistna, Bellary and Anantapur; damaged by floods in Kurnool, and withering from want of rain or water in parts of Chingleput and South Arcot. Prices rising in five districts, falling in eleven, and stationary in others. Labourers employed on last day of week on Rushikulya works, 3,618; Gopalpore Canal, 744; Ghat Roads, 3,971; other minor works, 6,376. Number on village relief on 21st September, 38,222, including 23,090 children; fed in kitchens, 10,628, including 7,645 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land, 686 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rain during week good and beneficial to crops and fodder throughout the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Ratnagiri; moderate or slight in other districts of the Presidency Proper. More rain needed in one taluka of Khandesh and parts of Guzerat, Nasik, Thana and Colaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts almost throughout Sind and in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Baroda. Cotton blighted in parts of Hyderabad, and *bajri* damaged by excessive rain in one taluka of Poona. Crops otherwise good except in one taluka of Khandesh. Sowing of late crops retarded by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar; progressing in other districts. Fodder scarce in parts of Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st October.*—Practically no rainfall during the week except in the eastern districts and Darjeeling. The break has been beneficial in the northern districts, where heavy rain fell in the previous week; but more rain is wanted in some of the western districts and in Balasore and Singhbhum. Winter rice is generally promising except in parts of Burdwan, Hughli and Balasore where the rainfall has been scanty, and in places in Central and Northern Bengal where some damage has been done by floods. The floods in Murshidabad, Nadiya, and Jessore are subsiding rapidly. Harvesting of early rice, jute and other autumn crops is nearly over, and cultivation for *rabi* crops has begun. Sugarcane is generally in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder reported in some places in Dacca and in the east of Bogra. Sufficient foodstocks in the affected tracts. In Chumparun and Muzaffarpur loans and charitable reliefs are being given, but in the latter district the demand for charity is decreasing. In Midnapur 349 persons received charity during the past week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—The weather has been bright and seasonable. More rain is wanted in some places. *Kharif* harvesting continues; a good outturn expected. Ploughing for and sowing of the *rabi* are in progress. Markets are well supplied, and prices remain steady or show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Slight rain has fallen in Ferozepore and Rawalpindi districts. Prices unsettled in Sialkot, rising in Rawalpindi, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in certain districts; ploughings for *rabi* sowings commenced. Rain much wanted throughout the Province. Standing crops are reported to be generally good. *Kharif* outturn below average in Umballa. Locust swarms were frequent lately in Mooltan, but did no great damage. Fodder is sufficient everywhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Weather cloudy and close, with occasional heavy showers in a few districts; more rain would be